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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE YEAR

**1851.**

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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VOL. II.

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**Sydney:**

PRINTED BY W. W. DAVIES, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
HYDE PARK.

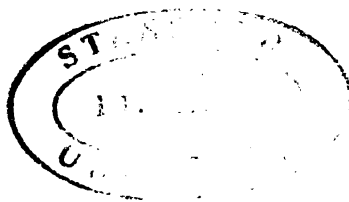
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# SELECT COMMITTEES

## APPOINTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1851.

### REPLY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OPENING SPEECH.

MR. A. OSBORNE,  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
MR. WENTWORTH,  
MR. WM. MACARTHUR,

} Appointed  
16th October, 1851.

} MR. CHISHOLM,  
MR. BOWMAN,  
MR. MARTIN,  
MR. FLOOD.

### STANDING RULES AND ORDERS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
THE SPEAKER,  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
MR. WENTWORTH,  
MR. PARKER,

} Appointed  
17th October, 1851.

} MR. JAMES MACARTHUR,  
MR. DONALDSON,  
MR. NICHOLS,  
MR. COWPER,  
MR. BROADHURST.

### LIBRARY.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
THE SPEAKER,  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
MR. WENTWORTH,  
MR. PARKER,

} Appointed  
17th October, 1851.

} MR. JAMES MACARTHUR,  
MR. DONALDSON,  
CAPTAIN KING,  
MR. NICHOLS,  
MR. MURRAY.

### PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE BILL.

MR. DARVALL,  
CAPTAIN KING,  
MR. W. MACARTHUR,  
THE AUDITOR GENERAL

} Appointed  
23rd October, 1851.

} MR. MARTIN,  
MR. HOLROYD,  
MR. HOLDEN.

MR. BLIGH added 28th October, 1851.

### ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

MR. ALLEN,  
MR. BLIGH,  
MR. CHISHOLM,  
CAPTAIN KING,

} Appointed  
24th October, 1851.

} MR. LAMB,  
MR. J. MACARTHUR,  
THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

### AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S BILL.

MR. COWPER,  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
MR. LAMB,  
MR. ALLEN,

} Appointed  
30th October, 1851.

} CAPTAIN DUMARESQ,  
MR. BETTINGTON,  
MR. RICHARDSON.

### NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S BILL.

MR. COWPER,  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
MR. JEFFREYS,  
MR. CHISHOLM,

} Appointed  
30th October, 1851.

} MR. SMART,  
MR. BETTINGTON,  
MR. NICHOLS.

### SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

MR. COWPER,  
MR. ALLEN,  
MR. BROADHURST,  
MR. DONALDSON,

} Appointed  
31st October, 1851.

} MR. HOLDEN,  
MR. JEFFREYS,  
MR. JONES.

### GENERAL GRIEVANCES.

MR. WENTWORTH,  
MR. JAS. MACARTHUR,  
MR. DARVALL,  
MR. DONALDSON,  
MR. LAMB,

} Appointed  
31st October, 1851.

} MR. HOLROYD,  
MR. MARTIN,  
MR. NICHOLS,  
MR. COWPER,  
CAPTAIN DUMARESQ.

MR. JOHN MARSH.

MR. NICHOLS, MR. WENTWORTH, MR. J. MACARTHUR, THE COLONIAL TREASURER,	} Appointed 4th November, 1851. }	MR. DARVALL, MR. SMART, MR. HOLDEN.
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ASSAY AND REFINING OFFICE.

MR. DARVALL, MR. WENTWORTH, MR. MARTIN, MR. DONALDSON,	} Appointed 18th November, 1851. }	MR. LAMB, THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. COWPER.
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CATARACT AND NEPEAN BRIDGES' BILL.

MR. HOLDEN, MR. A. OSBORNE, MR. ALLEN, THE AUDITOR GENERAL,	} Appointed 18th November, 1851. }	MR. HOLROYD, MR. BRADLEY, MR. FLOOD, MR. JEFFREYS.
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PARISH ROADS' BILL.

MR. COWPER, MR. SMART, MR. BRADLEY, MR. NICHOLS,	} Appointed 19th November, 1851. }	MR. A. OSBORNE, MR. JEFFREYS, MR. FLOOD, MR. WENTWORTH.
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SYDNEY BETHEL UNION BILL.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL, MR. LAMB, MR. COWPER, DR. DOUGLASS,	} Appointed 19th November, 1851. }	MR. OAKES, MR. DONALDSON, MR. BLIGH.
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GREAT LEADING THOROUGHFARES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. LESLIE, MR. HUGHES, CAPTAIN DUMARESQU, MR. DONALDSON,	} Appointed 2nd December, 1851. }	MR. HOLDEN, MR. W. MACARTHUR, MR. BRADLEY, MR. ICELY, MR. MARTIN.
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## VOL II.

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1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

6th NOVEMBER, 1851.

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**Sydney:**

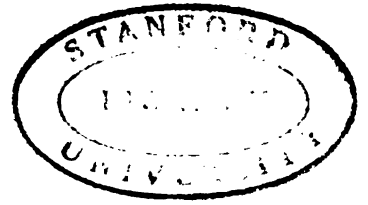
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HYDE PARK.

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1851.





STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

I. That in all cases not hereinafter provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of Parliament, which shall be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this Council.

II. That the Speaker shall take the Chair at the hour appointed for the Meeting of the Council, and if at the expiration of half an hour after the hour appointed there is not a quorum, the Speaker shall adjourn the Council to the next sitting day.

III. That if at any time after the commencement of the business of the day, notice be taken that there is not present one-third of the Members, exclusive of the Speaker, the Speaker shall, by his own authority, adjourn the Council to the next day of meeting.

IV. That no Order for a Call of the House shall be made for any day earlier than one month from the date of such Order.

V. That whenever a Division shall be demanded by any Member, the Members present shall take their seats, the ayes on the right, the noes on the left of the Chair respectively, and the Speaker shall appoint Tellers, two of either party, and shall declare which has the majority from lists of the Members voting on each side, to be handed to him by the Tellers.

VI. That previously to any Division, Strangers shall withdraw from the body of the House, but may remain in the Galleries unless otherwise ordered.

VII. That an entry of the Division Lists be made by the Clerk in the Journals.

VIII. That all Addresses to the Governor shall be presented by the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

---

MOTIONS.

IX. That no Notice of Motion shall be received after the Council shall have proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

X. That no Member shall make any Motion initiating a subject for discussion, but in pursuance of Notice openly given at a previous sitting of the Council, and duly entered on the Notice Paper.

XI.



XI. That it shall be in order on the presentation of any Document, except a Petition, to move, without Notice, that it be printed, and to appoint a day for its consideration.

XII. That Motions shall take precedence of Orders of the Day, and be moved in the order in which they stand on the Notice Paper, and if not so moved, shall be expunged therefrom.

---

#### PUBLIC BILLS.

XIII. That every Bill for the paving, lighting, or cleansing of any City or Town, shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Bill.

XIV. That amendments merely of a verbal or formal nature may be made on motion in any part of a Bill, at any time during its progress through the Council, or in Committee.

XV. That clerical and typographical errors may be corrected in any part of a Bill, by the Chairman of Committees.

XVI. That when a Bill shall have passed the Council, the Speaker shall sign the same, and the Clerk shall forthwith certify the date of its passing, at the foot of the Bill.

XVII. That before a Bill shall be presented to the Governor for the Royal Assent, the Chairman of Committees shall certify that it is in accordance with the Bill as passed by the Council.

XVIII. That all Bills when passed shall be presented to the Governor, for Her Majesty's Assent, by the Speaker.

---

#### COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

XIX. That in Committees of the whole Council, eighteen Members, exclusive of the Chairman, shall be a quorum.

XX. That the Lists of Divisions in Committees of the whole Council shall be printed weekly.

---

#### LAPSED QUESTIONS.

XXI. That if a Debate on any Motion moved and seconded, be interrupted by the Council being counted out, such Debate may be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted, on Motion upon Notice.

XXII. That if a Debate on any Order of the Day be interrupted by the Council being counted out, such Order may be restored to the Paper for a future day, on Motion upon Notice, and then such Debate shall be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted.

XXIII. That if the discussion of any question in a Committee of the whole Council be interrupted for want of a quorum, the Council may order the resumption of such Committee on a future day, on Motion upon Notice, and the discussion of such question shall then be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted.

---

SELECT

## SELECT COMMITTEES.

XXIV. That no Select Committee shall consist of less than five or more than ten Members without leave from the Council.

XXV. That it shall not be compulsory on the Speaker to serve on any Select Committee.

XXVI. That every Member proposing a Select Committee or introducing a Bill, Petition, or Motion upon any subject which may be referred to a Select Committee, shall be one of the Committee without being named by the Council.

XXVII. That the Notice of Motion for the appointment of every Select Committee, shall contain the names of the Members who the Mover intends shall serve with himself on such Committee.

XXVIII. That if upon any Motion for a Select Committee any one Member shall require it, such Committee shall be formed in the manner following, viz.:—Each Member shall give in to the Clerk a List of the Members who he intends shall serve on such Committee, not exceeding the number proposed, exclusive of the Mover himself; and if any such List contain a larger number of names it shall be void and rejected; and the Members who shall be reported by the Clerk to have the greatest number of Votes, shall be declared by the Speaker to be, with the Mover, the Members of such Committee; and in any case of doubt arising from two or more Members having an equality of Votes the Speaker shall decide which shall serve on such Committee.

XXIX. That any Notice of Motion for discharging, adding, or substituting Members of a Select Committee, shall contain the names of such Members.

XXX. That in all Select Committees three shall be a quorum.

XXXI. That every Select Committee, previously to the commencement of business, shall elect one of its Members to be the Chairman.

XXXII. That every Report of a Select Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

XXXIII. That Lists be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Clerk's Office, and in the Lobby of the House, of all Members serving on each Select Committee.

## MESSAGES.

XXXIV. That whenever a Message from the Governor shall be announced, the business before the Council shall be immediately suspended, and the bearer of the Message introduced into the Council Chamber to deliver the Message to the Speaker.

XXXV. That the Speaker shall immediately read the Message to the Council, and, if necessary, a day be fixed for taking the same into consideration.

## PETITIONS.

XXXVI. That no Petition shall be presented after the Council shall have proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

XXXVII. That it shall be incumbent on every Member presenting a Petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council.

XXXVIII.

XXXVIII. That every Member presenting a Petition to the Council shall affix his name at the beginning thereof.

XXIX. That every Petition must be in writing ; and not printed or lithographed.

XL. That every Petition must contain the prayer of Petitioners at the end thereof.

XLI. That every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written.

XLII. That every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member who shall present it.

XLIII. That every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else, except in cases of incapacity by sickness.

XLIV. That no letters, affidavits, or other documents shall be attached to any Petition, except in the case of Private Bills, as hereinafter mentioned.

XLV. That no Petition shall make reference to any Debate in the Council, or to any intended Motion.

XLVI. That no Petition shall, either directly or indirectly, pray for a grant of public money.

XLVII. That every Member presenting a Petition to the Council, not being a Petition for a Private Bill, or relating to a Private Bill before the Council, do confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes—of the number of signatures attached to it—of the material allegations contained in it—and to the reading of the prayer thereof ; and the only question which shall be entertained by the Council, on the presentation of any Petition shall be—“ That the Petition be received.”

XLVIII. That the Clerk of the Council do weekly prepare, in a tabular form, an Abstract of all Petitions received by the Council, in which shall be set forth the place or places from whence they are severally presented ; the number of signatures attached to each ; the name of the Member presenting the same ; the day on which presented ; and a short abstract of the prayer thereof. That every such Abstract be printed and distributed to Members of the Council ; and that at the close of each Session the Clerk shall prepare and have printed and bound up with the Votes and Proceedings of the Council a general summary of such weekly Abstracts.

---

#### PRIVATE BILLS.

XLIX. That no Private Bill shall be brought into this Council but upon a Petition first presented, with a printed copy of the proposed Bill annexed ; and such Petition shall be signed by one or more of the parties applying for the Bill.

L. That all Petitions for Private Bills be presented to the Council within thirty days from the commencement of the Session.

LI. That every Petition for a Private Bill shall commence by setting forth that, within the three months previously to its presentation to the Council, public notice of the intention to apply for the Bill has been given once a week, for four consecutive weeks in the New South Wales Government Gazette,—in one or more public Newspapers published in Sydney,—and in one or more local Newspapers published in or nearest to the District affected by the Bill ; and shall also contain a true statement of the general objects of the Bill : And the production of the numbers of such Gazette and Newspaper or Newspapers shall be sufficient proof of such notice.

LII.

LII. That when the Petition shall have been received, and the requisite notice proved, Notice of Motion for leave to bring in the Bill shall be given, as in the case of Public Bills.

LIII. That when leave to bring in a Private Bill shall have been obtained, and before it shall be read a first time, it shall be printed at the expense of the parties applying for it, in the same form as Public Bills, and a sufficient number of copies delivered to the Clerk for the use of the Council.

LIV. That before a Private Bill shall be read a first time the sum of Twenty-five pounds to meet the expenses attendant on such Bill, shall be paid into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer for the public uses of the Colony and in support of the Government thereof, and a Certificate of such sum having been paid shall be produced by the Member having charge of the Bill.

LV. That when a Private Bill shall have been read a first time, it shall be referred to a Select Committee, to be appointed on Motion upon Notice, and such Committee shall require proof of the allegations contained in the Preamble.

LVI. That every Petition against a Private Bill shall be referred to the Select Committee on such Bill ; and shall distinctly specify the grounds on which the Petitioners object thereto : But before a Petition in opposition to a Private Bill shall be referred to the Select Committee on such Bill, the sum of Fifteen pounds to meet the expenses attendant on such opposition, shall be paid into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, for the public uses of the Colony and in support of the Government thereof, and a Certificate of such sum having been paid shall be produced by the Member presenting the Petition.

LVII. That every Select Committee on a Private Bill may hear Counsel if it be desired, and may also take such oral or other evidence as they may think requisite, and may decide on matters in issue between the persons conducting and opposing the Bill ; after which the question shall be put from the Chair, " That this Preamble stand part of the Bill ? " And if the Committee should be of opinion that the Preamble has not been satisfactorily proved, they shall direct the Chairman to that effect, which shall be fatal to the Bill ; but if it be carried that the Preamble stand part of the Bill, the several clauses of the Bill shall next be proceeded with, and the amendments, if any, carefully noted for report to the Council, care being taken that no clause be inserted, or amendment made in the Bill, which shall be foreign to the import of the notice hereinbefore required.

LVIII. That upon a Private Bill being brought up and reported by the Select Committee, such Bill shall be proceeded with as in the case of Public Bills, a future day being appointed for the second reading.

---

#### STRANGERS.

LIX. That the Speaker only shall have the privilege of admitting Strangers to the body of the Council Chamber, but every Member shall have the privilege of admitting by Orders three Strangers to the Gallery of the Council Chamber.

LX. That on the request of any Member, or in his own discretion, the Speaker shall at any time order Strangers to withdraw, and such Strangers shall immediately withdraw accordingly.

---

#### CONTEMPT.

## CONTEMPT.

LXI. That any Member not attending in compliance with an order for a Call of the House, without reasonable excuse, shall be held guilty of contempt.

LXII. That no Member shall absent himself during the Session for more than a fortnight at a time, without express leave of absence from the Council; and any Member wilfully infringing this order shall be held guilty of contempt.

LXIII. That any Member who shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of the Council, and any Member or other person who shall wilfully or vexatiously interrupt the orderly conduct of the business of the Council, shall be guilty of contempt.

LXIV. That any Member or other person adjudged by the Council, for any of the causes hereinbefore mentioned, guilty of contempt, shall be fined in a penalty at the discretion of the Council not exceeding twenty pounds, and in default of immediate payment shall be committed by the Warrant of the Speaker to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for a period not exceeding fourteen days; and it shall be lawful for the said Sergeant-at-Arms to detain the said Member or person in his custody for the period directed by the Council, unless sooner discharged by order of the Council or unless the amount of fine imposed shall be sooner paid.

---

SUSPENSION OF STANDING RULES AND ORDERS.

LXV. That (except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity,) no Motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of the Council without due notice thereof.

---

DURATION OF STANDING RULES AND ORDERS.

LXVI. That the whole of these Standing Rules and Orders shall continue in force only until the expiration of one calendar month after the opening of the first Session of the Legislative Council which shall be convened after the dissolution or other termination of this Council.

*Passed the Legislative Council, this }  
     sixth day of November, one thousand }  
     eight hundred and fifty-one.*

WM. MACPHERSON, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

CHARLES NICHOLSON,

Speaker.

Approved.

CHS. A. FITZ ROY,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 1.

### WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

SESSION 2 OF 1851.

WEDNESDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1851.

No. 1.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE, 1851.

Question proposed, That a sum not exceeding £36, be appropriated as additional remuneration to the Housekeeper of the Legislative Council, being at the rate of £4 per annum from 1843 to 1851, inclusive. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Debate ensued.

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £4, be appropriated as additional remuneration to the Housekeeper of the Legislative Council, for the year 1851. (*Mr. Lamb.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Chisholm,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Alick Osborne,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Henry Osborne,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. Cowper, (Teller.)

Noes, 22.

The Colonial Secretary,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
The Attorney General,  
Dr. Douglass,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
Mr. Berry,  
The Collector of Customs,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Postmaster General,  
Mr. Dobie,  
The Auditor General,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Colonial Treasurer, (Teller.)

Original Question put and carried.



NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 2.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

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SESSION 2 OF 1851.

---

WEDNESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1851.

No. 1.

### SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1851.

Motion made and Question put—That a sum not exceeding £189 be appropriated by way of remuneration to the Town Clerk of Sydney, for his services in preparing the Electoral Lists from 1844 to 1850. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. Nichols,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
Lands,  
The Auditor General,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Mr. Bligh,  
The Postmaster General,  
Captain King,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Dobie,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Attorney General,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Bettington,  
The Colonial Treasurer, (Teller.)

Noes, 4.

Mr. H. Osborne,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Alick Osborne,  
Mr. Martin, (Teller.)



THURSDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1851.

No. 2.

## GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1852.

*Botanic Gardens.*

Question proposed, That a sum not exceeding £300 be appropriated to defray the Salary of the Director of the Botanic Gardens, for the year 1852.  
(*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Motion made and Question put, That a sum not exceeding £200 be appropriated to defray the Salary of the Director of the Botanic Gardens, for the year 1852.  
(*Mr. Donaldson.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Donaldson, (Teller.)

Noes, 27.

Mr. Martin,  
The Attorney General,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Solicitor General,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. Jones,  
The Postmaster General,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Dobie,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Henry Osborne,  
Mr. Alick Osborne,  
Mr. Morris,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
The Auditor General,  
The Colonial Treasurer, (Teller.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 3.

### WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1851.

No. 1.

#### GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1852.

(*Establishment of Inspector-General of Police.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £150 be appropriated as the Salary of an Accountant in the Establishment of the Inspector-General of Police, for the year 1852. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Dr. Douglass,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
Lands,  
The Auditor General,  
Mr. Bradley,  
Mr. Icely,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Dobie,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Bettington,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Jas. Macarthur,  
The Attorney General,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Postmaster General,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
The Colonial Treasurer, (Teller.)

Noes, 14.

Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Alick Osborne,  
Mr. Henry Osborne,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. Martin, (Teller.)

No. 2.

(*Police Establishment at Parramatta.*)

Motion made and Question put, That a sum not exceeding £300 be appropriated as the Salary of the Police Magistrate at Parramatta, for the year 1852. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Committee divided,—

Mr. Martin took notice, That three or four Members entered the House after the Question had been put, and challenged the right of those Members to vote,—

Whereupon a Question arose whether such Members had a right to require the Question to be put again with the Doors locked, and to vote thereupon,—

And the Chairman having been called upon, gave it as his opinion (and quoted May, pages 213, 214 in support thereof) that such Members had a right to require the Question to be put again with the Doors locked, and to vote thereupon,—

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Martin, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress, and ask leave to sit again so soon as the Council should have determined the Question of Order which had so arisen in the Committee.

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The

The Committee having resumed, and the Doors being locked,—  
Question again put,—That a sum not exceeding £300 be appropriated as the  
Salary of the Police Magistrate at Parramatta, for the year 1852.  
Committee again divided.

Ayes, 22.  
The Inspector General of Police,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
Lands,  
The Auditor General,  
Mr. Bradley,  
Mr. Icely,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Dobie,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
The Solicitor General,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Berry,  
The Postmaster General,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
The Attorney General,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Colonial Treasurer, (Teller.)

Noes, 14.  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Morris.  
Mr. H. Osborne,  
Mr. Alick Osborne,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Martin, (Teller.)

No. 3.

(*Police Establishment at Carcoar.*)

Question proposed,—That a sum not exceeding £584 14s. be appropriated to defray  
the Salaries of Police in the District of Carcoar for the year 1852. (*The  
Colonial Treasurer.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £334 14s. be appro-  
priated to defray the Salaries of Police in the District of Carcoar for the  
year 1852—being a reduction of £250, the Salary proposed for a Police  
Magistrate. (*Mr. Martin.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.  
Mr. Alick Osborne,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Morris,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. H. Osborne,  
Mr. Martin, (Teller.)

Noes, 24.  
Mr. Holroyd,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
The Auditor General,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. Bligh,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Collector of Customs,  
The Postmaster General,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Captain King,  
The Solicitor General,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Attorney General,  
Mr. Icely,  
Mr. Bradley,  
Mr. Dobie,  
The Inspector-General of Police,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Colonial Treasurer, (Teller.)

Original Question put and *Carried.*

No. 4.

(*Police Establishment at Maitland.*)

Question proposed,—That a sum not exceeding £1,320 12s. 6d. be appropriated  
to defray the Salaries of Police in the District of Maitland, for the year 1852.  
(*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Motion made and question put,—That a sum not exceeding £1,020 12s. 6d. be  
appropriated to defray the Salaries of Police in the District of Maitland, for  
the

the year 1852, being a reduction of £300, the Salary proposed for a Police Magistrate. (*Mr. Martin.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Martin, (Teller.)

Noes, 24.

Mr. Holroyd,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Dr. Douglass,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Dobie,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Postmaster General,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Auditor General,  
The Collector of Customs,  
The Attorney General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
Mr. Icely,  
Mr. Bowman,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
The Colonial Treasurer, (Teller.)

Original Question put and Carried.

THURSDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1851.

No. 5.

JURY BILL.

Question proposed,—That the following stand the Schedule to the Bill, viz. :—

#### SCHEDULE.

- 1st. Jurors attending under a General Jury Precept :—
- |   | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| If within three miles of the Court, per diem .....          | 2  | 6  |
| If above three but not exceeding five miles, per diem.....  | 4  | 0  |
| If above five miles, per diem .....                         | 6  | 0  |
| And for every mile of distance beyond such five miles ..... | 0  | 8  |
- (i. e. 4d. each way ; but subject to the proviso in 11 Vic., No. 20, section 31.)
- 2nd. Jurors attending under a Common Jury Precept :—the same rates as above.
- 3rd. Jurors attending under a Special Jury Precept, whether of four or of twelve Jurors :—
- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| If within three miles of the Court, per diem .....          | 5  | 0 |
| If above three but not exceeding five miles, per diem ..... | 7  | 6 |
| If above five miles, per diem.....                          | 10 | 0 |
| And for every mile of distance beyond such five miles ..... | 1  | 0 |
- (i. e. 6d. each way ; but subject to the proviso in the aforesaid 31st section.)
- 4th. Jurors attending more than three days on the same Panel :—
- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| If under a General Jury Precept, or Common Jury Precept, an additional sum (for the <i>fourth</i> and every subsequent day) of..... | 2 | 6 |
| If under a Special Jury Precept, an additional sum (for the <i>fourth</i> and every subsequent day) of .....                        | 5 | 0 |
- If continuously on the same trial, in any civil case, such further sum (if any) as the presiding Judge shall direct under this Act, s. 2.
- 5th. Bystanders sworn on any trial ; according to the class of Jurors to which they belong :—either 4s. or 7s. 6d. (*The Solicitor General.*)

Another Question proposed,—That the following stand the Schedule to the Bill, viz. :—

#### SCHEDULE.

- |  | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
| 1. Jurors attending under a General Jury Precept, if within three miles of the Court, per diem ..... | 0 | 4  | 0  |
| If above three, per diem .....   | 0 | 6  | 0  |
| And for every mile of distance beyond such three miles .....   | 0 | 0  | 8  |
- (i. e., 4d. each way ; but subject to the proviso in 11 Vic., No. 20, Section 31.)
2. Jurors attending under a Common Jury Precept, the same rates as above.
- 3.

3. Jurors attending under a Special Jury Precept, whether of four or of twelve Jurors :—  
 If within three miles of the Court, per diem..... 0 10 0  
 If above three, per diem..... 0 15 0  
 And for every mile of distance beyond such three miles ..... 0 1 0  
 (i. e., 6d. each way ; but subject to the proviso in the aforesaid 31st Section.)
4. Jurors attending more than three days on the same Panel :—  
 If under a General Jury Precept, or Common Jury Precept, an additional sum (for the fourth and every subsequent day) of ... 0 6 0  
 If under a Special Jury Precept, an additional sum (for the fourth and every subsequent day) of ..... 0 15 0  
 If continuously on the same trial, in any civil case, such further sum (if any) as the presiding Judge shall direct under this Act, s. 2.
5. Bystanders sworn on any trial, according to the class of Jurors to which they belong :—Either ..... 6s. or 0 15 0  
 (*Mr. Holden.*)

Question put,—That the Schedule first proposed stand the Schedule to the Bill.  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Wentworth,  
 The Colonial Secretary,  
 The Colonial Treasurer,  
 The Attorney General,  
 Mr. Nichols,  
 Mr. Bligh,  
 Mr. James Macarthur,  
 Mr. Bettington,  
 Mr. Dobie,  
 Mr. Jones,  
 Captain Dumaresq,  
 Mr. Icely,  
 The Auditor General,  
 The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
 Mr. Allen,  
 Dr. Douglass,  
 Mr. Morris,  
 Mr. A. Osborne,  
 Mr. H. Osborne,  
 Mr. Berry,  
 The Solicitor General, (Teller.)

Noes, 10.

Mr. Richardson,  
 Mr. Jefferys,  
 Mr. Donaldson,  
 Mr. Oakes,  
 Mr. Lamb,  
 Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. Holden,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Captain King,  
 Mr. Martin, (Teller.)

No. 6.

Motion made and Question put,—That the following Clause stand part of the Bill, viz. :—

Whereas it has been found to be unduly burdensome to Special Jurors in the District of Sydney to attend as Jurors in Courts of General and Quarter Sessions, as well as the Supreme Court in its several jurisdictions : Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act no person whose name shall be and appear on the Special Jury List for the Jurors' District of Sydney shall be liable or be compelled to attend as a Juror in any Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in said Colony, unless summoned under a Special Jury Precept. (*The Attorney General.*)

Committee divided,

Ayes, 24.

The Inspector General of Police,  
 The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
 The Auditor General,  
 Mr. Icely,  
 Captain Dumaresq,  
 The Collector of Customs,  
 Mr. Holden,  
 Mr. Dobie,  
 Mr. Alick Osborne,  
 Mr. Henry Osborne,  
 Mr. Donaldson,  
 Mr. Lamb,  
 Mr. Jones,  
 Mr. Berry,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Mr. Oakes,  
 Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. Jeffreys,  
 Mr. J. Macarthur,  
 Mr. Richardson,  
 The Solicitor General,  
 The Colonial Treasurer,  
 The Colonial Secretary,  
 The Attorney General, (Teller.)

Noes, 8.

Mr. Morris,  
 Dr. Douglass,  
 \*Mr. Allen,  
 Mr. Bettington,  
 Mr. Bligh,  
 Mr. Nichols,  
 Mr. Wentworth,  
 \*Mr. Allen, (Teller.),

(\*So in Teller's List.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 4.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

SESSION 2 OF 1851.

WEDNESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1851.

No. 1.

GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1852.

(*Sydney Gaol.*)

Question proposed, That a sum not exceeding £250, be appropriated to defray the Salary of the Principal Gaoler of the Sydney Gaol, for the year 1852. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £200, be appropriated to defray the Salary of the Principal Gaoler of the Sydney Gaol, for the year 1852. (*Mr. Lamb.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Mr. H. Osborne,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. A. Osborne,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Cowper, } (Tellers.)  
Mr. Martin, }

Noes, 22.

The Solicitor General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
Dr. Douglass,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Attorney General,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. Leslie,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Hughes,  
The Inspector-General of Police,  
The Auditor General,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Mr. Holden,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Bigge,  
The Postmaster General,  
Mr. Dobie,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
The Colonial Treasurer, } Tellers.  
Mr. Bradley, }

Original Question put and Carried.

No. 2.

(*Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £100 be appropriated to defray the Salary of the Visiting Magistrate at the Penal Establishment on Cockatoo Island, for the year 1852. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Dobie,  
Dr. Douglass,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Postmaster General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Auditor General,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
Mr. Hughes,  
Mr. Bigges,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Icely,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Captain King,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Collector of Customs,  
The Colonial Treasurer, } Tellers.  
The Attorney General, }

Noes, 18.

Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Leslie,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. H. Osborne,  
Mr. A. Osborne,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Martin, } Tellers.  
Mr. Cowper, }

No. 3.

No. 3.

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £100 be appropriated to defray the salaries of two Chaplains at the Penal Establishment on Cockatoo Island,—being £50 each, for the year 1852. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)  
Committee divided.—

Ayes, 18.

The Collector of Customs,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Postmaster General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Auditor General,  
Mr. Dobie,  
Mr. W. Macarthur,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Jeffreys  
Mr. Icely,  
Mr. J. Macarthur,  
Captain King,  
The Attorney General,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Mr. Berry,  
The Solicitor General }  
The Colonial Treasurer, } Tellers.

Noes 20,

Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Leslie,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Hughes,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. H. Osborne,  
Mr. A. Osborne,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Morris,  
Dr. Douglass, }  
Mr. Martin, } Tellers.

# WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

## IN

# COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

SESSION 2 OF 1851.

WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1851.

No. 1.

GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1852.

(Victoria Barracks, and Guard Room.)

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £679, be appropriated for Incidental Repairs to the Victoria Barracks and Guard Room, for the year 1852. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Henry Osborne,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Allen,  
Dr. Douglass,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
Lands,  
The Postmaster General,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
The Auditor General,  
Mr. Icely,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Mr. Hughes,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Darvall,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
The Attorney General,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Alick Osborne,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Colonial Treasurer, }  
Mr. Holroyd, } Tellers.

Noes, 8.

Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Bowman, }  
Mr. Donaldson, } Tellers



THURSDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1851.

No. 2.

## GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1852.

*(Denominational Schools.)*

Question proposed,—That a sum not exceeding £8,350 be appropriated in support of Denominational Schools, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspection, for the year 1852, viz., £4,020 for Schools of the Church of England, £1,900 for Presbyterian Schools, £570 for Wesleyan Schools, and £1,860 for Roman Catholic Schools. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £8,350 be appropriated in support of Denominational Schools, to be expended under the direction of the Denominational School Board, for the year 1852; and that it be an Instruction to such Board to distribute this sum among the several undermentioned Denominations according to their respective population as given by the last Census, viz., Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. (*Mr. Holroyd.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Alick Osborne,  
 Mr. Bowman,  
 Dr. Douglass,  
 Mr. H. Osborne,  
 Captain King,  
 Mr. Holden,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Mr. Bettington,  
 Mr. Bigge,  
 Mr. Dobie,  
 Mr. Hughes,  
 Captain Dumaresq,  
 Mr. Macleay,  
 Mr. Lamb,  
 Mr. Bligh,  
 Mr. Campbell,  
 Mr. Darvall,  
 Mr. Donaldson,  
 Mr. Flood,  
 Mr. Jones,  
 Mr. Oakes,  
 Mr. Bradley,  
 Mr. Jeffreys,  
 Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. J. Macarthur,  
 Mr. Richardson,  
 Mr. Wentworth,  
 Mr. Martin, } Tellers.  
 Mr. Holroyd, }

Noes, 14.

The Attorney General,  
 The Colonial Secretary,  
 Mr. Morris,  
 Mr. William Macarthur,  
 The Postmaster General,  
 Mr. Berry,  
 Mr. Leslie,  
 Mr. Icely,  
 The Collector of Customs,  
 Mr. Allen,  
 The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
 The Inspector General of Police,  
 The Solicitor General, } Tellers  
 The Colonial Treasurer, }

FRIDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1851.

No. 3.

*(Distresses for Rent Bill)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the following Clause stand part of the Bill, viz.:—"Provided always and be it enacted, That no Distress shall be made "on the goods of any Casual Visitor in any house, nor on the goods (other "than Furniture,) of any Lodger in any house or Apartment ordinarily let or "used as a Lodging House or Apartment." (*The Solicitor General.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Wentworth,  
 The Attorney General,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Mr. H. Osborne,  
 The Postmaster General,  
 The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
 Lands,  
 The Auditor General,  
 Dr. Douglass,  
 Mr. Bowman,  
 Mr. Bligh,  
 Mr. Jas. Macarthur, } Tellers.  
 The Solicitor General, }

Noes, 7.

Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. Morris,  
 Mr. Jeffreys,  
 Mr. A. Osborne,  
 Mr. Campbell,  
 Mr. Holroyd, } Tellers.  
 Mr. Martin, }

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 6.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS  
IN  
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

SESSION 2 OF 1851.

WEDNESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1851.

No. 1.

POSTAGE BILL.

Motion made and Question put,—That the following Clause stand part of the Bill, viz.—“ IV. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid to the Postmaster General, out of the General Revenue of the Colony, a salary of eight hundred pounds per annum ; and a rateable proportion of such salary shall be payable for any portion of a year during which any such Postmaster General may have served.” (*The Colonial Secretary.*)

Committee divided,

Ayes, 11.

The Colonial Secretary,  
Mr. W. Macarthur,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Dobie,  
The Colonial Treasurer,  
The Auditor General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
Lands,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
The Solicitor General, } (Tellers.)

Noes, 20.

Mr. Holden,  
Dr. Douglass,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Darvall,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Flood,  
\*Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Bettington,  
\*Mr. Macarthur, } (Tellers.)  
Mr. Donaldson,

No. 2.

Motion made and Question put,—That Clause XIV stand postponed. (*The Colonial Secretary.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

The Colonial Secretary,  
The Collector of Customs,  
The Attorney General,  
The Colonial Treasurer,  
Mr. W. Macarthur,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Darvall,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Bradley,  
The Auditor General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
Lands,  
The Inspector-General of Police,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. J. Macarthur,  
Mr. Berry,  
The Postmaster General, } Tellers  
The Solicitor General,

Noes, 17.

Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Leslie,  
Mr. H. Osborne,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. A. Osborne,  
Mr. Oakes, } Tellers.  
Mr. Martin,

\* So in Tellers' List.



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 7.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

SESSION 2 OF 1851.

TUESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1851.

No. 1.

DISTRESSES FOR RENT BILL; Second series of proposed additional Clauses :—

(*To follow section X of proposed additional Clauses.*)—And be it enacted, That the respective Courts of Requests established, or hereafter to be established, in the County of Cumberland, and the respective Courts of Petty Sessions established, or hereafter to be established, in any part of the Colony other than the County of Cumberland, shall and they are hereby authorised and empowered to hear and determine within their respective jurisdictions all actions of replevin relating to distresses for rent, between landlord and tenant, where the rent for or in respect of which any distress shall be or ought to have been made shall not exceed        pounds in amount or value; and all proceedings in such actions of replevin shall be taken, and all such actions shall be tried and determined in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same rules as the law now directs, or shall hereafter direct, with respect to other actions in the said Courts of Requests or Petty Sessions.

First Question proposed,—That the blank be filled with the word “Thirty.” (*The Attorney General.*)

Second Question proposed,—That the blank be filled with the word “Ten.” (*Mr. Nichols.*)

Third Question proposed,—That the blank be filled with the word “Twenty.” (*Mr. Martin.*)

Question,—That the blank be filled with the word “Ten,” having been put and negatived,—

Question put,—That the blank be filled with the word “Twenty.”—

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2

Mr. Allen, } (Tellers.)  
Mr. Holroyd, }

Noes, 24.

Mr. Dobie,  
Mr. Cox,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Colonial Secretary.  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Holden,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Auditor General,  
Dr. Douglass,  
The Postmaster General,  
The Attorney General,  
Mr. Smart,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Bligh, } (Tellers.)  
Mr. Martin, }

No. 2.

Question put,—That the blank be filled with the word “Thirty.”  
Council divided.

Ayes, 20.  
Mr. Dobie,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Postmaster General,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Attorney General,  
Mr. Cox,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Morris.  
Mr. Holden,  
Captain Dumaresq,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Flood,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
Lands,  
The Auditor General,  
Mr. Bligh, } Tellers.  
Dr. Douglass, }

Noes, 6.  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Martin, } Tellers.  
Mr. Holroyd, }

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WEDNESDAY, 10 DECEMBER, 1851.

No. 3.

GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1852.

(*Casual Repairs to Colonial Public Buildings.*)

Question proposed,—That a sum not exceeding £2,500, be appropriated to defray the expense of Casual Repairs to Colonial Public Buildings, for the year 1852.  
(*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £2,450, be appropriated to defray the expense of Casual repairs to Colonial Public Buildings, for the year 1852,—by a reduction of £50 proposed for the Government House and Domain at Parramatta. (*Mr. Lamb.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Cox,  
Mr. Campbell, } Tellers.  
Mr. Martin, }

Noes, 22.  
Mr. Holroyd,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Dr. Douglass,  
The Collector of Customs,  
The Attorney General,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
Mr. Berry,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Leslie,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Hughes,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
Mr. Icely,  
Mr. Alick Osborne,  
The Postmaster General,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
The Auditor General,  
The Solicitor General, } Tellers.  
The Colonial Treasurer, }

Original Question put and Carried.

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THURSDAY, 11 DECEMBER, 1851.

No. 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1851.

(*Administration of Justice—Message No. 33.*)

Question proposed—That a sum not exceeding £5,817 4s. 7d., be appropriated, in the year 1851, in aid of Schedule A for the years 1849, 1850, and 1851.  
(*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Motion

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next. (*Mr. Donaldson.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Mr. H. Osborne,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Dr. Douglass,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Holroyd, } Tellers.  
Mr. Darvall, }

Noes, 21.

Mr. Bradley,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Solicitor General,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Postmaster General,  
Mr. Cox,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Mr. Hughes,  
Mr. W. Macarthur,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Dobie,  
Mr. Icely,  
Mr. Alick Osborne,  
Mr. Holden,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
The Auditor General,  
The Attorney General, } Tellers.  
The Colonial Treasurer, }

FRIDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1851.

No. 5.

DISTRESSES FOR RENT BILL, (as further amended in Committee.)

Clause IV. And be it enacted, That where any goods or chattels shall be distrained for any rent, and the tenant or owner of the goods so distrained shall not within five days next after such distress taken, replevy the same, with sufficient security, to be given to the Sheriff or his Deputy, or to any Justice of the Peace, according to law, then in such case, after the expiration of the said five days, the person distraining shall and may cause the goods and chattels so distrained to be sold by public auction, by a duly licensed auctioneer, or by a Sheriff's bailiff, or a bailiff of some Court of Petty Sessions or Court of Requests, for the best price that can be gotten for the same, towards satisfaction of the said rent and the charges of the said distress and sale; and the overplus, if any, shall be forthwith handed over to the said tenant or owner; and a full and true account in writing of every such sale shall, in every case, be given by the person making the distress to the tenant or owner on demand: Provided always, that nothing herein contained as to the time of sale shall apply to any corn, grass, hops, roots, fruits, pulse, or other product whatsoever, which shall be growing at the time of the same being seized as a "distress." Provided also, that before any such sale shall be made, a notice thereof, specifying the time and place of such sale, shall be posted in a conspicuous place and manner, upon the "premises" and at the nearest Police Office, if the tenant shall so require, during a period of not less than five days next before such sale.

An Amendment proposed by the *Solicitor General*, to the effect that after the word "*premises*" there be inserted the words "unless the tenant shall in writing dispense with such notice," having been by leave withdrawn,—

Question proposed,—That the last Proviso to this clause (following the word "*distress*") be expunged. (*Mr. Martin.*)

Question put,—That the Proviso proposed to be expunged stand part of the clause. Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

The Colonial Secretary,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Dr. Douglass,  
Captain King,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Solicitor General, } Tellers.  
The Attorney General, }

Noes, 14.

The Speaker,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Campbell,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
Mr. Holroyd, } (Tellers.)  
Mr. Martin, }



NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 8.

### WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

SESSION 2 OF 1851.

TUESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1851.

No. 1.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1852.

(Message No. 32.)

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £250, be appropriated to defray the Salary of a Police Magistrate at Ipswich, for the year 1852. (The Colonial Treasurer.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Attorney General,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Cox,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Hughes,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. J. Macarthur,  
The Postmaster General,  
Mr. Icely,  
The Collector of Customs,  
The Auditor General,  
Mr. Leslie,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Berry,  
The Colonial Treasurer, } Tellers.  
The Solicitor General, }

Noes, 14.  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Dr. Douglass,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Martin, } (Tellers.)  
Mr. Nichols, }

No. 2.

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £1,600, be appropriated for erecting a new Main Guard House. (The Colonial Treasurer.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.  
Mr. Allen,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Auditor General,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Mr. Icely,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
Mr. Berry,  
The Attorney General,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Postmaster General, } Tellers.  
The Colonial Treasurer, }

Noes, 19.  
Mr. Martin,  
Dr. Douglass,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
Captain King,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Leslie,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Hughes,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Nichols, } Tellers.  
Mr. Donaldson, }



No. 3.

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £800, be appropriated to meet the expense of erecting a Colonial Magazine for Gunpowder on Goat Island. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

The Colonial Secretary,  
The Attorney General,  
The Postmaster General,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
Mr. Cox,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Hughes,  
Mr. Leslie,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Icely,  
The Collector of Customs,  
The Auditor General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
Lands,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Morris,  
The Solicitor General, } Tellers.  
The Colonial Treasurer, }

Noes, 13.

Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Dr. Douglass, } Tellers.  
Mr. Martin, }

No. 4.

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £100, be appropriated to provide a Queen's Plate, to be run for at Homebush or such other race course in the County of Cumberland, and under such rules and regulations as the Australian Jockey Club, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General, shall appoint. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Committee divided

Ayes, \*24.

The Colonial Secretary,  
The Attorney General,  
The Postmaster General,  
Mr. Cox,  
Mr. James Macarthur,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Berry,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Collector of Customs,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. Leslie,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Icely,  
The Auditor General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
Lands,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Nichols,  
Mr. Holroyd, } Tellers.  
Dr. Douglass, }

Noes, 9.

Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Allen,  
The Colonial Treasurer, } Tellers.  
Mr. Martin, }

\* *So in Tellers' List.*

No. 5.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1851.

Question proposed,—That a sum not exceeding £1000, be appropriated to meet the expense of preparing the Electoral Lists, and of the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council. (*The Colonial Treasurer.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £977, be appropriated to meet the expense of preparing the Electoral Lists, and of the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council—being a reduction of £23, the sum proposed as remuneration to the Town Clerk for his services in preparing such Lists. (*Mr. Martin.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes,

Ayes, 6,  
 Mr. J. Macarthur,  
 Mr. Donaldson,  
 Mr. Jeffreys  
 Mr. Macleay,  
 Mr. Martin, } Tellers.  
 Mr. Morris, }

Noes, 24.  
 Colonial Secretary,  
 Mr. Holroyd,  
 The Attorney General,  
 Mr. Bowman,  
 Mr. Lamb,  
 Mr. Campbell,  
 The Postmaster General,  
 Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. Wentworth,  
 Mr. Jeffreys  
 Captain King,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Mr. Broadhurst,  
 Mr. Holden,  
 Mr. Bigge,  
 The Collector of Customs,  
 Mr. Icely,  
 Mr. Flood,  
 Mr. Allen,  
 The Auditor General,  
 The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
 The Colonial Treasurer,  
 Mr. Nichols, } Tellers.  
 Dr. Douglass, }

Original Question put and carried.

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THURSDAY, 18 DECEMBER, 1851.

No. 6.

POSTAGE BILL.

Motion made and Question put,—That the following Clause stand part of the Bill in lieu of Clause 14 withdrawn, viz. :—“And be it enacted, That it shall be  
 “lawful for the Governor, by Warrant under his hand, directed to the Colonial  
 “Treasurer, from time to time to order to be paid out of the General Revenue  
 “of the Colony, such sums as shall, in conformity with regulations to be in  
 “that behalf made by the said Governor with the advice of the Executive  
 “Council, be certified to have been *bona fide* expended for the Postage on  
 “letters and packets on the public service connected with Her Majesty’s  
 “Troops within the Colony.” (*The Colonial Secretary.*)  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.  
 The Colonial Secretary,  
 The Attorney General,  
 The Colonial Treasurer,  
 Mr. Leslie,  
 The Collector of Customs,  
 The Auditor General,  
 The Chief Commissioner of Crown  
 Lands,  
 Mr. Berry,  
 The Postmaster General } Tellers.  
 The Solicitor General, }

Noes, 20.  
 Mr. Nichols,  
 Mr. Wentworth,  
 Mr. Holroyd,  
 Mr. Bowman,  
 Mr. Martin,  
 Mr. Lamb,  
 Mr. Campbell,  
 Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. Donaldson,  
 Mr. Cox,  
 Mr. Broadhurst,  
 Mr. Holden,  
 Captain King,  
 Mr. Bligh,  
 Mr. Flood,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Mr. Bettington,  
 Mr. A. Osborne,  
 Mr. J. Macarthur, } Tellers.  
 Dr. Douglass, }



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 2 OF 1851.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
October 21	Certain Inhabitants of South Sydney .....	(72) Seventy-two. ....	Mr. Lamb.....	{ For removal of Toll Gate in Abercrombie-street.
„	Ditto of Penrith.....	(25) Twenty-five ....	Mr. Darvall ....	{ For leave to introduce Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill.
„	Certain Directors and Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, Sydney .....	(4) Four .....	Mr. Cowper ....	{ For leave to introduce a Bill to Incorporate the Company.
„	Certain Subscribers to the proposed Exchange Company, of Sydney .....	(10) Ten .....	Mr. Lamb.....	Do. Do. Do.
„ 22	John Marsh, Sydney .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Nichols ....	{ For relief in the matter of an award in reference to land at Glebe Island.
„	Certain Inhabitants of Clarence Town .....	(125) One hundred & twenty-five .. }	Mr. Donaldson .	{ For establishment of Court and Lock-up Houses.
„	Directors of Australasian Steam Navigation Company, Sydney }	(6) Six .....	Mr. Cowper ....	{ For leave to introduce a Bill to Incorporate the Company.
„ 23	Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Citizens of the City of Sydney .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Lamb.....	{ For extension of the Municipal Franchise.
„ 24	James Cooper, Engehurst, near Sydney .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Nichols ....	{ For consideration of his interests should Hyde Park Bill be passed.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Legislative Council Office,  
Sydney, 24th October, 1851.*



1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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No. 2.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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SESSION 2 OF 1851.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
October 28	William Russell, Regentville, near Penrith .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Broadhurst ..	Against Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill.
"	Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Sydney.	(1) One .....	Mr. Lamb .....	For Endowment of the City.
" 29	Certain Inhabitants of the City of Sydney .....	(336) Three hundred and thirty-six .....	Mr. Lamb .....	In favor of Hyde Park Bill.
" 30	Certain Citizens of Sydney ....	(11) Eleven .....	Mr. Cowper ....	Against Hyde Park Bill.
" 31	Certain Inhabitants of the District of Penrith.....	(56) Fifty-six .....	Mr. Martin ....	For repair of Bathurst Roads.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Legislative Council Office, .  
Sydney, 31st October, 1851*



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SESSION 2 OF 1851.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
Novem. 5	Certain Inhabitants of the Town and District of Bathurst....	(267) Two hundred and sixty-seven ..	Mr. Holroyd....	{ For formation of new line of Road from Penrith to Bathurst, and repair of the present line in the meantime.
"	Certain Inhabitants of East and West Maitland and Morpeth	(45) Forty-five .....	Mr. Bowman ..	{ For modifications in the Maitland Cattle Bill.
" 6	Certain Inhabitants of Penrith ..	(92) Ninety-two .....	Mr. Holden ....	{ For continuance of Court of Requests as at present established.
" 7	Certain Landholders, &c., on Great South Road .....	(165) One hundred and sixty-five ....	Mr. J. Macarthur	For establishment of Road Trusts.
"	Certain Inhabitants of City of Sydney .....	(1,009) One thousand and nine .....	Mr. Nichols ....	{ For abolition of Court of Requests and substitution of County Courts.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Legislative Council Office,  
Sydney, 7th November, 1851.*





1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SESSION 2 OF 1851.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
Novem. 11	Certain Trustees under Parish Roads Act .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Holden ....	{ For leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Parish Roads Act, 4 Vict. No. 12.
..	William H. Hovell, of Goulburn .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Cowper ....	{ For leave to introduce Cataract and Nepean Rivers Bridge Bill.
..	James Cooper, of Engehurst, Agent for Daniel Cooper, of London .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Martin ....	{ For repeal of certain provisions in the South Head Roads Act, which injuriously affect the interests of Daniel Cooper.
..	Trustees of Bethel Union Chapel, Sydney .....	(4) Four .....	Solicitor General	{ For leave to introduce a Bill empowering them to sell their present Chapel and to erect another.
.. 12	Certain Inhabitants of the Town and District of Liverpool .....	(31) Thirty-one .....	Mr. Holden ....	{ For restoration of the Office of Clerk to the Bench at Liverpool.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Legislative Council Office,  
Sydney, 14th November, 1851.*



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SESSION 2 OF 1851.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
Nov. 18..	Commissioners Liverpool Road Trust .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Darvall ....	{ For means to drain and form cer- tain portions of the Liverpool Road.
.. ..	Certain Landed Proprietors, &c., of the District of Wollombi. }	(93) Ninety-three ....	Dr. Douglass ..	{ For repair of the Road by Mait- land to Wollombi.
.. ..	Certain Inhabitants and Land- holders of the Parishes of Willoughby, Gordon, and South Colo .....	(75) Seventy-five ....	Mr. Darvall ....	{ For proper formation of the road to Northern Districts by way of the North Shore of Sydney.
.. 20..	Certain Stockholders & others, Burraborang .....	(12) Twelve .....	Mr. J. Macarthur.	{ For attention to applications for survey of Lands for purchase.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Legislative Council Office,  
Sydney, 21st November, 1851.*



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SESSION 2 OF 1851.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
Nov. 26	Charles W. Croaker, of Bathurst.	(1) One .....	Mr. Holroyd .....	{ For relief in the matter of over-rent paid by him for a certain run in the Lachlan District, called Cocomingla.
„	Moderator, Synod of Australia.	(1) One .....	Colonial Treasurer	{ Praying the continuance, for the year 1852, of the usual allowance for Presbyterian Schools.
„	Certain Landholders, &c., living on Cook's River Road..... }	(46) Forty-six .....	Mr. Smart .....	Against the Parish Roads Bill.
„	E. W. Rudder.....	(1) One .....	Mr. Holroyd .....	{ For a Select Committee to enquire into the working and tendency of the present Gold Regulations.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Legislative Council Office,  
Sydney, 28th November, 1851.*



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SESSION 2 OF 1851.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
Dec. 2..	Certain residents of Pyrmont..	(58) Fifty-eight .....	Mr. Campbell ..	{ For relief from payment of City Lighting Rate, until their District shall have been lighted.
„ ..	Moderator, Synod of Australia.	(1) One .....	Mr. Morris .....	{ For the adoption of measures to enable the Presbyterian Schools to be placed under the National Education Board.
„ 3..	{ Jacob Inder and Henry Teb- butt, of Sydney .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Wentworth.	{ For relief in the matter of certain losses on their Contract for build- ing the New Treasury and Audit Office.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Legislative Council Office,  
Sydney, 5th December, 1851.*





1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SESSION 2 OF 1851.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
Dec. 11 . .	Thomas Cook, Esq., J.P., Dungog	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Donaldson .	Praying that a portion of the Vote for Public Roads may be devoted to the Road from Clarence Town to Williams' River.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Legislative Council Office,  
Sydney, 12th December, 1851.*



1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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No. 9.

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WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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(SESSION 2 OF 1851.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
Dec. 16..	Certain Landholders, &c., Great South Road .....	(81) Eighty-one .....	Mr. J. M <sup>r</sup> Arthur.	For establishment of Road Trusts.
„ 19..	Certain Merchants &c, of Sydney.	(206) Two hundred & six.	Mr. Lamb .....	{ For the adoption of measures to secure an abundant supply of fresh water to the City.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Legislative Council Office,  
Sydney, 20th December, 1851.*



1851.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SESSION 2.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Weekly Abstracts of Petitions received by the Legislative Council.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
I.—COMPENSATION.					
22 Oct. . .	John Marsh, Sydney . . . . .	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Nichols . . .	{ For relief in the matter of an award in reference to land at Glebe Island.	} Printed.
3 Dec. . .	Jacob Inder & Henry Tebbutt, of Sydney . . . . .	(2) Two . . . . .	Mr. Wentworth . .	{ For relief in the matter of certain losses on their Contract for building the New Treasury and Audit Office.	
II.—COURTS OF REQUESTS.					
6 Nov. . .	Certain Inhabitants of Penrith . .	(92) Ninety-two . . . . .	Mr. Holden . . .	{ For continuance of Court of Requests as at present established.	
7 Nov. . .	Certain Inhabitants of City of Sydney . . . . .	(1009) One thousand and nine . . . . .	Mr. Nichols . . .	{ For abolition of Court of Requests, and substitution of County Courts.	
III.—CROWN LANDS.					
20 Nov. . .	Certain Stockholders & others of Burragorang . . . . .	(12) Twelve . . . . .	Mr. J. Macarthur . .	{ For attention to applications for Survey of Lands for purchase.	
26 Nov. . .	Charles W. Croaker, of Bathurst.	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Holroyd . . .	{ For relief in the matter of over-rent paid by him for a certain run in the Lachlan District, called Cocomingla.	
IV.—EDUCATION.					
26 Nov. . .	Moderator, Synod of Australia . .	(1) One . . . . .	Col. Treasurer . .	{ Praying the continuance, for the year 1852, of the usual allowance for Presbyterian Schools.	
2 Dec. . .	Moderator Synod of Australia . .	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Morris . . . .	{ For the adoption of measures to enable the Presbyterian Schools to be placed under the National Education Board.	
V.—GOLD.					
26 Nov. . .	E. W. Rudder . . . . .	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Holroyd . . .	{ For a Select Committee to inquire into the working and tendency of the present Gold Regulations.	} Printed.
VI.—POLICE.					
22 Oct. . .	Certain Inhabitants of Clarence Town . . . . .	(125) One hundred & twenty-five . . . . .	Mr. Donaldson . .	{ For establishment of Court and Lock-up Houses.	
12 Nov. . .	Certain Inhabitants of the Town and District of Liverpool . .	(31) Thirty-one . . . . .	Mr. Holden . . .	{ For restoration of the office of Clerk to the Bench at Liverpool.	
VII.—PRIVATE BILLS.					
21 Oct. . .	Certain Inhabitants of Penrith . .	(25) Twenty-five . . . . .	Mr. Darvall . . .	{ For leave to introduce Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill.	
21 Oct. . .	Certain Directors and Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, Sydney . . . . .	(4) Four . . . . .	Mr. Cowper . . .	{ For leave to introduce a Bill to Incorporate the Company.	
21 Oct. . .	Certain Subscribers to the proposed Exchange Company of Sydney . . . . .	(10) Ten . . . . .	Mr. Lamb . . . .	Do. Do. Do.	
22 Oct. . .	Directors of Australasian Steam Navigation Company . . . . .	(6) Six . . . . .	Mr. Cowper . . .	Do. Do. Do.	
28 Oct. . .	William Russell, Regentville, near Penrith . . . . .	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Broadhurst . .	{ Against Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill.	} Printed.
11 Nov. . .	Trustees of Bethel Union Chapel, Sydney . . . . .	(4) Four . . . . .	Solicitor General.	{ For leave to introduce a Bill empowering them to sell their present Chapel and to erect another.	
11 Nov. . .	Certain Trustees under Parish Roads Act . . . . .	(2) Two . . . . .	Mr. Holden . . .	{ For leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Parish Roads Act, 4 Vict., No. 12.	
11 Nov. . .	William H. Howell, of Goulburn.	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Cowper . . .	{ For leave to introduce Cataract and Nepean Rivers Bridges Bill.	

GENERAL SUMMARY—Continued.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.	
VIII.—PUBLIC BILLS.						
24 Oct. . .	James Cooper, Engehurst, near Sydney . . . . .	(One) . . . . .	Mr. Nichols . . . .	{ For consideration of his interests should Hyde Park Bill be passed }	Printed.	
29 Oct. . .	Certain Inhabitants of the City of Sydney . . . . .	(336) Three hundred and thirty-six . . . .	Mr. Lamb . . . . .	In favor of Hyde Park Bill.	Printed.	
30 Oct. . .	Certain Citizens of Sydney . . . .	(11) Eleven . . . . .	Mr. Cowper . . . . .	Against Hyde Park Bill.	Printed.	
5 Nov. . .	Certain Inhabitants of East and West Maitland and Morpeth }	(45) Forty-five . . . . .	Mr. Bowman . . . .	{ For modifications in the Maitland Cattle Bill.	Printed.	
11 Nov. . .	James Cooper, of Engehurst, Agent for Daniel Cooper, of London . . . . .	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Martin . . . . .	{ For repeal of certain provisions in the South Head Roads Act, which injuriously affect the interests of Daniel Cooper.		
26 Nov. . .	Certain Landholders, &c., living on Cook's River Road . . }	(46) Forty-six . . . . .	Mr. Smart . . . . .	Against the Parish Roads Bill.		
IX.—ROADS.						
31 Oct. . .	Certain Inhabitants of the District of Penrith . . . . .	(56) Fifty-six . . . . .	Mr. Martin . . . . .	For repair of Bathurst Roads.	Printed.	
5 Nov. . .	Certain Inhabitants of the Town and District of Bathurst . . . }	(267) Two hundred & sixty-seven . . . . .	Mr. Holroyd . . . .	{ For formation of new line of road from Penrith to Bathurst, and repair of the present line in the meantime.		
7 Nov. . .	Certain Landholders, &c., on Great South Road . . . . .	(165) One hundred & sixty-five . . . . .	Mr. J. Macarthur . .	For establishment of Road Trusts.		
18 Nov. . .	Commissioners of Liverpool Road Trust . . . . .	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Darvall . . . .	{ For means to drain and form certain portions of the Liverpool Road.		
18 Nov. . .	Certain Landed Proprietors, &c. of the District of Wollombi . }	(93) Ninety-three . . . .	Dr. Douglass . . . .	{ For repair of the Road by Maitland to Wollombi.		
18 Nov. . .	Certain Inhabitants and Landholders of the Parishes of Willoughby, Gordon, and South Colo . . . . .	(75) Seventy-five . . . .	Mr. Darvall . . . .	{ For proper formation of the Road to Northern Districts by way of the North Shore of Sydney.		
11 Dec. . .	Thomas Cook, J. P., Dungog . .	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Donaldson . . .	{ Praying that a portion of the Vote for Public Roads may be devoted to the Road from Clarence Town to Williams' River.		
16 Dec. . .	Certain Landholders, &c., Great South Road . . . . .	(81) Eighty-one . . . . .	Mr. J. Macarthur . .	For establishment of Road Trusts.		
X.—STREETS.						
21 Oct. . .	Certain Inhabitants of South Sydney . . . . .	(72) Seventy-two . . . .	Mr. Lamb . . . . .	{ For removal of Toll Gate in Abercrombie-street.	Printed.	
XI.—SYDNEY CORPORATION.						
23 Oct. . .	Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Citizens of the City of Sydney . . . . .	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Lamb . . . . .	{ For extension of the Municipal Franchise.		
28 Oct. . .	Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Sydney }	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Lamb . . . . .	For endowment of the City.		
2 Dec. . .	Certain Residents of Pyrmont . .	(58) Fifty-Eight . . . .	Mr. Campbell . . . .	{ For relief from payment of City Lighting Rate, until their District shall have been lighted.		
19 Dec. . .	Certain Merchants, &c. of Sydney }	{ (206) Two hundred and six . . . . . }	Mr. Lamb . . . . .	{ For the adoption of measures to secure an abundant supply of fresh water to the City.		

1851,

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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MR. JOHN MARSH.

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 24th October, 1851.*

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TO THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES, IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of John Marsh,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioner was, prior to the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, seized in fee simple of ten acres one rood and nineteen perches of land, situate at Glebe Island, in the County of Cumberland, in the Colony of New South Wales.

That His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, by Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, under his Hand and Seal, resumed the same, (with other land belonging to other persons), on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Title Deeds issued by Her Majesty to the respective Grantees.

That by Notice under the hand of the Colonial Secretary, also bearing date twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the several owners of the lands so resumed were required within one month from that date to choose Arbitrators for the purpose of determining in concert with the Arbitrators to be appointed by the Governor, the value of such lands, and of any buildings erected thereon, in order that the amount so assessed in in each case, might be paid to the party entitled thereto.

That afterwards, Samuel A. Perry, Deputy Surveyor-General of the said Colony, was appointed as Arbitrator, by His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, the Governor for the time being of the said Colony, and Edwin Augustus Hickey, of Sydney aforesaid, Esquire, was appointed as Arbitrator by your Petitioner; and that they, before proceeding in the arbitration, by note in writing under their hands, appointed John Lord of Sydney aforesaid, Merchant, to be Umpire.

That the Arbitrators entered upon the consideration of the matters submitted to them, and not agreeing, referred to the Umpire, Mr. John Lord, who awarded that the sum of four thousand five hundred and ninety pounds should be paid to your Petitioner.

That your Petitioner forwarded the award to the Office of the Civil Crown Solicitor, and after waiting for five or six weeks, expecting a communication on the subject, requested that gentleman to inform him to which Officer of the Government he should apply for payment, when he was informed that it was the intention of the Government to dispute the award.



That on the first day of February last, Petitioner's Attorney addressed a letter to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, requesting to be informed if the Government would pay the amount found as the value of Petitioner's land, and if not, if they would appoint some person to represent the Government, whom Petitioner might sue, so as to endeavour to enforce the award.

That on the sixteenth day of April last, Petitioner's Attorney, received in reply from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, a letter informing him that the Government was not disposed to pay the sum awarded to Petitioner, in consequence of the extravagant value assigned to the land, and of information received by the Law Officers, which induced them to entertain doubts of the impartiality of the award.

That on the twenty-fourth of April last, Petitioner's Attorney addressed a letter to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, requesting a reply to that portion of Petitioner's former letter suggesting the appointment of some person to represent the Government against whom the question as to the award might be tried.

That to this last letter neither your Petitioner nor his Attorney have received any answer.

That the amount assessed as the value of Petitioner's land is at a rate per acre much less than the amounts awarded and paid by the Government to some of the other proprietors of lands at Glebe Island, which were resumed at the same time; and that with the exception of your Petitioner, the whole of such proprietors have received the amounts awarded to them, or have had them placed to their credit.

That your Petitioner denies that any grounds for disputing the impartiality of the award exist.

That as your Petitioner would have been bound by the amount awarded had it been less than any sum at which he might have valued the land, he would respectfully submit that it is unjust for the Government to refuse to pay the amount awarded because it exceeds the sum at which they valued the land.

That your Petitioner is advised that there is no legal process or mode of proceeding by which he can enforce the award against the Government.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into consideration, and afford your Petitioner such relief as to your Honorable House may seem meet. And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JOHN MARSH.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE BILL.

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 29th October, 1851.*

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES,  
IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of William Russell, of Regentville, in the Colony of New South Wales,  
Esquire,

SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioner, in the last Session of your Honorable House, requested leave to introduce and subsequently obtained an Act of Council which has since received the Royal Assent, authorising him to construct a Bridge across and over the Nepean River from the Township of Regentville to Emu Plains; and that by the provisions of such Act it is declared that at the expiration of thirty years from the passing thereof, such Bridge shall become the property of the Public, and that if such Bridge be not completed within the period of three years next thereafter, the powers and authorities given him thereby shall cease and determine.

That this Act received the Royal Assent on the first day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

That your Petitioner has gone to great trouble and expense in procuring Surveys and obtaining Plans and Models of Bridges, and is prepared forthwith to commence a suitable Bridge, and to complete the same without delay, and within the said period of three years, and has ascertained that the most suitable spot for the placing thereof is at the place known as Raynor's Factory.

That your Petitioner has seen by the Proceedings of your Honorable Council that application has been made by certain inhabitants of Penrith for an Act to enable them to erect a Bridge over the Nepean at that Town.

That the spot on which your Petitioner's Bridge is intended to be erected is within half a mile of the place fixed upon by the inhabitants of Penrith, and will afford as great accommodation to the Public as a Bridge placed at Penrith, whilst, for the purpose of traffic, a second Bridge is wholly unnecessary.

That your Petitioner respectfully submits to your Honorable House that if authority be given to the inhabitants of Penrith to erect their Bridge before the expiration of the period granted to him by the said Act to complete his Bridge, that the time, trouble, and expense he has incurred on the faith of such Act will be wholly thrown away, and he will be a great sufferer.

That your Petitioner further submits to your Honorable House that as the original proposer of a measure of such great public convenience he has the better claim to your countenance and protection, and that the inhabitants of Penrith have no just right to avail themselves of his project for a purpose wholly indifferent to the public interest and only intended for their local benefit, which however your Petitioner denies would be prejudiced in any degree by the Bridge being erected on the spot determined on by your Petitioner.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable Council will not sanction a measure so prejudicial to his interest, and from which no public advantage can be derived, as the erection of a second Bridge, within half a mile of that Bridge which your Honorable House has already sanctioned, is wholly unnecessary. And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM RUSSELL.



1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## HYDE PARK BILL.

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 31 October, 1851.*

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Sydney,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That during a late Session of the Legislative Council of this Colony, a Bill was introduced, intituled, "*A Bill to authorise the Surveyor-General to enclose certain parts of the Public Road running through Hyde Park, in the City of Sydney, known as a continuation of Macquarie-street, and to authorise the same to be included within the enclosure of the Domain known as Hyde Park.*"

That such Bill was referred to a Special Committee of that Honorable House, who after taking Evidence thereupon, reported against such a measure being carried out, which Report was adopted by that Honorable Council.

That your Petitioners have heard with regret that another Bill is now before your Honorable House, the object of which is to close up the present continuation of the line of Macquarie-street, from Saint James' Church to Liverpool-street.

That your Petitioners being proprietors of land in the immediate vicinity of Macquarie-street south, and having a communication therewith, through the properties of Messieurs Wentworth and Smith, direct to Elizabeth-street, opposite the intended Railway Terminus, cannot avoid regarding this measure as an infringement of their rights.

That by closing up the present continuation of the line of Macquarie-street, will render the south extremity thereof merely a Bye-street, and considerably deteriorate the value of the properties of your Petitioners adjacent thereto.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the above premises into your consideration, and not pass into a Law, the Bill now before your Honorable House, intituled, "*A Bill to authorise the Surveyor-General to enclose certain parts of the Public Road running through Hyde Park, in the City of Sydney, known as a continuation of Macquarie-street, and to authorise the same to be included within the enclosures of the Domain, known as Hyde Park.*" Or should your Honorable House deem it expedient to pass the above Bill into a Law, then, that your Petitioners may receive such compensation as the circumstances and justice of their case may seem meet. And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

[Here follow 11 signatures.]

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1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## HYDE PARK BILL.

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 4th November, 1851.*

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES,  
IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of James Cooper, of Engehurst, Glenmore Road, in the District of Sydney,  
and Colony aforesaid,

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioner is the proprietor of an allotment of Land at the south-west corner of Macquarie and Liverpool-streets, in the City of Sydney, opposite "Lyons' Terrace," and extending westward to "M'Donald's Buildings," in the said City.

That your Petitioner observes, with regret, that there is a Bill now before your Honorable Council, for the purpose of blocking up that portion of Macquarie-street, extending from King to Liverpool-street, with the exception of the continuation of Park-street, leading to William-street.

Your Petitioner humbly submits that, the blocking up of the said thoroughfare will have the effect of considerably reducing the value of his Property above alluded to, and therefore prays that your Honorable Council will not pass the said Bill into law.

Your Petitioner further begs permission to add, that should your Honorable Council deem that the welfare of this City demands such a sacrifice of private interest, as he conceives the Bill in contemplation will entail, and is resolved upon passing the same into law, then that the private interest of your Memorialist, which will thereby be damnified, may receive such fair and equitable consideration, at the hands of your Honorable Council, as to your Honorable Council may seem just.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, &c.,

JAMES COOPER.

Engehurst, 23rd October, 1851.

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1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## HYDE PARK BILL.

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 4th November, 1851.*

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Sydney,  
SHEWETH,

That the four enclosures in this City, comprising the area called Hyde Park, are the daily resort of a very large number of the inhabitants and their children, for the purposes of exercise and recreation, and that with the exception of the Botanical Gardens (which are far less accessible,) they are the only available places in the City for those purposes. The paths also, which have been formed in the Park, are used daily by many hundred foot passengers as thoroughfares, from almost all parts of the City, to the suburbs eastward and south-eastward of it.

That the Road which now intersects the said enclosures from north to south, forming a continuation of Macquarie-street, materially impairs the enjoyment of the Park, inasmuch as it narrows the eastern divisions to mere strips, and causes clouds of dust at nearly all seasons, but especially during the prevailing winds.

That the Road is utterly useless, except to an exceedingly small number of persons, who could with greater convenience, (considering its present state,) use solely the parallel Roads called College-street and Elizabeth-street; the Road being insusceptible of proper repair, except at a heavy outlay; and being almost always in summer a mass of dust, and in winter a bed of mud.

That if the space occupied by the said Road were thrown into the divisions east and west of it, two compact enclosures would be formed, and the space thus gained might be devoted to ornamental and shady trees, for which there is not at present sufficient room, and that, moreover, the expense of keeping up two unnecessary lines of fencing would be saved.

That as your Petitioners understand, this most desirable alteration is opposed by only a few individuals, of whom one or two complain, that the access by vehicles, to or from their houses, would thereby be prolonged some thirty or forty yards; and two conceive that their interests might perhaps be injured, by their not acquiring hereafter some possible railway traffic, which they anticipate if the road shall remain.

That as your Petitioners submit such grounds of opposition, or any claims for compensation founded on such grounds are quite untenable, and that if attended to, they would prevent any alteration in any street or road at any time throughout the Colony, or indeed almost any public improvement whatever of any kind, however important to the general welfare.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that measures may be taken by your Honorable House, for causing the Road in question to be closed, and its site added to Hyde Park; (an additional width being given, if such be thought expedient, to the streets east and west of the Park,) and that funds may be provided for carrying out the improvements in the Park, which this Petition has brought under the notice of your Honorable House. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 336 signatures.]

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1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 11th November, 1851.*

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES,  
&c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Landholders, Householders, and other persons, having an interest in the Great South Road, passing through the Western division of the County of Camden,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That from the population and general character of the country which it traverses, from its being the medium of overland communication with Victoria and South Australia, and from the consequent great and increasing traffic upon it, the South Road is entitled to be considered the principal highway of the Colony.

2. That the means which have, heretofore, been applied to the formation and keeping up of this important thoroughfare, are altogether inadequate; that it is, for the most part, in a very dilapidated state, and, in several places, dangerous and scarcely passable for wheel carriages.

3. That while the amount granted from the General Revenue has been wholly insufficient to effect the repairs and works so urgently required, the absence of any definite and connected system of administration and control has, in the opinion of your Petitioners, lessened its general utility.

4. Your Petitioners would, therefore, respectfully submit, to the consideration of your Honorable House, whether it may not be advisable, as regards that part, at least, of the Road which is situated in the western division of the County of Camden, to establish a properly constituted General Trust, with Sub-Trusts for the several Districts, to be composed of persons of respectability, to whom should be confided the management of the road, and the administration, under due responsibility, of the funds applicable to that object.

5. Your Petitioners pray, therefore, that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your consideration, and to adopt such measures, in reference thereto, as to your Honorable House may seem expedient and necessary.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

*(Here follow 165 Signatures.)*

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1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**SOUTH HEAD ROAD ACT.**

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 18th November, 1851.*

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**TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES,  
IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.**

The Petition of James Cooper, of Engehurst, in the District of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, as Agent for Daniel Cooper, of the City of London, in England,

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,**

That the said Daniel Cooper, under date 6th September, 1830, had the honor to receive a letter from the then Colonial Secretary—the late Alexander M'Leay, Esquire—offering, on the part of the Government, to admit the claim made by him for an extension of the boundaries of an estate, formerly Captain Piper's, upon the said Daniel Cooper allowing a certain road to Belle Vue to be reserved for the use of the public.

That the said Daniel Cooper, by letter bearing date the 11th September, 1830, agreed to the above terms.

That after a lapse of several years, in consequence of the agreement not having been finally carried into effect, the attention of the Government was, on the 28th March, 1848, by letter from the Surveyor-General, called to the fact of Your Petitioner being in possession of the land comprised in the extension of the boundaries above alluded to; enclosing, at the same time, a tracing defining the boundaries of the same by yellow lines—in pursuance of which Your Petitioner received a letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, under date 22nd April, 1848, stating that on condition of Your Petitioner re-opening and surrendering to the public the said road to Belle Vue, through the Point Piper Estate, Your Petitioner's possession of the lands, referred to by the Surveyor-General, would be legalized by a Grant from the Crown. In reply to which, under date 4th May, 1848, Your Petitioner agreed to the proposal, without stipulation of any kind.

That Your Petitioner humbly submits, that he is entitled to those lands, defined alike by the tracing above referred to, and his own lines of fence, not less by virtue of his agreement with the Government than by his uninterrupted possession for a series of years past.

That Your Petitioner, upon applying for the descriptions of the lands, for the purpose of comparing them with the tracing, found that a space had been taken out of one of the blocks, to form the continuation of "William-street," under the plea that by an Act of the late Legislative Council, viz.:—11 Vic., 49, it had been placed in the custody of the South Head Road Commissioners.

That Your Petitioner respectfully submits that—as the good faith of the Government was pledged to the said Daniel Cooper, in the first instance, since the year 1830, and in the second, to Your Petitioner, since the year 1848, in the one case about eighteen years, and in the other about seven months, previously to the institution of the Commissioners under the said Trust—if it had been possible to have prepared the Grants, at the time of either of the promises, Your Petitioner would, long since, have been legally, as he has been equitably, in possession of the said lands; and further, that the initiation of the said Road Trust Act, by

the Government, in the face of this agreement, and passed into law by the Legislature, (which, in consequence of its being confined to a few lines in the Schedule of the Act only, Your Petitioner was unaffected by notice thereof,) was directly at variance with, and in contravention of the solemn engagement entered into by the Executive Government with Your Petitioner.

That at one time it is asserted by the Government—

1. That the continuation of the street in question is an old dedicated Road to South Head. At another—

2. That William-street is only the continuation of a road, of which “Ocean-street” is a part. And again—

3. That although it is admitted that Your Petitioner is entitled to the lands, as defined by the tracing, yet as the Government always make a reservation of roads in its Grants, the interests of Your Petitioner cannot be prejudiced, by the exclusion from the description of the line of road in question. And lastly—

4. That if Your Petitioner does not complete the transaction, upon the terms thus subsequently dictated to him, by the Government, that the entire negotiation will be broken off, and the exchange abandoned.

To the whole of which Your Petitioner replied—

1. That the continuation of William-street never was a dedicated road ; but, on the contrary, a private way, made by the late Captain Piper through his own Grounds, for the purpose of access to his then residence, at Point Piper ; and that the plan of the Point Piper Estate, made by the Surveyor-General himself, does not even carry it so far, but on the contrary bears evidence on the face of it that the same is private property ; and that, even were it admitted that the road in question was a dedicated one, which Your Petitioner denies, still by the 4th William IV, it must revert to Your Petitioner from the moment that the dedication of the New South Head Road, through the lands of Your Petitioner, took place.

2. That the assertion by the Government that a street in a village running at right angles to another, like the one in question, and bearing an opposite name, is one and the same street, is equivalent to say that Sussex-street is only the continuation of a road, of which King-street is a part, and, in point of fact appears, to Your Petitioner, a manifest misconception.

3. That although Your Petitioner does not abstractedly dispute the right of the Government to roads, yet he humbly submits that any right of this nature can only be exercised by fulfilling a duty which such rights of necessity impose, viz. :—To pay for that which is required, otherwise reservation of this nature might seriously injure private property, if not amount to a confiscation of the Grant ; and lastly,

That Your Petitioner has already irrevocably parted with the road to Belle Vue by a formal dedication of the same to the public, which road has been fenced off at the public expense, and that it is not in the power of the Government, by anything short of Legislative enactment, to abandon the exchange, even were it desirous of repudiating its agreement ; and that solely to avoid the future contingency of law proceedings, Your Petitioner will receive the Grants, as dictated to him by the Government, and apply to Your Honorable Council for that justice which he conceives has been withheld from him by the Executive.

That Your Petitioner, relying upon the good faith of the Government, has, in completing his portion of the contract, denuded himself of the road to Belle Vue ; and having failed to obtain from the Executive the Grants of the Lands which have been promised to him, without submitting to the loss and inconvenience consequent upon the abstraction therefrom, of the quantity contained in the proposed continuation of William-street, humbly prays that Your Honorable Council will take the premises into its consideration, and either repeal that portion of the South Head Road Trust Act of 11 Victoria, 49, which has deprived, unheard, Your Petitioner of his rights, or institute such other measures, for the benefit of Your Petitioner, as to Your Honorable Council may seem just. And Your Petitioner, as in duty bound, &c.

JAS. COOPER,

As Agent for Daniel Cooper, of London.

*Engelhurst,*

10th November, 1851.

65  
1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOLD REGULATIONS.

*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 27th November, 1851.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE.

A series of Regulations having been issued by the Executive Council, respecting the working of the newly discovered Gold Fields, We, your Petitioners, being Miners on the Turon, and otherwise interested in the development of the mineral resources of the Country, feeling that our interests, and those of the Colony, are vitally compromised by these Regulations, beg to call the attention of your Honorable House to the subject.

During the operation of the first issued Regulations, your Petitioners fully appreciating the difficulty of legislating in haste, and on a subject so entirely new, have waited in silence, in the full expectation that, due time having been allowed for deliberation, the Government would have come forward with measures adapted to the occasion, and equitable in their operations.

The recently issued Gold Regulations being, in the opinion of your Petitioners, alike impracticable and unjust, a meeting was resolved upon, in order that public expression might be given to the opinions of practical men on the subject.

A public meeting was accordingly held at Sofala, on the 8th November, at which meeting, attended by at least two thousand persons engaged in mining operations, it was unanimously resolved :—

“ That the present system of Licensing is unjust in principle, being a tax upon ✓  
“ labor, and not upon produce.”

“ That the tax paid by the diggers is exorbitant, and that the present mode of ✓  
“ collecting it is unnecessarily vexatious.”

In support of these propositions your Petitioners would urge—

That a direct tax upon labor is opposed to all sound principles of political economy.

That it is a restriction upon the power of production.

That it acts as a check on the employment of labor.

That it causes a great waste of the national wealth, as it obliges the employer of labor to work only the most profitable portions of the soil.

That it is unequal in its distribution, no other class of laborers paying a tax upon their muscular energies, or the sweat of their brow.

That its high rate is prejudicial to the Revenue, and subversive of moral rectitude in the people, from its holding out strong inducements to its evasion.

With regard to the present mode of collecting the tax, your Petitioners would submit that it is vexatious, inasmuch as, the Officers appointed for its collection requiring the Miners to wait upon them, instead of consulting the convenience of the Miners by collecting it as hitherto at the claims, or by fixing on convenient localities where they might meet the Miners, much loss of time is incurred, which is equivalent to the imposition of an additional tax.

Your Petitioners also deem it an uncalled for and provoking display for policemen to be stationed, pistol in hand, at the Commissioners' tents, during the transaction of business ; or in like manner perambulating the claims, amongst a peaceable and industrious population ; and whilst they admit that all reasonable precautions should be taken, to meet any emergency that might arise, your Petitioners consider the present practice useless, whilst it is both irritating and insulting to a free and loyal people.

Your Petitioners would further submit, that the Regulations respecting Quartz Crushing, and the drainage of water holes, are so utterly impracticable as to be virtually prohibitory, and are calculated to act preferentially in favor of Foreign Countries where no such restrictions are imposed ; and whilst they are thus likely to divert the influx of labor and capital from our shores, they confine the employment of our own capital and industry to one branch of Gold mining only, viz., Gold Washing.

Your Petitioners, in conclusion, beg to call the attention of your Honorable House to the fact, that a growing feeling of discontent has resulted from the promulgation of these Regulations, and they therefore earnestly pray your Honorable House to appoint a Committee, with power to take the evidence of practical men as to the working and tendency of the Gold Regulations upon the mining and national interests of this valuable dependency of the British Crown ; and that your Honorable House will adopt such measures, founded on the information so obtained, as the urgency of the case shall, in your wisdom, demand.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,  
E. W. RUDDER,  
Chairman.

Sofala, 15th November, 1851.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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NEW TREASURY, AND AUDIT OFFICE.

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 9th December, 1851.*

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES,  
IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

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The humble Petition of Jacob Inder, and Henry Tebbutt, Builders, lately trading under the  
firm of Jacob Inder, and Company.

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, contracted with Her Majesty's Government, for the erection of a New Colonial Treasury and Audit Office, for the sum of three thousand four hundred and twelve pounds.

That during the progress of the work, it was found necessary to make certain additions to, and alterations in the original plan.

That the alterations and additions caused delay, and prolonged the time beyond that which the building would otherwise have taken, during which time the second emigration to California commenced, and subsequently the discovery of our own Gold fields, caused a sudden and most ruinous advance in the price both of materials and labor.

That notwithstanding such unlooked for and serious difficulties, your Petitioners have satisfactorily fulfilled their Contract, but in so doing, have ruined themselves.

That the Building has cost your Petitioners, the sum of five thousand two hundred pounds, being eight hundred pounds more than received by them, in addition to the loss of their own time, and the reasonable profit expected from the completion of such a contract.

That your Petitioners confidently assert, that the Building is actually worth the sum of six thousand pounds.

That such, your Petitioners' severe losses have been occasioned by circumstances over which they had no control, and which no prudence or forethought could avert.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House for such relief in the premises as your Honorable House may consider the peculiar circumstances of the case require.

And your Petitioners, will ever pray, &c.

JACOB INDER.

HENRY TEBBUTT.

---





1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SUPPLY OF WATER TO SYDNEY.

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 20th December, 1851.*

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TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, and other employers of  
of labor in the City of Sydney.

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are large consumers of Water, and that many of them who have entered into special contracts with the City Corporation for the supply, have on the faith thereof embarked large Capitals in manufacturing and other pursuits.

That these, together with a population of fifty thousand, are exclusively dependent upon a precarious supply from the Lachlan Swamp; no steps having been taken to procure water from elsewhere, although two years since, when the City was menaced with a calamity similar to that which now threatens it, a Special Committee of the City Council was appointed, by whom Evidence was taken, but who have never either made a recommendation or report, and whose enquiries have terminated without any practical result.

That, as from the Gold discoveries, a large addition to our urban population may be anticipated, the most strenuous exertions should be made to obtain a more certain and abundant supply.

That the municipal body have regarded the annual thousands of pounds accruing to them from the sale of Water as a Revenue, available for purposes foreign to its supply; whereas your Petitioners submit, not only that this Revenue should be exclusively applied to that purpose, but that it would afford an ample security for a loan, by which the sources of supply might be multiplied, either from Botany or Cook's River, and that the re-payment of such loan would soon be accomplished from the consequent increased demand and consumption, which a lower price would create.

That from the Evidence above referred to, and particularly from the Report to the City Council, by Mr. C. E. Langley, Civil Engineer, it would appear, that at an expense of little more than Thirty thousand pounds, a permanent and abundant supply of water, adequate to more than double the present population, and independent altogether of the Lachlan Swamp, might be obtained from Botany alone, at a distance of but about four miles from Hyde Park; and that thus, this great and growing metropolis would then no longer be dependent for a most essential element, upon a source which is not only solitary—but most precarious, from the present defective state of the Tunnel, the falling in of any portion of which would be attended with consequences the most calamitous.

That without impeaching the City Council, your Petitioners feel that a matter of this importance and magnitude, connected as it is with sewerage and other precautionary and sanitary measures, cannot be confided to that Body.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray your Honorable House to take such immediate steps as to your wisdom may seem expedient in the premises, both for the relief of your Petitioners, and to prevent those fatally disastrous consequences, which further postponement may, and must inevitably involve.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 206 signatures.]

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**STATISTICS**  
 OF  
**NEW SOUTH WALES,**  
**FROM 1841 TO 1850.**

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS IN THE  
 COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

LAID UPON THE COUNCIL TABLE,  
 AND  
 ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED.

**Sydney:**

PRINTED BY W. W. DAVIES, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
 HYDE PARK.

**1851.**



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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS,

1841 TO 1850.

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No. 1.

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (POPULATION—1850.)

RETURN of the INCREASE and DECREASE of the POPULATION of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from 1st January to 31st December, 1850; and of the Total Number on the latter date.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL	GENERAL TOTAL.
Increase by Immigration .....	10,124	7,387	17,511	
Convicts .....	292	.....	292	
Births .....	5,100	4,937	10,037	
Total Increase .....	15,516	12,324	.....	27,840
Decrease by Deaths .....	2,071	1,308	3,379	
Departure .....	3,699	1,558	5,257	
Total Decrease .....	5,770	2,866	.....	8,636
Net Increase .....	9,746	9,458	.....	19,204
Population on 31st December, 1849 .....	144,829	101,470	.....	246,299
Population on 31st December, 1850 .....	154,575	110,928	.....	265,503

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
*Sydney, 1st May, 1851.*

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



No. 2.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(IMMIGRATION.)

RETURN shewing the Number of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the 1st January, 1832, to the 31st December, 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.						IMMIGRANTS AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.						TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED.						RELIGION OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.				NATIVE COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.							
	Fourteen Years and upwards.			Under fourteen Years.			TOTAL.	Fourteen Years and upwards.			Under fourteen Years.			TOTAL.	Fourteen Years and upwards.			Under fourteen Years.	GENERAL TOTAL.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.																	
1832	140	455	595	.....	.....	197	792	679	351	930	.....	.....	284	1,214	819	706	1,525	481	2,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1833	177	728	905	.....	.....	348	1,253	661	418	1,079	.....	.....	353	1,432	838	1,146	1,994	701	2,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1834	52	299	351	.....	.....	133	484	519	397	916	.....	.....	264	1,080	571	596	1,167	397	1,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1835	33	426	459	.....	.....	86	545	518	318	736	.....	.....	147	883	551	614	1,195	933	1,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	73	565	638	.....	.....	140	808	551	310	763	.....	.....	150	913	624	807	1,431	990	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1837	688	840	1,528	.....	.....	1,136	2,664	437	302	739	.....	.....	176	913	1,125	1,040	2,165	3,477	7,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1838	1,928	1,673	3,601	.....	.....	2,501	6,102	764	438	1,202	.....	.....	136	1,328	2,692	2,111	4,803	2,627	10,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	3,137	3,017	6,154	.....	.....	2,262	8,416	1,151	576	1,727	.....	.....	406	2,133	4,298	3,593	7,881	2,668	10,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840	2,631	2,733	5,364	.....	.....	1,273	6,637	1,129	497	1,566	.....	.....	293	3,760	3,160	6,990	1,566	8,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841	7,467	7,965	15,432	.....	.....	4,651	20,103	1,324	569	1,903	.....	.....	477	3,880	8,901	8,554	17,355	5,128	22,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	2,590	2,532	5,122	.....	.....	1,701	6,823	1,133	463	1,635	.....	.....	509	2,164	3,783	2,994	6,777	2,210	8,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1843	3	4	7	.....	.....	4	11	643	785	1,427	.....	.....	194	1,131	645	299	944	198	1,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1844	1,262	1,337	2,599	.....	.....	1,440	4,139	336	121	467	.....	.....	81	1,548	1,698	1,468	3,163	1,521	4,684	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1845	174	178	352	.....	.....	146	498	967	117	327	.....	.....	187	548	441	322	663	353	1,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	327	.....	.....	49	157	33	117	327	173	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405	649	.....	.....	97	816	210	337	672	816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848	2,731	2,919	5,650	.....	.....	2,225	7,885	405	329	1,041	.....	.....	178	1,919	3,453	3,218	6,701	5,191	9,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	5,155	6,298	11,453	.....	.....	4,220	15,773	719	968	2,696	.....	.....	178	3,547	6,893	7,266	14,119	5,191	19,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1850	1,820	3,406	5,226	.....	.....	1,092	6,318	1,188	833	2,022	.....	.....	516	2,538	3,069	4,239	7,248	1,608	8,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	30,171	35,425	65,596	.....	.....	23,655	89,251	14,425	7,192	21,547	.....	.....	5,461	97,008	44,596	42,547	87,143	39,116	116,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 16th May, 1851.

FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,  
Agent for Immigration.

## (IMMIGRATION.)

RETURN showing the Total Amount of Money paid out of the Territorial Revenue of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) on account of Immigration, from 1st January, 1832, to 31st December, 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	Bounties for the Introduction of Female Immigrants under the direction of the Immigration Board.		Bounties for the Introduction of Immigrants by Private Individuals.		Passages of Mechanics and Labourers forwarded by the Government.		Freight, Victualling, and other Expenses of Vessels Chartered by the Government.		Gratuities to Surgeons-Superintendents, Masters, Officers, Overseers, and others.		Pay and Allowances of Surgeons-Superintendents of Vessels chartered by Government.		Lodging, Maintenance, Conveyance, and other Expenses of Immigrants after arrival.		Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.		Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Agent General for Emigration in England.		Expenses paid by the Land and Emigration Commissioners in England.		Remittances to the Land and Emigration Commissioners.			Interest on Land and Immigration Deposits.		Outfit and Passages of Clergymen, Teachers, and Clergymen.		Expenses of Quarantine.		TOTAL OUTLAY.		Immigrants, the cost of whose introduction was paid by the Government.		Immigrants for whom Bounties were disallowed, including Children under the age of one Year.		Clergymen, Teachers, and Clergymen.		Total Number of Immigrants.		Approximate Average Expense per Head.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1832	2,457	6 9			2,619	0 0			35	12 0					181	6 24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

\* No Account of the appropriation of these Advances has as yet been received.

REMARKS.—The Number of Immigrants landed, and the Amount paid for their introduction, has been included under the Year in which they arrived, whether paid for in that or any subsequent Year.

It may be proper, also, to remark, that the Return comprises, not only all the Immigrants, the cost of whose introduction was paid, but also those for whom Bounties were claimed but not allowed, as well as Infants under one Year of Age, Clergymen, Protectors of Aborigines, and Teachers.

These Remarks will account for the variation between this and former Returns.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,

16th May, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,

Auditor General.

No. 4.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(IMMIGRATION.)

RETURN shewing the state of the Accounts, on 31st December, 1850, of MONEYS BORROWED for the purposes of IMMIGRATION.

YEAR.	Amount of Debentures payable in the Colony.		Amount of Debentures payable in London, bearing Interest at the rate of 4d. per £100	Amount of Debentures payable either in London or in the Colony, bearing Interest at the rate of 3½d. per £100	Total Amount of Debentures.	ON WHAT TERMS SOLD.			Net Proceeds realized.	Amount of Debentures paid off.	Amount of Debentures outstanding on 31st December, 1850.	Amount of Interest paid on Land and Immigration Debentures.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Rate.	Amount of Discount.	Amount of Premium.				
1842 {	12,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12,500 0 0	At par	.....	.....	12,500 0 0	.....	.....	2,976 17 7
1843 {	37,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	37,000 0 0	2 ½ cent. discount	740 0 0	.....	36,260 0 0	.....	.....	2,218 2 9
1844 {	2,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	At par	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	27,900 0 0	.....	4,193 8 7
1845 {	50,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50,800 0 0	At par	.....	.....	50,800 0 0	.....	.....	6,156 8 8
1846 {	25,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25,400 0 0	2 ½ cent. discount	636 0 0	.....	24,764 0 0	.....	.....	6,321 17 4
1847 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800 12 0
1848 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,200 0 0	.....	45 0 8
1849 {	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,800 0 0	5 ½ cent. premium	.....	90 0 0	1,890 0 0	.....	.....	1,988 11 10
	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	do	.....	168 15 0	3,168 15 0	.....	.....	
1850 {	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	do	.....	65 0 0	2,065 0 0	.....	.....	5,241 4 0
	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50,000 0 0	do	.....	1,500 0 0	51,500 0 0	.....	.....	
1850 {	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	do	.....	250 0 0	10,250 0 0	.....	75,000 0 0	57,500 0 0
	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	do	.....	75 0 0	5,075 0 0	.....	.....	
1850 {	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	do	.....	5 0 0	1,005 0 0	.....	.....	5,241 4 0
	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	do	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	
1850 {	6,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	40s. ½ cent. premium	.....	120 0 0	6,120 0 0	.....	.....	5,241 4 0
	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	do	.....	60 0 0	4,060 0 0	.....	.....	
1850 {	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	21s.	.....	21 0 0	2,021 0 0	.....	.....	5,241 4 0
	10,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,900 0 0	20s.	.....	109 0 0	11,009 0 0	.....	.....	
1850 {	8,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8,000 0 0	16s.	.....	64 0 0	8,064 0 0	.....	.....	5,241 4 0
	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	12s. 6d.	.....	6 5 0	1,006 5 0	.....	.....	
1850 {	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	11s. 3d.	.....	8 8 9	1,508 8 9	.....	.....	5,241 4 0
	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	10s. 6d.	.....	5 5 0	1,005 5 0	.....	.....	
1850 {	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	10s.	.....	10 0 0	2,010 0 0	.....	.....	5,241 4 0
	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	5s. 9d.	.....	2 17 6	1,002 17 6	.....	.....	
1850 {	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	5s.	.....	10 0 0	4,010 0 0	.....	.....	5,241 4 0
	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1s.	.....	0 10 0	1,000 10 0	.....	.....	
1850 {	15,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15,100 0 0	At par	.....	.....	15,100 0 0	.....	.....	5,241 4 0
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
£	49,500 0 0	78,500 0 0	21,700 0 0	132,500 0 0	282,200 0 0	.....	1,376 0 0	2,571 1 3	283,395 1 3	149,700 0 0	432,500 0 0	32,852 3 5

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
15th May, 1851.  
W. L. LITTLE, Auditor General.

## No. 5.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ( BIRTHS.)

RETURN of the Number of BIRTHS Registered in the Colony of New South Wales,  
(including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1841*	2,631	2,573	5,204
1842*	3,160	3,173	6,333
1843*	3,689	3,493	7,182
1844	4,004	3,952	7,956
1845	4,338	4,184	8,522
1846	4,235	4,238	8,473
1847	4,548	4,362	8,910
1848	4,527	4,299	8,826
1849	5,059	4,783	9,842
1850	5,100	4,937	10,037

## No. 6.

## ( MARRIAGES.)

RETURN of the Number of MARRIAGES Registered in the Colony of New South Wales,  
(including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

CHURCHES IN WHICH SOLEMNIZED.	1841.*	1842.*	1843.*	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Church of England .....	850	1,089	799	779	798	812	815	728	1,026	1,346
Presbyterian .....	471	540	427	401	410	415	463	504	664	575
Wesleyan .....	32	54	38	45	48	44	54	77	91	93
Independent .....	10	30	12	8	18	16	25	27	47	43
Baptist .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	6	3
of Rome .....	561	798	572	582	563	503	496	462	526	757
Jews' Synagogues .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† 5	5	6	5	8
TOTALS .....	1,924	2,511	1,848	1,815	1,837	1,796	1,861	1,809	2,365	2,825

† No information previous to 1846.

## No. 7.

## ( DEATHS.)

RETURN of the Number of DEATHS Registered in the Colony of New South Wales,  
(including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	MEN.	CHILDREN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	
1841*	1,036	714	480	664	2,894
1842*	1,096	657	444	520	2,717
1843*	834	612	344	503	2,293
1844	871	510	344	416	2,141
1845	717	528	383	500	2,128
1846	977	608	408	557	2,550
1847	927	723	438	606	2,694
1848	967	626	447	547	2,587
1849	1,206	852	605	772	3,435
1850	1,240	831	572	736	3,379

\* The Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths having been rendered only to the 30th September, the Number for the last Quarter of these Years has been taken at the average of the three previous Quarters.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

## No. 8.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (SCHOOLS.)

RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS, and SCHOLARS attending the same, in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1841	209	5,264	4,368	9,632
1842	257	6,196	4,978	11,174
1843	317	6,881	5,626	12,507
1844	355	7,857	6,615	14,472
1845	367	8,962	7,554	16,516
1846	394	10,171	8,862	19,033
1847	438	11,703	10,111	21,814
1848	462	12,624	10,750	23,374
1849	558	13,903	11,779	25,682
1850	659	15,114	13,490	28,604

## No. 9.

## (SCHOOLS.)

RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS, &c., for the Year 1850.

ORPHAN SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Scholars.			Amounts paid by Government from the Colonial Treasury.	Amounts paid from Voluntary Contributions.	TOTALS.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
Protestant.....	1	77	82	159	£ s. d. 2,509 13 11	£ s. d. ... ..	£ s. d. 2,509 13 11
Roman Catholic .....	1	79	79	158	1,036 7 11	.....	1,036 7 11
TOTALS of Orphan Schools .....	2	156	161	317	3,546 1 10	.....	3,546 1 10
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.							
Church of England .....	116	4,024	3,312	7,336	5,634 4 5	3,499 9 10	9,133 14 3
Presbyterian .....	50	1,434	1,140	2,574	2,343 16 10	1,319 19 1	3,663 15 11
Wesleyan .....	20	870	669	1,539	744 12 5	1,067 6 1	1,811 18 6
Independent .....	4	155	71	226	77 5 0	358 3 4	435 8 4
Roman Catholic .....	49	2,030	1,899	3,929	2,458 18 1	1,556 17 7	4,015 15 8
Secretaries and Denominational School Boards, } Sydney and Port Phillip.....}					288 5 9	.....	288 5 9
Denominational Schools, generally .....					342 13 9	.....	342 13 9
TOTALS of Denominational Schools .....	239	8,513	7,091	15,604	11,889 16 3	7,801 15 11	19,691 12 2
NATIONAL SCHOOLS.							
Schools, Sydney District .....	25	761	746	1,507	5,370 5 11	920 12 9½	6,290 18 8½
Secretary and Messenger to the National School } Board, and Architect, Sydney .....					363 5 9	.....	363 5 9
Passage and outfit of the Master and Mistress of } the Model School, Sydney .....					150 0 0	.....	150 0 0
School books and other articles.....					419 1 7	.....	419 1 7
Schools, Port Phillip.....		No return			910 0 0	.....	910 0 0
TOTALS of National Schools .....	25	761	746	1,507	7,212 13 3	920 12 9½	8,133 6 0½
TOTALS of Orphan, Denominational, and } National Schools .....	266	9,430	7,998	17,428	22,648 11 4	8,722 8 8½	31,371 0 0½
PRIVATE SCHOOLS .....	393	5,684	5,492	11,176	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTALS OF SCHOOLS & SCHOLARS.	659	15,114	13,490	28,604	.....	.....	.....

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May 1851. }

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

## No. 10.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (LUNATICS—TARBAN CREEK, SYDNEY.)

RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, Tarban Creek, Sydney, during the Year 1850.

In the Asylum on 31st December, 1849.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1850.					
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.		Male.	Female.	Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
49	45	94	62	30	20	10	21	9	4	.....	1	.....	10	4	29	16	30	36	59	52

PAT. HILL,  
*Visitor.*F. CAMPBELL, M. D.,  
*Superintendent.*

## No. 11.

## (CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS—PARRAMATTA.)

RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the CONVICT LUNATIC and INVALID ESTABLISHMENT, Parramatta, during the Year 1850.

	In the Establishment on 31st December, 1849.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31st December, 1850.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.		Male.	Female.	Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Lunatics.	109	28	137	12	.....	3	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	9	1	7	4	98	18	105	22
Invalids..	131	8	139	61	14	41	11	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	32	1	15	3	102	7	117	10
Totals...	240	36	276	73	14	44	14	6	2	2	.....	2	.....	41	2	22	7	200	25	222	32

## (FREE LUNATICS—PARRAMATTA.)

RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, Parramatta, during the Year 1850.

In the Asylum on 1st January, 1850.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1850.					
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.		Male.	Female.	Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	61	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	2	56	43	56	45

PAT. HILL,  
*Surgeon-Superintendent.*

## No. 12.

## (LUNATICS—PORT PHILLIP.)

RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, Melbourne, Port Phillip, during the Year 1850.

In the Asylum on 31st December, 1849.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1850.					
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.		Male.	Female.	Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
28	17	45	10	5	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	5	21	15	27	20

JOHN SULLIVAN, M. D.,  
*Medical Officer.*JAMES SMITH,  
*Visiting Magistrate.*GEO. WATSON,  
*Superintendent.*

No. 13.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(AGRICULTURE—POPULATION.)

RETURN shewing the Quantity of LAND IN CULTIVATION (exclusive of GARDENS and ORCHARDS,) and the POPULATION of the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

AGRICULTURE.																	POPULATION.												
YEAR.	CROPS.																PRODUCE.				ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	TOTAL.					
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sown Grasses, Oats, and Barley.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Millet.				Potatoes.		Tobacco.		Hay.
											Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.			Acres.	Bushels.	Cwt.	Tons.	
1841*	58,605	25,004	5,423	5,892	495	47	4,027	380	15,257	115,130	832,776	503,803	90,172	62,704	6,507	1,072	11,141	2,642	17,175	75,474	33,546	40,649	149,669						
1842	65,188	27,324	5,320	4,467	486	99	5,174	224	18,592	126,874	854,432	590,134	88,767	84,321	4,451	1,201	12,561	2,014	18,622	76,528	35,763	47,599	159,889						
1843	78,083	29,061	5,727	4,537	514	42	5,872	655	21,162	145,653	1,000,225	719,358	95,658	92,268	5,145	410	16,392	6,098	27,774	76,147	35,474	53,920	165,541						
1844	81,903	20,798	7,236	4,336	359	43	6,783	871	21,766	144,095	1,312,652	575,913	132,612	70,620	4,475	511	22,748	6,382	31,848	74,912	36,170	62,295	173,377						
1845	87,894	25,372	10,455	6,109	330	36	5,101	483	27,551	163,331	1,211,099	499,122	175,407	88,193	4,101	775	19,906	3,985	28,614	74,951	36,223	70,382	181,556						
1846	88,910	31,773	9,215	6,390	177	82	5,537	228	37,221	182,533	1,421,750	870,400	193,835	216,783	2,250	1,929	18,329	2,087	42,754	82,847	42,287	71,570	196,704						
1847	81,044	27,240	7,178	10,201	310	83	5,550	67	33,111	164,784	1,027,802	725,704	87,636	221,731	1,120	798	14,240	725	33,111	83,572	41,809	79,628	205,009						
1848	87,219	20,375	8,789	13,572	167	14	5,774	201	27,558	163,669	1,528,874	262,340	145,219	116,643	2,386	158	14,954	3,059	37,795	86,302	44,562	89,610	220,474						
1849	90,706	23,368	10,350	8,378	203	18	5,289	458	42,642	181,612	1,917,263	276,641	169,292	179,258	2,659	134	14,229	4,244	47,554	92,665	50,849	102,785	246,299						
1850†	99,230	23,197	9,740	7,790	293	42	7,074	510	48,948	196,824	1,477,749	457,106	164,768	152,848	5,529	848	15,012	4,923	65,731	97,011	54,899	113,593	265,503						

\*1841.—The Crops and Produce of Land beyond the Settled Districts, are not included.

† Returns for the Police Districts of Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, for the Year 1850 not having been received, those for the previous Year have been used.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

No. 14.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(VINEYARDS.)

RETURN of the Number of Acres of LAND planted with the GRAPE VINE,  
and of the Quantity of WINE and BRANDY made from the Produce  
thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District  
of Port Phillip,) during the Year ended the 31st March, 1851.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.	PRODUCE.	
		WINE.	BRANDY.
SYDNEY OR MIDDLE DISTRICT.			
Within the Settled Districts.		Gallons.	Gallons.
Argyle ... ..	14	226	.....
Bathurst ... ..	6	10	.....
Bligh ... ..	4½	.....	.....
Brisbane ... ..	74	655	.....
*Camden ... ..	53	19,746	140
Cook ... ..	22½	500	.....
Cumberland... ..	303½	19,710	388
Durham ... ..	205½	34,148	660
Gloucester ... ..	104½	9,071	.....
Hunter... ..	30	1,330	.....
King ... ..	7	700	20
Macquarie ... ..	81	6,440	300
Murray... ..	13	.....	.....
Northumberland ... ..	151½	16,299	450
Phillip... ..	1	40	.....
Roxburgh ... ..	27	1,650	.. ..
Stanley ... ..	2½	.....	.....
Wellington ... ..	6½	.....	.....
1,056½		110,525	1,958
COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.			
Beyond the Settled Districts. ... ..		13½	560
Totals Sydney District ... ..		1,069¾	111,085
1,069¾		111,085	1,958
PORT PHILLIP OR SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
Bourke... ..	89½	821	56
Grant ... ..	64	3,800	230
Normanby ... ..	1½	.....	.....
Western Port and Murray Districts ... ..	8	.....	.....
Totals Port Phillip District... ..		162¾	4,621
162¾		4,621	286
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..		1,232½	115,706
1,232½		115,706	2,244

\* Returns for the Police District of Wollongong for the present Year not having been received, those for the previous Year have been used.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.



No. 15.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (VINEYARDS.)

RETURN of the Number of Acres of LAND planted with the GRAPE VINE, and of the Quantity of WINE and BRANDY made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	ACRES.	PRODUCE.	
		WINE.	BRANDY.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
1843	512	33,915	751
1844	566	50,666	1,018
1845	648	55,210	1,433
1846	827	54,977	1,383
1847	1,000	55,335	1,432
1848	995	103,606	1,263
1849	1,127	101,063	1,781
1850	1,232	115,706	2,244

No. 16.

## (LIVE STOCK.)

RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) on 31st December in each Year, from 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	PIGS.	SHEEP.
1843	62,017	1,017,316	57,767	5,055,337
1844	71,169	1,159,432	56,242	5,604,644
1845	82,303	1,348,022	60,008	6,202,031
1846	88,126	1,430,736	45,600	7,906,811
1847*	104,271	1,614,967	62,670	10,071,625
1848	113,895	1,752,852	70,875	11,660,819
1849	121,859	1,810,213	58,674	12,102,540
1850	132,437	1,738,965	61,631	13,059,324

\* 1847—To this Year has been added information which had not been received when the Return of Live Stock was published in 1848.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
*Sydney, 1st May, 1851.*

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (LIVE STOCK.)

RETURN of LIVE Stock in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st January, 1851.

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	PIGS.	SHEEP.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
<b>SYDNEY OR MIDDLE DISTRICT.</b> WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.*				
Argyle .. .. .	4,252	24,323	1,799	209,055
Bathurst .. .. .	4,838	31,720	1,335	306,603
Bligh .. .. .	840	12,674	101	129,628
Brisbane .. .. .	2,024	9,694	461	130,815
Camden .. .. .	5,905	34,148	5,807	36,652
Cook .. .. .	1,933	6,726	2,375	12,752
Cumberland .. .. .	13,091	25,270	10,307	11,472
Durham .. .. .	6,873	46,748	4,416	145,128
Georgiana .. .. .	4,224	24,685	1,114	176,513
Gloucester .. .. .	3,664	32,801	1,827	33,600
Hunter .. .. .	1,791	8,478	1,284	9,647
King .. .. .	1,893	19,157	1,156	98,608
Macquarie .. .. .	1,353	17,438	681	10,950
Murray .. .. .	4,376	27,728	1,630	256,883
Northumberland .. .. .	5,876	33,486	7,649	29,085
Phillip .. .. .	851	4,487	127	75,364
Roxburgh .. .. .	2,670	19,600	700	219,200
St. Vincent .. .. .	3,071	30,427	1,788	47,165
Stanley .. .. .	556	8,558	741	29,020
Wellington .. .. .	1,645	9,901	343	115,887
Westmoreland .. .. .	3,038	16,664	1,302	53,240
	74,764	444,613	46,943	2,137,267
<b>COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.</b> BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.†				
Bligh .. .. .	1,615	58,416	.....	212,969
Burnett .. .. .	774	8,965	.....	334,807
Clarence River .. .. .	1,710	78,844	1,020	132,614
Darling Downs .. .. .	1,700	43,000	50	615,619
Gwydir .. .. .	2,288	109,165	100	143,149
Lachlan .. .. .	4,458	126,315	419	356,056
Liverpool Plains .. .. .	4,931	123,209	.....	396,060
† Lower Darling .. .. .				
McLeay River .. .. .	960	15,190	1,254	200
Maneroo .. .. .	5,234	97,764	580	323,783
Maranoa .. .. .	214	10,450	.....	.....
Moreton Bay .. .. .	1,071	21,680	228	296,789
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	4,942	135,298	1,200	871,596
New England .. .. .	4,614	9,141	500	905,134
Wellington .. .. .	1,854	74,366	57	279,341
Wide Bay .. .. .	89	3,743	20	21,157
	36,454	915,546	5,428	4,889,274
<b>TOTAL in the Sydney District .....</b>	<b>111,218</b>	<b>1,360,159</b>	<b>52,371</b>	<b>7,026,541</b>
<b>PORT PHILLIP OR SOUTHERN DISTRICT.</b> WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.*				
Bourke .. .. .	5,990	29,437	4,710	318,357
Grant .. .. .	1,214	7,282	1,354	254,877
Normanby .. .. .	795	22,084	387	186,972
Belfast .. .. .	170	363	276	56
Alberton .. .. .	535	11,208	595	6,180
	8,704	70,374	7,322	766,442
<b>COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.</b> BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.†				
Gipps Land .. .. .	1,117	27,307	238	199,245
Murray .. .. .	3,719	90,371	300	599,525
Portland Bay .. .. .	4,314	120,025	200	2,172,684
Western Port .. .. .	2,500	52,000	1,000	1,275,000
Wimmera .. .. .	865	18,729	200	1,019,887
	12,515	308,432	1,938	5,266,341
<b>TOTAL in the Port Phillip District .....</b>	<b>21,219</b>	<b>378,806</b>	<b>9,260</b>	<b>6,032,783</b>
<b>GENERAL TOTAL .....</b>	<b>132,437</b>	<b>1,738,965</b>	<b>61,631</b>	<b>13,059,324</b>

\*Exclusive of the portions of Country brought within the Settled Districts by the operation of the Order in Council of 9th March, 1847.

†Inclusive of Ditto Ditto.

‡No Return rendered.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
*Sydney, 1st May, 1851.* }

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

No. 18.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (TALLOW AND LARD.)

RETURN of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, and the Quantity of TALLOW and LARD Produced from the same, in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1844 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	No. of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Horned Cattle Slaughtered.	Tallow Produced.	Hogs Slaughtered.	Lard Produced.
		Number.	Number.	Cwt.	Number.	Number.
*1844	47	217,797	20,148	48,758	424	12,529
1845	56	96,327	39,145	51,198	542	25,563
1846	37	40,545	10,420	18,796	184	7,114
1847	53	181,178	34,659	72,168	60	2,168
1848	62	286,392	38,642	88,567	58	2,065
1849	95	743,513	45,050	160,699	252	29,659
1850	110	798,787	73,105	233,757	45	2,916
	Totals.	2,364,539	261,169	673,943	1,565	82,014

\*1844.—From 2 Establishments in the Sydney District Returns were made of 8,386 Sheep and 1,241 head of Cattle Slaughtered, but no account of the Tallow produced. From 3 other Establishments no information could be obtained.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
*Sydney, 1st May, 1851.*

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (MILLS.)

RETURN of the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	STEAM.	WATER.	WIND.	HORSE.
1841	29	21	27	8
1842	32	27	31	27
1843	35	27	33	26
1844	39	33	37	25
1845	48	33	32	32
1846	48	31	29	30
1847	53	34	27	30
1848	65	43	26	38
1849	70	41	28	29
1850	86	45	29	22

## (MANUFACTORIES.)

RETURN of the Number of MANUFACTORIES, &c., in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

MANUFACTORIES, &c.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Distilleries .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rectifying and Compounding .....	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Breweries .....	13	11	8	14	15	16	16	21	31	33
Sugar Refining .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Soap and Candle .....	6	8	10	14	17	17	16	18	19	20
Tobacco and Snuff .....	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	15	14
Woollen Cloth .....	4	2	4	5	5	6	8	6	6	7
Hat .....	1	1	3	2	6	5	5	4	5	5
Rope .....	3	3	4	6	5	6	8	4	4	6
Tanneries, &c. ....	11	17	30	22	33	31	34	40	72	74
Salt .....	3	2	2	4	4	5	4	2	1	1
Salting and Preserving Meat Establishments .....	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	5	7	15
Potteries .....	1	2	5	8	5	8	6	7	4	5
Gas Works .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glass Works .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Smelting Works (Copper) .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Iron and Brass Foundries, &c. ....	8	12	17	10	20	18	11	13	16	20

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
 Sydney, 1st May, 1851. }

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
 Colonial Secretary.

## No. 21.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**(WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.)**

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of WOOLLENS Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847, to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLOTH AND TWEEDS.	BLANKETS.
		Yards.	No.
1847	8	175,088	424
1848	6	164,749	248
1849	6	180,197	48
1850	7	190,791	326

## No. 22.

**(SOAP MANUFACTURED.)**

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of SOAP Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, ( including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1847, to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
		Cwt.
1847	16	25,725
1848	13	24,180
1849	17	31,213
1850	20	31,826

## No. 23.

**(TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.)**

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of TOBACCO Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847, to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
		Cwt.
1847	4	1,321
1848	1	714
1849	15	2,758
1850	14	3,833

## No. 24.

**REFINED SUGAR MANUFACTURED.)**

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of REFINED SUGAR Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847, to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
		Cwt.
1847	2	39,600
1848	2*	26,000
1849	2	35,000
1850	2	51,000

\*One not worked.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (IMPORTS—SYDNEY DISTRICT.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES IMPORTED into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.							
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali (Soda)	25,840 cwt.	7,146	40	132			76	7	7,401
Apparel and Slops	2,411 pkgs.	67,270	17	290	34		20	332	67,963
Arms and Ammunition.	{ Guns 149 cases. Gunpowder 97,099 lbs. Shot 663 cwt.	325 3,652 892		6	3		12	244	672
Arrowroot and Sago	633 "	28	4	168	80			208	892
Bags and Sacks	354 bales.	5,192		30				74	488
Bark	261 tons.		2	354					5,296
Beche-le-mer	3 "				45				366
Bellows, Smiths'	12 pairs.	26							45
Beer and Ale	370,587 gallons.	61,957	164	329				103	26
Blacking	525 casks.	1,412	4						62,553
Blankets and Counterpanes	353 bales.	11,253						59	1,416
Bran	13,246 bushels.			276					11,312
Bricks	{ Bath 48 casks. Fire 181,444 No.	58 328							276
Brushware	209 bundles.	1,794	20	5			12	46	68
Butter and Cheese	13,212 lbs.	406	21	474			16	192	338
Candles	1,964 boxes.	2,769		15				30	46
Candlewick	107 bales.	1,564		15					1,877
Canvas	604 "	19,649						300	1,109
Carpeting	109 "	2,959		20					2,814
Carriages	27	411	10	4			11	8	1,579
Cement	1,125 barrels.	630							19,949
Coals	15 tons.	4							2,979
Cocoanuts	20,872			15	26			2	444
Coffee and Chocolate	185 tons.	361	59					2,592	630
Colors, Painters'	3,456 kegs.	2,795		10				118	4
Confection and Preserves	402 cases.	632		71			53	15	43
Copper	3,140 cwt.	7,141	387	50	105		78	235	3,012
Copper Ore	455 tons.		1,045	7,181					2,923
Cordage and Rope	8,955 cwt.	4,108	2,903	876			59	3,237	771
Corks and Bungs	234 pkgs.	688	10					61	7,996
Cottons	3,722 cases.	95,392	8	580			35	184	8,226
Curiosities	97 "	53			7			52	11,183
Drugs and Medicines	2,204 pkgs.	11,068	20	261			18	144	769
Dye Wood	36 casks.			20			25		96,199
Earthenware and China	12,888 crates.	13,169		20			85	125	112
Fire Works	2 cases.	40						20	11,611
Fish, Salt.	3,384 pkgs.	4,292		31			40		45
Flax and Hemp	81 tons.	1,606		5					13,399
Flour and Bread	{ 421 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.	61		2,257	21				60
Fruits	{ Dried 8,185 cwt. Green 1,630 pkgs.	10,980	35	250			17	140	4,368
Furniture	608 pkgs.	1,837	50	388					1,611
Furs	42 cases.	255		25			115	10	2,339
Glass and Glassware	4,926 pkgs.	6,841		60			8	322	388
" Looking	432 cases.	917	4					57	2,037
Glue	141 cwt.	185							255
Grain	{ Wheat 54,070 bushels. Maize 100 " Barley 27,257 " Oats 20,378 " Rice 640,192 lbs.	3 10 200 1,948 976		6,264					7,231
Grindery	41 casks.	808					206	142	978
Grindstones	123	18		15					185
Gum	18 cwt.			2				7	6,267
Haberdashery	1,384 cases.	69,470		15				106	10
Hardware and Ironmongery	42,269 pkgs.	74,484	225	192	127		70	190	2,736
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	613 cases.	10,483		174			2	673	1,948
Hatters' Materials	61 "	829	5						1,364
Hay and Straw	108 tons.			352					808
Hops	704 pockets.	1,827		1,160			135		33
Horse Hair	14 bales.	319							9
Hosiery and Gloves	308 cases.	14,544	40					190	69,591
Instruments	{ Musical 140 " Scientific 21 " Surgical 3 "	5,768 471 15	100	25				20	75,288
Iron and Steel	3,219 tons.	28,659	24	200	40		38	1	11,332
Jewellery	39 cases.	5,457							834
Lead	205 tons.	4,049	7					28	352
Leather	{ Unmanufactured 34 cases. Boots and Shoes 1,090 trunks.	1,033 19,550	16 8	26 18	8		200	375	3,122
Lime Juice	1,307 gallons.	6			76		3	55	319
Linens	3,876 cases.	142,304	125	855	10		349	290	14,774
Live Stock	{ Horses 6 Sheep (Rams) 10			80					5,913
Lacifer Matches	158 cases.	764	12				1	99	471
									15
									28,962
									5,457
									4,084
									1,283
									19,951
									140
									143,933
									80
									300
									876

## IMPORTS.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.							
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Machinery	30 tons.	301	40	45	3			36	425
Malt	26,266 bushels.	1,497	19	2,282					3,798
Marble	105 cases.	559						255	814
Mats and Rugs	114 bales.	140		4				54	198
Millinery	125 cases.	3,229		603				285	4,117
Millstones	2 No.	50							50
Molasses	57 tons.	27						227	254
Nails	{ Iron Copper	5,549 kegs. 15 tons.	7,664 1,194	2 50	56		44	54	7,820
Oakum	17 "	303		66					1,244
Oars	1,174 No.						257		369
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	22 tons.	205		65					237
Oil	{ Sperm Black Linseed Olive	909 tuns. 201 " 7,894 galls. 1,648 "		538 1,072	25,461 929	10,337 715			270
	Cocconut	119 tuns.						75	36,336
	Palm	1,422 galls.			2,092			130	2,716
		65 cases.	675						1,499
Oilcloth								60	261
Oilman's Stores	19,442 "	38,532	20	439				131	2,222
Onions	9 tons 18 cwt.		30	27					306
Peas, Split	1,313 casks.	439		40			39	15	735
Pepper and Spices	34 tons.	436		115				434	985
Perfumery	106 cases.	1,589						112	1,701
Pipes, Tobacco	1,717 boxes.	1,405						30	1,435
Pictures and Paintings	118 cases.	842						83	925
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	2,434 barrels.	1,153			6			228	1,387
Plants and Seeds	9,604 pkgs.	534	5	44	50			51	684
Plate and Plated Ware	20 cases.	800							800
Potatoes and Yams	657 tons.		112	2,163					2,275
Provisions	{ Preserved Salt	405 cwt. 471 casks.	233 729	12 72	174 16	2 72	49 169		470
Rattans and Canes	3,070 bundles.			32				7	1,179
Saddlery and Harness	361 cases.	10,645	60					3	39
Salt	3,033 tons.	5,769	6	431				35	10,708
Ship Chandlery	182 cases.	1,066	11		250			115	6,241
Shooks and Staves	12,538 No.	97	90		15		282	20	1,442
Silks	152 cases.	5,493		167	45			418	504
Skins	{ Neat Cattle Kangaroo Sheep Seal	311 No. 1,140 " 170 bundles. 19 pkgs.		45 18 11 2	10 1,403 35 5				6,123
									55
									1,421
									46
Slates	551,146 No.	1,787							7
Soap	215 cwt.	273	70					8	1,787
Spirits	{ Brandy Rum Gin Whiskey Liqueurs Perfumed	175,591 galls. 169,705 " 85,054 " 13,653 " 115 " 537 "	28,533 17,504 14,928 2,480 79 207	85 1,012 60 10	661 3,844 580 570	633 40	206 485 175	920 1,218 986	351
								6	31,038
									24,103
									16,728
									3,060
Starch and Blue	1,481 cases.	2,482		40			10		85
Stationery and Books	2,378 pkgs.	35,569	20	229	1			258	207
Sugar	{ Refined Raw	635 cwt. 7,103 tons 17 cwt.	146 125		222 9,897		90	254	36,077
Tallow	241 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs.				240	10		56	712
Tarpawlings	6 bales.	137							70,951
Tea	1,117,275 lbs.	4	36	5,291	3			34,193	56
Timber	{ Deals and Battens. Sawn, &c. Paling Shingles Sandal Wood All other	7,244 pieces. 263,353 " 20,000 No. 30,000 " 105 tons. 1,934 pieces.	578    166	11 725   15					137
									39,527
									592
									3
									25
Tin and Tinware	1,271 boxes.	3,224							10
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	524,810 lbs.	12,499	668	946	37		4,404	18,294	5
Tortoiseshell	1,118 "				410				7
Toys and Turnery	224 cases.	2,395		13	5		14	170	498
Turpentine and Varnish	4,449 galls.	1,070		50			33	1	212
Twine and Thread	348 bales.	2,464		74					3,224
Umbrellas and Parasols	19 cases.	512							36,848
Vinegar	38,781 galls.	2,119					63		410
Watches and Clocks	182 cases	815		21			39	34	2,597
Whalebone	6 cwt.	25							1,154
Whaling Gear	130 cases.		10		404				2,538
Wicker Ware	5 pkgs.	30							512
Wine	179,193 galls.	16,814	51	811	52		25	6,860	2,182
Wooden Ware	339 pkgs.	272		126			29		909
Wool	15,142 lbs.		207	30					25
Woolens	2,279 cases.	91,592						222	414
Woolpacks and Bagging	757 bales.	12,261							40
Zinc	13 tons 6 cwt.	143		104				24	237
Total Imports for the Year 1850		1,070,511	12,385	61,210	31,827	11,052	8,143	138,285	91,814
Total Imports in previous Year		1,014,387	25,244	107,095	3,002	44,516	3,961	115,384	12,261

J. GIBBES,  
Collector of Customs.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (IMPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES IMPORTED into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.							
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
Agricultural Implements	414 pkgs.	£ 935	£	£ 101	£	£	£	£	£ 1,036
Alkali (Soda)	697 "	2,987							2,987
Apparel and Slops	1,964 "	40,415		1,666				5	42,086
Arms and Ammunition.	2 "	30							30
	{ Guns, &c. 17,865 lbs.	883		10					893
	{ Gunpowder 262 pkgs.	526		10					536
	{ Shot 1 "	20							20
	{ Percussion Caps 2,8000 lbs.	143	9	101				124	377
Arrowroot and Sago	883 pkgs.	14,990		493				2	15,485
Bags and Sacks	8 tons.			20					20
Bark	92 pairs.	233		5					238
Bellows, Smith's	381,150 gallons.	37,166		949					38,115
Beer and Ale	425 pkgs.	1,379							1,379
Blacking	145 pkgs.	3,219		33					3,252
Blankets and Counterpanes	2,712 bushels.			451					451
Bran	114,438	1,487							1,487
Bricks, (Bath and Fire)	225 pkgs.	1,089		73			10		1,172
Brushware	19,800 lbs	446		214					660
Butter and Cheese	35,000 "	1,448		163					1,611
Candles	24 bales.	204							204
Candlewick	112 "	2,699		24					2,723
Canvas	40 "	1,543		53					1,596
Carpeting	91 pkgs.	1,354		345				14	1,713
Carriages and Carriage Materials	10 tons.	275							275
Cement	1,138 "	990		294					1,284
Coals	46 "	459		453				938	1,850
Coffee and Chocolate	1,424 pkgs.	2,295		27					2,322
Colors, Painter's	227 "	439		384				11	834
Confection and Preserves	45 cases.	515		72				100	687
Copper	1,810 pkgs.	3,236		742				544	4,522
Cordage and Rope	388 "	917		143					1,060
Corks and Bungs	1,596 "	50,348		576					50,924
Cottons	8 "	20		1				1	22
Curiosities	48 "	1,540		10					1,550
Cutlery	1,567 "	10,026		273				8	10,307
Drugs and Medicines	991 crates.	9,125		391				56	9,572
Earthenware and China	1 case.			6					6
Fire Works	2,002 pkgs.	1,605		205					1,810
Fish, Salt	17 "		10	35					45
Flax and Hemp	14,360 cwt.	139		5,017					5,156
Flour and Bread	279 tons.	5,993		141				21	6,155
Fruits	{ Dried 7,603 bushels.			1,362					1,362
	{ Green 765 pkgs.	6,846		554				134	7,534
Furniture	1,903 "	6,693		461				8	7,162
Glass and Glassware	22 "	437		10					447
" Looking	40 "	144		3					147
Glue	30,492 bushels.			3,873					3,873
Grain	{ Wheat 24,261 "			2,579					2,579
	{ Oats 277,760 lbs.	876		485				75	1,436
	{ Rice 49 pkgs.	612		63					675
Grindery	547 No.	146		48					194
Grindstones	2,044 pkgs.	59,792		3,558					63,350
Haberdashery	11,506 "	42,239		1,669					43,908
Hardware and Ironmongery	353 "	6,779		145				104	7,028
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	36 tons.			85					85
Hay and Straw	107 pockets.	198		669					867
Hops	27 pkgs.	540		81					621
Horse Hair	153 "	4,401		93					4,494
Hosiery and Gloves	98 "	3,721		104				40	3,865
Instruments	{ Musical 10 "	204		20				1	225
	{ Scientific 2,310 tons.	22,867		786					23,653
Iron and Steel	14 pkgs.	656							656
Jewellery	190 tons.	3,326		221					3,547
Lead	72 pkgs.	451		373				21	845
Leather	{ Unmanufactured 804 "	12,780		1,820					14,600
	{ Boots and Shoes 40 "	25							25
Lime Juice	453 pkgs.	12,848							12,848
Linens	117 "	50		573					623
Live Stock	{ Horses 1,374	109		442				84	635
	{ Sheep 100			25					25
	{ Pigs								



## IMPORTS.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.							
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lucifer Matches	66 pkgs.	484		2				10	496
Machinery	480 "	1,244		185					1,429
Malt	2,607 bushels.			485					485
Marble	35 pkgs.	545							545
Mats and Rugs	90 bundles.	151		15				3	169
Millinery	48 pkgs.	1,104						1	1,105
Molasses	24 tons.	3		69					72
Nails, Iron	6,473 pkgs.	10,940		796					11,736
Oakum	79 bundles.	108							108
Oars	8 in No.			2					2
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	142,560 lbs.	1,020		158				10	1,188
Oil	Sperm	6 tuns.		305					305
	Black	48 "		2,069					2,069
	Linseed	3,557 galls.	1,049	12				6	1,067
	Olive	978 "	447	42					489
Oilcloth	49 pkgs.	536		33				5	574
Oilman's Stores	9,298 "	15,302		860					16,162
Onions	5 tons.			35					35
Peas, Split	85 pkgs.	74		11					85
Pepper and Spices	157 "	346		122				349	817
Perfumery	92 "	923		79				6	1,007
Pipes, Tobacco	1,004 "	1,180		7					1,187
Pictures and Paintings	34 "	627		7					634
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	1,692 casks.	1,668		7					1,675
Plants and Seeds	155 pkgs.	157		137				1	295
Plate and Plated Ware	13 cases.	1,020							1,020
Potatoes and Yams	867 tons.			2,179					2,179
Provisions	Preserved Meat	1,786 lbs.	134						134
	Salt Meat	19 tons.	682	306				112	1,100
Rattans and Canes	1,490 bundles.			48					48
Saddlery and Harness	412 pkgs.	11,612		312					11,924
Salt	1,875 tons.	3,846		962					4,808
Saltpetre	4 "	107		40					147
Ship Chandlery	24 pkgs.	478		30					508
Shooks and Staves	3,780 bundles.	895		688					1,583
Silks	43 pkgs.	2,519		47				25	2,591
Skins	Neat Cattle	30 in No.		5					5
	Kangaroo	7,800 "		467					467
	Sheep	960 "		22					22
	Seal	480 "	120						120
Slates	375,000 "	2,373							2,373
Soap		45 boxes.	125	61					186
	Brandy	56,147 galls.	15,435	1,351				58	16,844
	Rum	160,552 "	17,770	1,748				551	20,069
	Gin	56,100 "	7,366	429				670	8,465
	Whiskey	23,478 "	5,161	119					5,280
	Liqueurs	1,254 "	324	52					376
Starch and Blue	653 boxes.	979		54					1,033
Stationery and Books	1,339 "	20,073		335				4	20,412
Stone	331 tons.	278		239					517
Sugar	Refined	2,480 cwt.	3,115	60				89	3,264
	Raw	59,540 "	1,154	16,520				20,897	38,571
Tallow	420 "			450					450
Tarpawlings	1 pkg.	60							60
Tea		722,824 lbs.	727	192				16,349	17,268
	Deals and Battens	56,185 feet.	6,893	253				1,514	8,660
Timber	Sawn, &c.	5,268,693 "	585	794	11,170				12,549
	Paling	2,996,284 in No.			9,253				9,253
	Laths	3,893,200 "	60		1,283				1,343
	Shingles	6,586,023 "			2,794				2,794
	All other	241,349 pieces.	436	788				66	1,290
Tin and Tinware	1,183 pkgs.	2,269		84					2,353
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	288,100 lbs.	15,184	40	3,303				3,081	21,608
Tortoiseshell	10 pkgs.	452							452
Toys and Turnery	66 "	512		10				4	526
Turpentine and Varnish	4,000 galls.	949		2					951
Umbrellas and Parasols	11 pkgs.	292							292
Vinegar	15,220 galls.	1,042		100					1,142
Watches and Clocks	63 cases.	651		7				30	688
Wicker Ware	277 pkgs.	69		29				17	105
Wine	78,720 galls.	12,116		1,217				462	13,795
Wooden Ware	1,724 pkgs.	637		316				79	1,058
Woollens	458 Bales.	16,377		1,017				26	17,394
Woolpacks and Bagging	1,130 "	18,988		200					19,188
Zinc	19 pkgs.	163							163
Total Imports for the Year 1850		599,784	853	97,563			89	46,636	744,925
Total Imports in previous Year		356,791	102	102,873			1,555	18,510	479,831

JAMES CASSELL,  
Collector of Customs.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (EXPORTS—SYDNEY DISTRICT.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES EXPORTED from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.							
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel	20 packages.		14		15		366		395
Bags and Sacks	13 bundles.			56					56
Bark and Extract of Bark	1,295 cwt.	245		22					267
Beer and Ale	62,740 gallons.	5	198	436			2,715	40	3,394
Blacking	28 cases.		45	24	2				71
Boats	14						221		221
Bran	2,417 bushels.		20				60	14	94
Bricks	173,450		58				245		303
Butter and Cheese	147,952 lbs.		1,165	421	315		2,154	33	4,088
Candles { Tallow	315,070		2,451	453	5		1,346	125	4,380
{ Sperm	6 boxes.		6						6
Carts and Waggons	168	148	633				497	30	1,308
Coal and Coke	{ 31,461 tons, } & 2,950 bushels. }		2,162	3,063	196		8,263	1,884	15,558
Coal Tar	28 hogsheads.			24			8		32
Copper and Copper Regulus	227 tons.	2,459		3,973					6,432
Confection and Preserves	423 cases.	15	48	8	31		488		590
Earthenware	22 crates.	5	27				54		86
Flour and Bread	42,100 cwt.		8,058	2,996	387		6,120	390	17,951
Fruit	1,245 packages.		354	465	3		50	30	902
Furniture	382 packages.		153	95	40		443	18	749
Grain { Wheat	2,693 bushels.	150		284				29	463
	Maize		75	53			123	6	257
	Barley	10,574 bushels.		64	24		1,476		1,564
	Oats	9,257 bushels.		87	26	2	988		1,103
Hardware	48 packages.	500	106	16			72		694
Hats and Caps	33 cases.		30	309				42	381
Hay	235 tons.		15	222			706		943
Honey	237 cwt.	199	11	9			406		625
Horns, and Bones	627,118	2,277							2,277
Iron	1,120 lbs.						22	2	24
Leather { Unmanufactured	706 cwt.	6,297	1,232	317	70		14	34	7,964
{ Boots and Shoes	25 trunks.		60	6			227		293
{ Horses	830		2,653	4,300			462	800	8,205
{ Horned Cattle	1,498		2,442	10				150	2,602
Live Stock { Sheep	6,814		4,286		7		63		4,356
{ Goats	52						100		100
{ Pigs	51						41		41
Mineral Matches	25 cases.		61	77			1	3	142
Machinery	1 package.	10							10
Minerals	123 tons 6 cwt.		163	228	20		939	25	1,375
Oatmeal and Oatmeal Groats	9 tons 10 cwt.		66				101		167
Oil { Sperm	576 tuns.	28,269		180			25		28,474
{ Black	16 tuns.			330					330
Oliver's Stores	1,192 cases.		42	37	18		1,229	5	1,331
Opium, Tobacco	1 box.						1		1
Plants and Seeds	76 packages.	5	17	158			50		230
Potatoes	27 tons.			8			108		116
Provisions { Preserved Meats	4,990 cases.	2,155	146	16	3		2,560	159	5,039
	Beef, Salt		568	2,911	168		485	1,229	5,351
	Pork, Do.		10	126	16		392		544
	Tongues, Do.	218 tons.	59	41	3,701	215	45	173	4,234
Hams and Bacon	141 cwt.	30	5	5	1		112	23	176
Saddlery and Harness	38 packages.		61				142	15	218
Neat Cattle	1,531 tons	24,014		831					24,845
Sheep	1 package.						1		1
Kangaroo and Opossum	1 case.			11					11
Seal	1 package.	5							5
Raw Wool	9,438 cwt.		1,384	3,616	434		341	789	6,564
Raw Water	8 cases.		2	10					12
Specimens of Natural History	42	324		10					334
Spirits	300 gallons.		35						35
Starch	19 cwt.		10				20	10	40
Tones { Grind	86		31				6		37
	Tomb		15	54					69
	Building	960 pieces.		78			195		273
Sugar refined	390 tons 2 cwt.		2,471	3,265	1,038		3,575	244	10,593
Undries		75	617	383			1,680	209	2,964
Wallow	128,090 cwt.	166,615	30	1,182			25	6	167,858
Timber { Cedar	715,039 feet.		97	3,639			1,739	180	5,655
	Pine	619,463		3,685			82		3,767
	Hardwood	529,591	184	150	3		3,303	520	4,165
	Shingles	92,900 No.					580		580
	Paling	2,180					25		25
	Laths	12,000		4					4
	Treenails and Spokes	307,141	593	3	233		32		861
All other	115 houses.			231			1,850		2,081

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.							
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries	United States of America	Foreign States.	Total
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tinware .....	55 cases.	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	
Tobacco .....	197 lbs.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tortoiseshell .....	130 „	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Turnery .....	13 packages.	.....	100	.....	1	.....	2	.....	
Vinegar .....	100 gallons.	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Whalebone .....	3 tons 3 cwt.	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wine .....	2,081 gallons.	133	128	181	25	.....	169	65	
Wool .....	14,270,622 lbs.	788,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	788,
Woollen Manufactures (Tweed) .....	120 cases.	165	220	1,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries .....		1,023,225	32,835	44,913	3,029	.....	47,574	7,282	1,158,
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom .....		1,417	37,922	27,159	11,976	.....	38,770	3,855	121,
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions .....		4,093	4,879	3,767	203	.....	2,300	158	15,
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States .....		9,605	20,367	21,520	2,329	....	6,829	1,777	62,
Total Exports for the Year 1850 .....		1,038,340	96,003	97,359	17,537	.....	95,473	13,072	1,357,
Total Exports in previous Year .....		898,854	91,255	76,075	10,160	.....	55,611	3,989	1,135,

J. GIBBES,  
Collector of Customs.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (EXPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES EXPORTED from the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.							
DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	TOTAL.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opium	2 packages.	25		37					62
Wool	11½ tons.	55							55
Wool	1 cask.			10					10
Wool Dust	2 "			3					3
Wool	26,000 "			6			19		25
Butter and Cheese	52,067 lbs.			1,252					1,252
Candles, Tallow	3,6240 "			553			51		604
Coals and Coke	10 tons.						30		30
Confection and Preserves	3 boxes.			3			1		4
Flour and Bread	128 tons 10 cwt. 1qr. 10lbs	1		1,360			115	100	1,576
Fruit	16 packages.			12					12
Grain { Wheat	4,271 bushels.	21		872					893
{ Oats	695 bushels.			175					175
Horns, and Bones	146 tons.	426		1					427
Wool	2,912 lbs.			32					32
Leather, Unmanufactured	249 bales.	2,982		133					3,115
Live Stock { Horses	1			5					5
{ Horned Cattle	5,287			12,893					12,893
{ Sheep	57,422			16,091					16,091
Machinery	7 pieces.			270					270
Oil { Sperm	1,070 gallons.	190		109					299
{ Black	378 gallons.	70							70
Pictures	1 box.	20							20
Plants and Seeds	3 packages.	17							17
Potatoes	25 tons.			106					106
Provisions, { Beef	975 tons 9 cwt.	219		14,469			6	380	15,074
{ Pork	18 " 10 "			354					354
{ Tongues	7 " 12 "	5		434			1		440
{ Hams and Bacon	4 " 2 "	14		215					229
Saddlery and Harness	2 packages.	20		5					25
{ Neat Cattle	19,951 No.	1,143		2,963					4,106
{ Calf	150 "	2		13					15
{ Sheep	20,000 "	65		947					1,012
{ Kangaroo and Opossum	700 "	16		28			14		58
{ Goat	94 "	5							5
Wool	130 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs.			3,124					3,124
Specimens of Natural History	12 packages.	74		15					89
Sugar	5 tons.	197		5					202
Sugar refined	2 tons.			120					120
Tallow	89,788 cwt.	130,397		2,466					132,863
Timber, Cedar	1,500 feet.			17					17
Turnery	2 cases.	11							11
Wine	18 gallons.	8							8
Wooden Ware	2 cases.	16							16
Wool.	18,091,207 lbs.	815,892		10,298					826,190
Woolen Manufactures (Tweeds)	2 bales.			60					60
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		951,891		69,456			237	480	1,022,064
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		253		12,505			187		12,945
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		18		177					195
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		376		6,121			40	55	6,592
Total Exports for the Year 1850		952,538		88,259			464	535	1,041,796
Total Exports in previous Year		673,703	150	78,697			2,776		755,326

JAMES CASSELL,  
Collector of Customs.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (WHALE FISHERIES—PORT OF SYDNEY.)

RETURN of the SHIPS and VESSELS engaged in the FISHERIES that have visited Port Jackson during the last Seven Years; distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

YEARS.	DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS.						DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF CARGO DISPOSED OF BY FOREIGN SHIPS.			
	COLONIAL.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Whale- bone.	Value.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.				
							Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£
1844	13	3,052	3	1,219	12	3,617	122	152	33	4,993
1845	15	3,444	7	2,685	15	5,345	37	122	147	4,269
1846	16	3,894	9	2,287	55	18,147	203	30	129	6,981
1847	23	5,345	4	1,137	43	13,866	368	192	673	15,804
1848	26	6,103	1	267	37	11,203	158	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	4,340
1849	17	4,023	1	430	24	7,417	257	170	40	10,417
1850	14	3,313	3	952	25	7,434	57	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2,208

Whalers exempted from Port Charges, 25th February, 1845.

J. GIBBES,  
*Collector of Customs.*

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (IMPORTS.)

RETURN of the Value of IMPORTS into the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	FROM GREAT BRITAIN.	FROM BRITISH COLONIES.		FROM SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.	FROM FISHERIES.	FROM UNITED STATES.	FROM FOREIGN STATES.	TOTAL
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1841	1,837,369	45,659	286,637	24,361	97,809	35,283	200,871	2,527,968
1842	854,774	37,346	260,955	10,080	64,999	20,117	206,948	1,455,059
1843	1,034,942	15,738	211,391	22,387	42,579	12,041	211,566	1,550,544
1844	643,419	20,795	133,128	10,624	32,507	17,187	73,600	931,960
1845	777,112	34,470	203,289	40,048	43,503	7,416	128,016	1,233,854
1846	1,119,301	23,367	239,576	21,799	56,461	4,459	165,559	1,630,523
1847	1,347,341	27,159	361,565	6,919	41,557	1,550	196,032	1,982,023
1848	1,084,054	9,548	254,239	2,642	73,715	2,065	130,287	1,556,550
1849	1,371,178	25,346	209,968	3,002	44,516	5,516	133,894	1,793,420
1850	1,670,225	13,238	158,773	31,837	11,052	8,232	184,921	2,078,338

## (EXPORTS.)

RETURN of the Value of EXPORTS from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	TO BRITISH COLONIES.		TO SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.	TO FISHERIES.	TO UNITED STATES.	TO FOREIGN STATES.	TOTAL.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1841	706,336	114,980	123,968	13,144	18,417	4,837	41,715	1,023,397
1842	685,705	131,784	166,239	3,005	22,863	17,101	40,715	1,067,411
1843	825,885	79,764	205,992	17,934	18,837	.....	23,918	1,172,320
1844	854,903	70,799	165,553	14,106	11,623	.....	11,131	1,128,115
1845	1,254,881	77,017	199,771	17,656	1,593	.....	5,068	1,565,966
1846	1,130,179	106,377	222,645	13,441	590	.....	8,407	1,481,539
1847	1,503,091	122,205	312,932	14,231	.....	.....	17,587	1,870,046
1848	1,483,224	166,255	169,632	6,944	.....	.....	4,313	1,820,368
1849	1,572,557	91,405	154,772	10,160	.....	58,387	3,989	1,891,270
1850	1,990,878	96,003	185,618	17,537	.....	95,937	13,607	2,399,580

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
*Sydney, 1st May, 1851.*

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

No. 32

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.)

RETURN of the Value of Imports into, and Exports from, the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1844 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	TOTAL VALUE.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	TOTAL VALUE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1844	629,510	154,572	147,178	931,260	864,709	119,197	64,266	1,128,115
1845	786,514	156,491	290,849	1,233,854	1,269,062	100,901	110,160	1,555,986
1846	1,111,238	88,638	430,646	1,630,522	1,201,433	120,424	80,499	1,481,539
1847	1,269,183	95,118	617,722	1,982,023	1,649,031	136,385	15,865	1,870,046
1848	1,029,926	114,900	411,724	1,556,550	1,621,509	127,368	59,271	1,830,368
1849	1,207,837	149,106	436,477	1,793,420	1,701,085	108,861	62,677	1,891,270
1850	1,478,399	132,454	467,485	2,078,338	2,180,922	134,044	15,595	2,399,580

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (IMPORT OF GRAIN.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Imported into the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	WHEAT.	MAIZE.	BARLEY, OATS, AND PEASE.	FLOUR AND BREAD.	RICE.	POTATOES.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tons.	
							£
1841	239,224	12,773	41,610	14,929,503	3,603,076	480	201,632
1842	163,224	1,120	37,798	7,247,016	2,260,046	1,401	113,070
1843	395,374	583	61,361	6,941,760	1,678,208	547	112,387
1844	265,704	17	35,194	{ 4,370,240 lbs. & 250 casks of Biscuit }	260,288	1,085	65,442
1845	109,355	.....	46,399	3,327,632	450,040	430	39,855
1846	237,717	536	46,454	5,367,936	1,283,968	2,663	63,764
1847	224,720	.....	37,469	5,335,680	1,044,288	1,227	62,740
1848	143,235	.....	49,163	3,131,774	932,582	1,617	41,489
1849	173,429	4,844	62,984	3,466,400	1,913,296	2,402	47,843
1850	84,562	100	71,896	2,551,842	917,952	1,524	32,162

## (EXPORT OF GRAIN.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	WHEAT.	MAIZE.	BARLEY, OATS, AND PEASE.	FLOUR AND BREAD.	POTATOES.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Tons.	
						£
1843	273	4,687	1,870	3,146,192	47	13,486
1844	825	26,184	1,798	2,028,344	60	12,232
1845	1,362	5,334	292	2,837,632	50	13,931
1846	6,252	1,867	545	3,491,744		12,258
1847	8,820	62,262	4,216	1,786,400	84	16,944
1848	485	27,058	1,300	650,832	5	6,639
1849	114	1,240	1,370	1,318,240	12	6,771
1850	6,964	1,712	20,526	5,003,078	52	24,204

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.



No. 35.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**(IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.)**

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE, Imported into the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE, AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF IMPORTS.
	lbs.	£
1843	248,170	9,497
1844	60,704	1,184
1845	22,216	579
1846	45,456	1,062
1847	10,164	413
1848	15,456	417
1849	49,838	1,411
1850	33,012	1,769

No. 36.

**(EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.)**

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF EXPORTS.
	lbs.	£
1843	81,173	3,488
1844	188,174	3,717
1845	172,368	4,313
1846	100,287	3,665
1847	253,880	5,977
1848	216,130	4,116
1849	149,072	3,266
1850	200,019	5,340

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary

No. 37.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.)**

RETURN of LIVE STOCK, Imported into the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	HOGS.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1841	875	156	530	50
1842	113	89	638	65
1843	31	28	609	4
1844	52	21	307	.....
1845	693	48	811	2
1846	655	29	1,228	.....
1847	591	22	2,285	.....
1848	255	26	1,363	.....
1849	113	18	761	.....
1850	123	.....	1,384	100

No. 38.

**(EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.)**

RETURN of LIVE STOCK, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.						TOTAL VALUE, AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF EXPORTS.
	HORSES.	ASSES AND MULES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	HOGS.	GOATS.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
1843	248	2	1,852	77,116	.....	.....	£ 41,915
1844	489	3	3,329	53,318	.....	.....	40,394
1845	1,159	.....	3,972	33,651	6	.....	53,438
1846	1,021	.....	6,052	37,848	4	.....	52,942
1847	466	.....	8,034	71,440	1	10	57,355
1848	1,182	.....	16,904	89,522	.....	.....	85,027
1849	1,144	.....	5,931	68,941	.....	.....	47,874
1850	831	.....	6,785	64,236	51	52	44,293

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851, }

E. DEAS THOMSON.  
Colonial Secretary.

No. 39.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
**(IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.)**

RETURN of the Value of SALT MEAT, Imported into the Colony of New South Wales,  
(including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.)

YEAR.	TOTAL VALUE, AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF IMPORTS.
	£
1843	19,286
1844	3,355
1845	5,200
1846	7,197
1847	3,917
1848	3,229
1849	1,481
1850	2,883

No. 40.

**(EXPORT OF SALT MEAT.)**

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT, Exported from the Colony of New  
South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, &c.	BACON AND HAMS.	TONGUES.	TOTAL VALUE, AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF EXPORTS.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	
1843	{ 2,867 casks and 856½ tons. }	.....	224 lbs.	£ 13,924
1844	{ 4,292 casks and 294½ tons. }	20,615 in No.	{ 110 cwt. 150 in No. }	18,730
1845	{ 1,142 casks 425½ tons 345 packages 4,400lbs. of pre- served meats. }	{ 94 cwt. 11,422 in No. }	{ 63 casks. 2,450 in No. }	12,163
1846	{ 721 casks 1,126 tons 12 pack- ages of preserved meats. }	{ 39 cwt. 300 in No. }	{ 12 casks. 300 in No. }	15,664
1847	{ 4,335 casks 866 tons 15 cwt. 224 pack- ages of preserved meats. }	{ 224 cwt. 32 in No. }	127 casks.	24,278
1848	{ 2,308 casks 616 tons 7 cwt. 90 casks preserved meats. 1,397 tons }	{ 145 cwt. 18 casks. }	228 casks.	19,477
1849	{ 9 cwt. 4 casks 370 cases of preserved meats. }	{ 284 cwt. 33 casks. }	308 casks.	23,972
1850	{ 1,302 tons 4,990 cases of preserved meats. }	223 cwt.	225½ tons.	31,441

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851. }

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**(IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.)**

RETURN of the Value of HIDES and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured LEATHER,  
Imported into the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,)  
from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	TOTAL VALUE, AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF IMPORTS.
	£
1843	36,185
1844	19,844
1845	14,124
1846	15,230
1847	21,283
1848	24,358
1849	33,120
1850	38,695

**(EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.)**

RETURN of the Value of HIDES and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured LEATHER,  
Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,)  
from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	TOTAL VALUE, AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF EXPORTS.
	£
1843	10,305
1844	22,285
1845	40,866
1849	28,999
1847	39,001
1848	25,939
1849	28,203
1850	41,425

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851. }

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

## No. 43.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (EXPORT OF WOOL.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of WOOL, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE, AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF EXPORTS.
	lbs.	£
1841	8,390,540	517,537
1842	9,428,036	595,176
1843	12,704,899	685,647
1844	13,542,173	645,344
1845	17,364,734	1,009,242
1846	16,479,520	1,019,985
1847	22,379,722	1,272,118
1848	22,969,711	1,240,144
1849	27,963,530	1,238,559
1850	32,361,829	1,614,241

## No. 44.

## (EXPORT OF TALLOW.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TALLOW, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE, AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF EXPORTS.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£
1843	5,680 2 36	9,639
1844	56,609 2 7	83,511
1845	71,995 0 0	102,746
1846	20,357 1 7	28,107
*1847	69,690 0 0	108,186
1848	98,213 0 0	140,579
1849	154,103 1 0	249,932
1850	217,878 0 0	300,721

\*1847—An error in the quantity has been corrected.

## No. 45.

## (EXPORT OF BARK.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BARK and EXTRACT OF BARK, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE, AS ENTERED IN THE RETURNS OF EXPORTS.
		£
1843	1,199 Tons, and 6 Casks..	5,179
1844	2,926½ Tons, and 20 Casks.	9,114
1845	591½ Tons.....	2,256
1846	595 Tons.....	1,585
1847	19½ Tons.....	75
1848	25½ Tons.....	28
1849	28 Tons.....	90
1850	76 Tons.....	322

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON  
Colonial Secretary

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (IMPORT OF TIMBER.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER, Imported into the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	DEALS AND BATTENS.	OTHER TIMBER.					SANDAL WOOD.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
		SAWN, &C.	WROUGHT.	SHINGLES.	LATHS.	PALING.		
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	Tons.	
1843	12,327	{ 212,890 ft. and 509 loads. }	82 pack.	3,000	115,000	172,000	107	£ 10,156
1844	2,951	{ 101,226 ft. and 108 loads. }	54 do.	{ 414,000 and 3 loads }	.....	500,000	90	4,195
1845	{ 10,457 and 256 loads. }	{ 604,524 ft. and 541 loads. }	5 prs. sashes.	2,118,685	254,500	128,630	415	10,541
1846	31,256	1,255,509 ft.	.....	{ 1,485,000 and 154 loads. }	461,750	392,570	44	10,278
1847	22,418	2,483,431 ft.	.....	2,633,600	1,424,800	675,742	351	14,951
1848	17,952	2,652,970 ft.	.....	4,199,000	1,320,900	767,915	50	16,347
1849	{ 26,456 pieces and 1,384,000 ft. }	{ 2,144,342 ft. and 247,326 pieces. }	.....	3,770,000	2,833,000	1,424,000	71	20,060
1850	{ 7,244 pieces and 56,185 feet }	{ 5,532,046 ft. and 243,283 pieces. }	.....	6,616,023	3,893,200	3,016,281	105	38,048

## (EXPORT OF TIMBER.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	CEDAR.	BLUE GUM, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER.		TEENAILS & SPOKES.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Quantity.	Quantity.		Number.	
1841	813,139	Superficial feet.	1,000	26,890	£ 7,004
1842	522,889		27,404	55,644	5,800
1843	944,121		10,020	155,294	9,813
1844	{ 1,322,533 and 24 Logs. }	Superficial feet, and 33 Logs.*	99,500	105,428	8,825
1845	781,415		73,300	106,908	8,074
1846	956,515		241 Logs. &c.	113,972	7,851
1847	953,995	Superficial feet.	39,006	165,648	7,333
1848	863,507		46,850	76,201	5,675
1849	1,269,321		{ 22,150 feet, 20 Pieces, and 7,600 Shingles & Paling. }	154,717	13,097
1850	716,539	{ 456,980 feet, 10 Loads, 2 Pieces, 511,140 Shingles, 65,150 Laths, 3,785 Paling }		307,141	17,155
		{ 1,149,054 feet, 115 Houses, 92,900 Shingles, 2,180 Paling, 12,000 Laths. }			

\*1844.—Also, a large quantity of Timber, the measurement of which was not stated when entered at the Custom House.

## (EXPORT OF OIL.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of OIL, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	SPERM WHALE.	BLACK WHALE.	WHALEBONE.		SEAL SKINS.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tons.	Cwt.	Quantity.	
1841	1,545	1,018	84	13	41 in No.	£ 127,470
1842	957	1,171	60	5	162 "	77,012
1843	1,115	190	22	8	155 "	72,989
1844	810	526	15	18	3 Bales.	57,493
1845	1,352	571	21	13	{ 2 Casks & 10 Skins. }	96,804
1846	1,064	344	17	9	.....	70,126
1847	1,214	331	8	32	.....	80,528
1848	1,186	196	11	2	4 Cases.	68,969
1849	897	574	2	5	5 in No.	45,468
1850	5894	174	3	15	1 Case.	29,368

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

No. 49.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(SHIPPING INWARDS.)

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.				From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States.		From Foreign States.		TOTALS.	
	From Great Britain.		New Zealand.		Elsewhere.		From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States.		From Foreign States.		TOTALS.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1841	251	106,332	48	7,601	322	43,922	3	358	23	6,163	13	4,754	54	14,648	714	183,778
1842	137	55,144	81	14,085	282	42,365	19	2,902	20	5,806	7	2,762	82	20,857	628	143,921
1843	87	35,914	43	6,229	325	43,934	25	4,194	30	7,967	5	1,116	43	11,510	558	110,864
1844	78	34,765	54	7,189	226	31,195	13	1,831	27	7,888	3	1,005	16	3,666	417	87,539
1845	80	29,954	62	6,237	364	47,532	24	2,612	37	11,900	1	243	29	6,874	597	105,352
1846	84	36,761	65	10,865	475	57,485	27	3,005	79	24,375	1	370	36	8,606	767	141,467
1847	88	37,941	75	10,516	565	69,614	25	2,443	78	22,558	1	160	46	11,672	878	154,904
1848	119	57,604	116	24,833	639	87,522	23	2,695	63	17,473	1	406	35	8,771	996	199,304
1849	205	109,253	70	15,943	501	63,382	20	2,804	47	13,226	1	534	54	13,825	898	218,967
1850	207	110,918	83	14,826	514	59,937	22	2,755	38	10,432	60	17,848	52	17,499	976	234,215

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

No. 50.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(SHIPPING OUTWARDS.)

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS, in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	To Great Britain		To British Colonies.				To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States.		To Foreign States.		TOTALS.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1841	54	16,418	80	14,607	340	68,449	10	2,002	19	5,053	1	341	186	65,248	690	172,118
1842	54	16,323	78	13,080	328	56,891	15	2,749	25	7,318	2	705	131	37,904	633	134,970
1843	70	22,154	54	10,018	322	43,874	42	9,783	21	5,793	...	.....	55	18,404	564	110,026
1844	67	24,163	58	8,590	357	52,551	21	2,796	24	6,724	...	.....	42	14,418	569	109,242
1845	67	25,221	67	8,781	392	48,392	25	2,993	40	11,763	...	.....	23	6,811	614	108,961
1846	57	22,545	77	16,033	482	59,522	28	3,359	73	21,873	...	.....	37	11,666	754	134,998
1847	75	30,991	102	19,371	591	74,253	29	3,383	80	23,702	...	.....	56	16,964	933	168,664
1848	75	31,722	154	35,400	590	83,557	31	5,316	47	16,039	...	.....	38	15,288	945	187,322
1849	93	42,882	77	19,159	534	87,700	25	3,706	46	13,832	49	11,098	83	35,679	907	214,056
1850	94	44,956	106	22,736	581	92,275	27	4,018	43	27,508	88	28,130	75	44,226	1,014	263,849

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.



No. 51.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (VESSELS REGISTERED.)

RETURN of the Number of VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED, in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1841	35	2,074	110	11,250
1842	26	1,357	89	9,948
1843	47	1,433	92	7,022
1844	18	519	87	8,037
1845	18	1,042	98	9,376
1846	28	1,032	83	4,895
1847	36	2,284	104	9,428
1848	28	1,561	103	7,534
1849	38	1,334	126	8,504
1850	39	1,837	120	9,196

No. 52.

## (AUCTION DUTY.)

RETURN of the Amount of AUCTION DUTY paid into the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.			AMOUNT OF SALES.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841	14,455	9	1	963,696	18	10
1842	10,291	6	8	686,088	17	9
1843	6,818	9	6	454,565	0	0
1844	4,662	9	5	310,831	8	0
1845	6,068	2	10	404,542	16	0
1846	6,217	7	3	414,490	16	8
1847	7,061	14	4	470,781	1	10
1848	4,551	4	4	787,800	6	8
1849	4,206	6	5	841,264	3	4
1850	5,718	4	11	1,143,649	3	4

From 1 January, 1848, the Duty was reduced from 30s. to 10s. per cent., by Act of Council, 11th Victoria, No. 16, but was made chargeable on all Sales effected by Licensed Auctioneers by private bargain as well as by Auction.

No. 53.

## (LAND SALES.)

RETURN of the Amounts received from the SALE OF CROWN LANDS in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
1841	90,387	16	10
1842	14,574	10	4
1843	11,297	3	9
1844	7,402	18	6
1845	18,451	5	6
1846	27,060	15	7
1847	62,801	4	1
1848	47,262	0	3
1849	85,734	15	3
1850	156,698	0	6

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (MORTGAGES ON LAND—SYDNEY.)

RETURN of the Number and Amount of MORTGAGES ON LAND, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	LENT ON TOWN LANDS.		LENT ON COUNTRY LANDS.		LENT ON TOWN AND COUNTRY LANDS.		TOTALS.	
	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1841	241	266,944 13 0	417	643,111 18 7	51	188,685 3 0	709	1,098,741 14 7
1842	238	282,659 7 0	333	384,566 6 0	54	157,186 17 0	625	824,412 10 0
1843	246	275,386 3 0	285	333,487 14 6	51	446,707 2 0	582	1,055,580 19 6
1844	192	94,400 11 0	252	144,352 7 0	50	61,065 4 0	494	299,818 2 0
1845	135	111,659 2 0	152	107,585 13 5	31	53,577 15 0	318	272,822 10 5
1846	146	64,856 10 2	148	86,726 1 2	14	18,792 0 0	308	170,374 11 4
1847	156	81,516 18 4	149	82,605 12 2	15	16,432 0 0	320	180,554 10 6
1848	196	110,501 6 9	103	70,572 13 4	8	21,572 10 6	307	202,646 10 7
1849	211	74,135 0 5	150	82,719 6 8	15	41,625 4 0	376	198,479 11 1
1850	184	83,890 15 0	112	50,873 7 6	14	7,258 8 0	310	142,022 10 6

## (MORTGAGES ON LAND—PORT PHILLIP.)

RETURN of the Number and Amount of MORTGAGES ON LAND, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	LENT ON TOWN LANDS.		LENT ON COUNTRY LANDS.		LENT ON TOWN AND COUNTRY LANDS.		TOTALS.	
	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1841	51	42,858 0 0	40	39,765 10 0	8	25,850 15 0	99	108,474 5 0
1842	95	56,090 15 0	57	40,301 0 0	10	16,870 0 0	162	113,261 15 0
1843	69	27,238 0 0	47	48,322 10 0	18	194,853 0 0	134	270,413 10 0
1844	45	17,831 10 0	20	29,317 0 0	3	1,510 5 0	68	48,658 15 0
1845	37	12,262 0 0	25	24,461 0 0	1	10,000 0 0	63	46,723 0 0
1846	45	14,702 12 6	25	21,034 0 0	.....	.....	70	35,736 12 6
1847	67	19,544 6 9	30	23,487 13 6	.....	.....	97	43,032 0 3
1848	97	33,433 15 0	40	36,395 3 8	4	1,900 0 0	141	71,728 18 8
1849	188	73,227 1 4	75	40,870 14 6	4	2,060 0 0	267	116,157 15 10
1850	247	96,689 10 6	141	50,861 7 4	9	7,147 2 3	397	154,698 0 1

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
*Sydney, 1st May, 1851.*

## NEW SOUTH WALES

## (PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.—SYDNEY.)

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable LIENS ON WOOL, and of MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, since the passing of the Act of Council, 7th Victoria, No. 3,—15th September, 1843, to 31st December, 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL.			MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.				
	Number of Liens.	Number of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	Number of Mortgages.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Amount lent.
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
1843	54	318,739	30,664 18 5	96	397,995	44,430	903	178,567 6 10
1844	139	837,997	57,733 1 10	228	694,381	81,679	2,158	241,727 6 11
1845	125	657,989	55,865 18 7	152	464,713	49,131	1,568	132,355 7 7
1846	149	813,951	71,351 5 0	146	491,518	42,870	1,070	150,733 0 8
1847	199	1,095,402	107,447 16 10	168	623,257	45,578	1,110	137,856 15 1
1848	240	1,378,180	108,892 2 11	205	1,118,762	84,411	2,056	219,756 15 8
1849	211	1,154,468	84,692 18 3	213	1,132,466	72,892	1,747	161,553 5 11
1850	187	1,148,344	82,731 0 0	163	639,765	54,481	770	118,987 0 1

N.B.—When any Sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the Amount has been included under the head of Mortgages only.

## (PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.—PORT PHILLIP.)

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable LIENS ON WOOL, and of MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, since the passing of the Act of Council, 7th Victoria, No. 3,—15th September, 1843, to 31st December, 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL.			MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.				
	Number of Liens.	Number of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	Number of Mortgages.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Amount lent.
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
1843	9	37,910	4,959 13 9	28	57,338	4,240	310	24,131 18 11
1844	66	275,168	23,022 12 0	117	345,159	19,655	629	129,008 2 8
1845	37	168,793	11,784 14 6	71	149,536	8,175	136	44,383 18 4
1846	22	133,375	11,159 17 4	85	251,402	12,506	227	100,071 7 4
1847	43	284,202	33,790 12 10	125	539,924	22,252	480	135,907 4 6
1848	102	819,823	62,532 9 10	146	600,517	34,469	510	129,808 18 2
1849	118	1,027,488	111,813 11 1	185	960,714	38,319	974	191,483 9 10
1850	105	1,141,383	18,420 9 9	132	770,379	56,708	871	224,059 15 3

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 30th January, 1847.

SIR,

In transmitting to you the Returns required by your Circular of the 2nd November, last, I do myself the honor to observe that, in the Return of the Number of Sheep and Amount of Money advanced under the Lien Act, it would appear as if an additional sum was advanced each subsequent year upon that mentioned to have been advanced the year previous. It must, however, be borne in mind that as the Lien Act only authorises an advance to be made on the *ensuing* clip of wool, the liens are renewable every year, and that consequently the same Sheep and Money may be included in one year as that mentioned for the previous year. The same remark may also apply to the Mortgages of Sheep, Cattle, and Horses, as the Mortgages are generally made redeemable a twelvemonth from the date thereof.

In the Return of the Amount secured by Mortgages of real Estate, however, the re-payment of the amount is, upon an average, required to be made every three or four years, and that, consequently, in the Return under this head, the same money may have been re-lent, and re-secured three times during the period (ten years) included in this Return. Under these circumstances I have not given a general total of the amount, as it might lead to a false conclusion.

In other respects, I beg to observe, the accompanying Returns are correct.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
&c., &c., &c.

WILLIAM CARTER,  
Registrar General,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (CONVICTIONS.)

RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS in the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	FELONIES.			MISDEMEANORS.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1841	166	462	628	26	71	97	725
1842	151	429	580	41	72	113	693
1843	148	416	564	36	54	90	654
1844	199	331	530	38	48	86	616
1845	198	303	501	42	51	93	594
1846	180	350	530	44	77	121	651
1847	176	281	457	33	61	94	551
1848	189	269	458	68	45	113	571
1849	254	289	543	56	69	125	668
1850	248	302	550	52	64	116	666

## (CRIMINALS EXECUTED.)

RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	FREE.	BOND.	TOTAL.
1841	5	10	15
1842	7	8	15
1843	4	*5	9
1844	1	*7	8
1845	2	1	3
1846	1	..	1
1847	5	1	6
1848	5	..	5
1849	4	..	4
1850	4	..	4

\* One a Female.

## (LITIGATION.)

RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES TRIED in the SUPREME COURT of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) from the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	BEFORE JURIES OF TWELVE.		BEFORE TWO * MAGISTRATES— ASSESSORS, AND JURIES OF FOUR.		TOTAL.
	Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
1841	10	24	285	674	993
1842	40	56	514	601	1,211
1843	20	36	415	473	944
1844	9	33	190	123	355
1845	2	17	133	26	178
1846	5	12	153	27	197
1847	4	21	127	29	181
1848	4	20	115	29	168
1849	2	14	123	21	160
1850	..	8	117	27	152

\* By the Act of Council, 8th Victoria, No. 4, Trial by Assessors is abolished after the 31st August, 1844.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851, }

E. DEAS THOMSON.  
Colonial Secretary.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (REVENUE.)

RETURN of the REVENUE of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Sydney or Middle District.	Port Phillip or Southern District.	TOTAL.
<b>GENERAL REVENUE.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs ... ..	142,819 0 9	76,478 18 10	219,297 19 7
Duty on Spirits Distilled in the Colony ...	2,850 1 0	.....	2,850 1 0
Port and Harbour Dues ... ..	5,542 15 10	2,932 7 3	8,475 3 1
Land Sales ... ..	11,733 0 0	.....	11,733 0 0
Rents—exclusive of Land ... ..	4,363 8 3	2,252 3 3	6,615 11 6
Assessment on Stock... ..	16,715 18 6	12,655 15 11	29,371 14 5
Auction Duty ... ..	3,583 9 2	2,134 15 9	5,718 4 11
Licenses ... ..	29,563 2 3	10,037 15 1	39,600 17 4
Postage ... ..	13,646 5 9	6,526 1 6	20,172 7 3
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	2,549 12 10	877 0 8	3,426 13 6
Fees of Office ... ..	10,752 3 0	8,795 19 1	19,548 2 1
Sale of Government Property ... ..	465 17 9	23 6 0	489 3 9
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government ... ..	2,194 12 5	35 18 9	2,230 11 2
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	761 11 7	30 18 3	792 9 10
<b>TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS</b>	<b>247,573 2 1</b>	<b>122,781 0 4</b>	<b>370,354 2 5</b>
<b>TERRITORIAL REVENUE.</b>			
Proceeds of the Sale of Crown Lands ...	21,674 6 11	29,972 13 7	51,647 0 6
Land and Immigration Deposits ... ..	350 0 0	92,968 0 0	93,318 0 0
Leases and Licenses to occupy Crown Lands	34,753 3 7	12,287 19 6	47,041 3 1
Licenses to cut Timber on Crown Lands ...	473 0 0	952 10 0	1,425 10 0
Quit Rents and Redemption of Quit Rents ...	6,209 7 3	.....	6,209 7 3
Rents of Government Quarries and Premises	196 1 0	50 0 0	246 1 0
Proceeds of Sales, Reimbursements, &c. ...	352 7 1	29 14 3	382 1 4
	64,008 5 10	136,260 17 4	200,269 3 2
Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Immigration Debentures ... ..	57,917 6 3	.....	57,917 6 3
Immigration Remittances ... ..	339 0 0	.....	339 0 0
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL REVENUE &amp; RECEIPTS</b>	<b>122,264 12 1</b>	<b>136,260 17 4</b>	<b>258,525 9 5</b>
<b>CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES FUND ...</b>	<b>4,832 3 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4,832 3 0</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.....£</b>	<b>374,669 17 2</b>	<b>259,041 17 8</b>	<b>633,711 14 10</b>

## BALANCES OF REVENUE ON 31st DECEMBER, 1849 :—

General Revenue, including £6,106 3s. 2d. unexpended under Schedules B. & C. ... ..	£77,451 7 5½
Territorial Revenue ... ..	87,591 16 10
Church and School Estates Fund ... ..	22,159 13 5
<b>TOTAL... ..</b>	<b>£187,202 17 8½</b>

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
16th June, 1851.WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## (EXPENDITURE.)

RETURN of the EXPENDITURE of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Sydney or Middle District.	Port Phillip or Southern District.	TOTAL.
<b>CHARGED ON THE GENERAL REVENUE.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Civil Establishment ... ..	62,573 4 2	27,224 9 9	89,797 13 11
Judicial Establishment ... ..	26,723 12 1	7,325 9 8	34,049 1 9
Police Establishment... ..	42,386 2 6	15,297 17 1	57,683 19 7
Gaol and Penal Establishments ... ..	11,972 0 0	3,583 17 10	15,555 17 10
Medical Establishment ... ..	4,220 8 10	1,999 1 2	6,219 10 0
Ecclesiastical Establishment... ..	27,879 4 4	2,682 8 4	30,561 12 8
Orphan School Establishments ... ..	2,710 9 11	.....	2,710 9 11
	178,465 1 10	58,113 3 10	236,578 5 8
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
Pensions ... ..	1,935 18 6	.....	1,935 18 6
Charitable Allowances ... ..	4,314 10 8	1,700 0 0	6,014 10 8
Grants in aid of Public Institutions... ..	500 0 0	350 0 0	850 0 0
Education ... ..	13,137 11 9	2,503 3 0	15,640 14 9
Public Works and Buildings ... ..	16,067 15 3	20,710 12 2	36,778 7 5
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ... ..	6,356 17 6	9,336 19 10	15,693 17 4
Drawbacks and refund of Duties ... ..	2,256 4 0	139 19 7	2,396 3 7
Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	9,700 2 7	2,144 4 1	11,844 6 8
All other Miscellaneous Disbursements ... ..	7,732 19 5	564 1 7	8,297 1 0
	62,001 19 8	37,449 0 3	99,450 19 11
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT CHARGED ON THE GENERAL REVENUE ... ..</b>	<b>240,467 1 6</b>	<b>95,562 4 1</b>	<b>336,029 5 7</b>
<b>CHARGED ON THE TERRITORIAL REVENUE.</b>			
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands.	31,357 9 5	14,936 3 2	46,293 12 7
Immigration ... ..	89,675 3 8	81,830 2 8	171,505 6 4
Aborigines ... ..	771 16 10	1,317 13 11	2,089 10 9
Miscellaneous... ..	3,691 0 4	1,310 5 1	5,001 5 5
Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	270 10 3	55 5 0	325 15 3
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT CHARGED ON THE TERRITORIAL REVENUE ... ..</b>	<b>125,766 0 6</b>	<b>99,449 9 10</b>	<b>225,215 10 4</b>
<b>CHARGED ON THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES FUND.</b>			
Management, Churches, Schools, &c. ...	3,608 13 10	2,311 10 6	5,920 4 4
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ... £</b>	<b>369,841 15 10</b>	<b>197,323 4 5</b>	<b>567,165 0 3</b>

Audit Office, Sydney,  
16th June, 1851.  
WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.

No. 63.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(COIN.)

RETURN of Coin in the Colonial Treasury, the Military Chest, and the several Banks, on the 31st December, in each Year, from 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

YEAR.	Colonial Treasury.			Military Chest.			Banks.			Totals.			Increase on previous Year.			Decrease on previous Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841	25,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	427,624	17	9	462,624	17	9	65,043	4	0	.....	...	...
1842	.....	...	...	32,409	14	5	442,980	4	3	475,389	18	8	12,765	0	11	.....	...	...
1843	.....	...	...	3,000	0	0	420,972	0	5	423,972	0	5	.....	...	...	51,417	18	3
1844	.....	...	...	11,000	0	0	548,923	0	1	559,923	0	1	135,950	19	8	.....	...	...
1845	20,000	0	0	54,315	17	4	780,850	5	10	855,166	3	2	295,243	3	1	.....	...	...
1846	25,000	0	0	121,173	19	6	681,132	19	10	827,306	19	4	.....	...	...	27,859	3	10
1847	30,600	0	0	30,056	19	7	573,529	1	4	634,186	0	11	.....	...	...	193,120	18	5
1848	20,600	0	0	15,082	6	2	598,121	13	6	633,803	19	8	.....	...	...	382	1	3
1849	.....	...	...	49,482	17	0	593,975	12	11	643,458	9	11	9,654	10	3	.....	...	...
1850	.....	...	...	4,301	11	9	666,551	7	2	670,852	18	11	27,394	9	0	.....	...	...

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Sydney, 1st May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPIRITS.

Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 27th November, 1851.

A RETURN of the Quantities of Spirits Imported, and the Quantities Exported, in each Half-year from the 1st January, 1847, to 30th September last, distinguishing the several sorts of Spirits, and the Rates and Amount of Duties.

PERIODS.		RUM.				BRANDY.				GENEVA.				BRITISH SPIRITS.				OTHER SPIRITS.			
Years.	Half-years ending	Imported.	Exported.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty received.	Imported.	Exported.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty received.	Imported.	Exported.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty received.	Imported.	Exported.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty received.	Imported.	Exported.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty received.
1847	30 June	145473	36543	3s. 6d. Gallon.	£ 14097 14 6	44113	17753	3s. 6d. Gallon.	£ 8864 7 4	34160	6298	3s. 6d. Gallon.	£ 5821 3 9	3157	158	3s. 6d. Gallon.	£ 308 11 10	Nil.	320	3s. 6d. Gallon.	£ 57 3 9
"	31 Dec.	121735	22164		11414 19 6	94530	7539		11733 7 5	25205	5994		5900 0 0	3454	79		265 17 7	13112	Nil.		331 13 3
1848	30 June	121874	14839	3s. 6d. Gallon.	13567 0 0	52582	4995	3s. 6d. Gallon.	13136 18 0	10978	1316	3s. 6d. Gallon.	4614 8 8	3928	1296	3s. 6d. Gallon.	292 7 11	1786	23	3s. 6d. Gallon.	181 9 4
"	31 Dec.	75959	13859		14607 3 4	65715	8305		12169 4 0	30498	3583		4506 3 9	5370	807		372 7 6	21180	353		252 1 11
1849	30 June	135901	25323	3s. 6d. Gallon.	17112 5 5	25692	8225	3s. 6d. Gallon.	13897 4 11	14852	5342	3s. 6d. Gallon.	5123 9 3	12537	1197	3s. 6d. Gallon.	269 14 4	1680	Nil.	3s. 6d. Gallon.	416 5 7
"	31 Dec.	133339	8614		17944 9 7	104882	7753		12452 9 0	48349	5762		4771 2 8	10806	2584		303 11 4	80	3723		119 18 8
1850	30 June	76254	6757	3s. 6d. Gallon.	19324 19 1	56127	9044	3s. 6d. Gallon.	14388 0 11	31591	5070	3s. 6d. Gallon.	5018 15 10	7396	134	3s. 6d. Gallon.	385 10 2	21133	1211	3s. 6d. Gallon.	91 1 5
"	31 Dec.	89416	3129		22740 16 2	68774	8778		14482 8 7	51231	6249		5743 3 0	7968	841		386 6 3	2316	527		186 1 11
1851	30 June	107306	3998	3s. 6d. Gallon.	20087 2 5	61625	13231	3s. 6d. Gallon.	15596 9 5	31543	4660	3s. 6d. Gallon.	6199 17 11	6649	1578	3s. 6d. Gallon.	515 6 7	1386	667	3s. 6d. Gallon.	124 6 6
"	Or. ending 30 Sept.	83442	4126		11195 15 3	44229	7601		7848 3 9	20880	1323		3162 16 6	2646	1422		273 9 5	321	1213		99 16 0

Custom House, Sydney, 22nd November, 1851.

J GIBBES,  
Collector.





## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

Laid upon the Council Table by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 22nd December, 1851.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing the Duties proposed by the Bill for granting Customs' Duties in New South Wales, and those payable under Colonial enactments, on goods imported into other British Colonies.  
(The information with respect to other Colonies, has been obtained from the Parliamentary Paper, No. 352, of 1850.)

ARTICLES.	Proposed Rate.	English Duties.		Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Cape of Good Hope.	Ceylon.	South Australia.	New Zealand.	Van Diemen's Land.
		Foreign.	British Possessions.							
Agricultural Implements	Free.	..	..	{ Free, if imported for encouragement of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	£10 per cent.	Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, free, all other goods, not otherwise rated, £15 per cent. ad Valorem.
Ale, Porter, or Beer	1d. the Gallon.	£2 the barrel.	£2 the barrel.	Free.	..	..	3d. the gallon.	4d. the gallon.	4d. gallon.	2s. 4d. the cwt.
Alkali	8d. the cwt.	Free.	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	2s. 4d. the cwt.	£10 per cent.
Alum	8d. the cwt.	Free.	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	Free.	3s. 6d. the cwt.
Ambergria	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	Free.	..	..	2s. the cwt.	Free.
Animals (living) of all kinds	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	Free.	..	..	2s. 6d. the cwt.	Free.
Arrowroot	1s. 4d. the cwt.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	1s. the dozen.	Free.
Bacon and Hams	3s. 8d. the cwt.	14s. the cwt.	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	6d. the dozen.	£10 per cent.
Baggage of Passengers	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	4d. per bushel.	2s. 4d. the cwt.
Bags, empty, viz., Corn Sacks	8d. the dozen.	..	..	Free.	..	..	7d. the bushel.	..	8d. per bushel.	4s. the barrel.
Bark, and Bark Extract	4d. the dozen.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Pearl or Scotch	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beans	1s. the cwt.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beche-la-mer	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beef, salted	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellows, Smiths	2s. the pair.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacking	2s. the cwt.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books, Charts, Prints, Engravings, &c.	4d. the doz. bottles.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and Shoes, viz., Wellington	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Half Boots	12s. the dozen pair.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Shoes, and Women's Boots and Shoes	6s. ditto.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Children's Boots and Shoes	2s. ditto.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borax	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bran and Pollard	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread and Biscuit	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricks, Bath	1s. 8d. the 100.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Fire	5s. the 1000.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bullion and Coin	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..

## RATES OF DUTY IN OTHER COLONIES.

ARTICLES.	English Duties.		RATES OF DUTY IN OTHER COLONIES.					Van Diemen's Land.
	Foreign.	British Possessions.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Cape of Good Hope.	Ceylon.	South Australia.	New Zealand.
Butter .. .. .	20s. the cwt.	.. .. .	{ £20 per cent. ad Val. English, Free. }	{ 8s. the cwt. }	.. .. .	.. .. .	3s. the cwt.	1d. per lb.
Candles, viz., Spermaceti, Wax, or Composition Tallow .. .. .	6d. the lb.	.. .. .	.. .. .	3d. the lb.	.. .. .	.. .. .	12s. the cwt.	14s. the cwt.
" " Kidderminster &c. .. .. .	10s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	1d. the lb.	.. .. .	.. .. .	3s. the cwt.	4s. 8d. the cwt.
Carpeting, viz., Brussels and other piled .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3d. per yard.
" " .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3d. per yard.
Canvas .. .. .	10s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	£2½ per cent ad. Val.	.. .. .	.. .. .	2s. the bolt.	3s. the bolt.
Carraway Seeds .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1d. per lb.
Carriages two-wheeled .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	£10 per cent ad Val.	£10 per cent.
" Phaetons .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	10s. each.	do.
" All other four wheeled .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2s. the tun.	Free.
" Drays, Wagons, and Carts .. .. .	25 per cent.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	4d. the cwt.	2s. 6d. the barrel.
Casks, empty .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2s. the ton.
Cement .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3s. the cwt.	4s. 8d. the cwt.
Chalk .. .. .	1s. 2d. the ton.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2d. the lb.	1d. the lb.
Chocce .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6s. the cwt.	4s. 8d. the cwt.
Chocolate and Cocoa .. .. .	4s. 6d. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5s. the cwt.	Free.
Coffee .. .. .	2s. the cwt.	.. .. .	{ 4s. 8d. the cwt. ; 12½ per cent ad. Val. }	{ 9s. 4d. the cwt. }	{ British 5s. cwt. Foreign 10s. cwt. }	.. .. .	2d. the gross.	3d. the gross.
Copper, Sheathing rod and tile .. .. .	4s. 6d. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	£2½ per cent ad. Val.	.. .. .	.. .. .	{ 2s. the cwt. } { 2s. the cwt. }	Free.
" Nails .. .. .	4s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2d. the gross.	3d. the gross.
Corks .. .. .	2d. the gross.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2s. the cwt.	Free.
Corriage .. .. .	2s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Manilla 1s. 6d. cwt.	1d. the lb.
Currents .. .. .	1s. 6d. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1d. the lb.
Cider and Perry .. .. .	1d. the gallon.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1d. the lb.
Dates .. .. .	1s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1d. the lb.
Diamonds and Precious Stones .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1d. the lb.
Dye woods .. .. .	1s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1d. the lb.
Figs .. .. .	1s. 6d. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2s. the cwt.
Fish, salted .. .. .	1s. the barrel.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
" Herrings pickled, (barrels.) .. .. .	6d. the ¼ barrel.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
" " " (¼ barrels.) .. .. .	1s. 4d. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Flour .. .. .	2s. 8d. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Fruits dried, not otherwise described .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
" Fresh .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Furniture, used .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Glue .. .. .	2s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Gold dust .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Grain, not otherwise enumerated .. .. .	4s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Greaves or Grits .. .. .	2s. the 100 lbs.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Gunpowder .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Harrows .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Hay .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Hides, raw .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Honey .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Hops .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Horse-hair .. .. .	2d. the lb.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Iron Bar and Bolt .. .. .	6s. the ton.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
" Hoop .. .. .	9s. the ton.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
" Sheet .. .. .	14s. the ton.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
" Pig .. .. .	4s. the ton.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .



ARTICLES.		Proposed Rate.		English Duty.		RATES OF DUTY IN OTHER COLONIES.								
				Foreign.		British Possessions.		Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Cape of Good Hope.	Ceylon.	South Australia.	New Zealand.	Van Diemen's Land.
Pollard ..	..	Free.	2s. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Foreign 3s. cwt. British 1s. 3d. cwt.	..	..	1d. bushel.	..
Pork, salted ..	..	Free.	4d. the lb.	..	..	..	..	12½ per cent ad. Val.	6s. the cwt.	..	..	..	5s. the barrel.	..
Potatoes ..	..	Free.	4s. 6d. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..
Quicksilver ..	..	Free.	6d. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. cwt. (average)	..	..	..	1d. the lb.	..
Raisins ..	..	Free.	6d. the barrel.	..	..	..	..	£2½ per cent ad. Val.	Free.	1s. 6d. the cwt.	7d. the bushel.	1s. the cwt.	2s. the cwt.	..
Regulus or roasted Ore ..	..	..	1s. 4d. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	2s. the cwt.	3s. the cwt.	..
Rice ..	..	..	2s. the ton.	..	..	..	..	{ 1d. bushel, and 12½ per cent. ad. Val.	Free.	..	..	3s. the ton.	6s. the ton.	..
Roan ..	..	..	4d. the dozen.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	3s. the cwt.	Fine, 10s. the ton.	..
Sago ..	..	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	3s. 6d. the cwt.	..
Salt, coarse and rock ..	..	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	Free.	..
" in baskets or tins ..	..	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre ..	..	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds ..	..	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..
Seal Skins ..	..	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep skins ..	..	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..
Shooks ..	..	Free.	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..
Shot ..	..	..	1s. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1s. the cwt.	..	..
Slates, Ladies ..	..	..	4s. the 1000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. the 1000.	10s. the 1000.	..
" Countess ..	..	..	7s. the 1000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15s. the 1000.	3s. the cwt.	..
" Duchess ..	..	..	10s. the 1000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1s. the cwt.	Free.	..
Soap ..	..	..	1s. 6d. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	Free.	Free.	..	Free.	Free.
Spars, under 22 feet, &c. ..	..	..	21s. the 120.	..	..	..	..	{ Spices of all kinds. £30 per cent ad. Val.	..	..	..	4s. the cwt.	1d. the lb.	..
" 22 feet, and under 4 inches, &c. ..	..	..	28s. the 120.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3s. the cwt.	6d. the lb.	..
" 4 inches diameter, and above ..	..	..	42s. the 120.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6d. the lb.	..
Specimens, illustrative of Natural History ..	..	..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	Free.	..	Free.	Free.
Spices, viz., Ginger bleached ..	..	..	5s. 6d. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Brown ..	..	..	8d. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " White Pepper ..	..	..	3s. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Black Pepper ..	..	..	1s. 6d. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4s. the cwt.	..	3s. the cwt.	1d. the lb.	..
" " Nutmegs ..	..	..	2d. the lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6d. the lb.	..
" " Mace ..	..	..	1d. the lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6d. the lb.	..
Spirits, viz., Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey ..	..	..	4s. 6d. the gallon.	..	..	..	..	{ Rum 1s. 3d. gal. and 25 per cent. ad. Val. Brandy 2s. do., do. Gin 2s. do., do. Whiskey 3d. do., and 12½ per cent. Liqueurs 3s. do., and 25 per cent.	Rum 1s. 6d. gallon. All others 2s. 8d. the gallon.	Foreign 1s. B. P. 4d. a gallon.	5s. the gallon.	6s. gallon.	{ 6s. gallon. U. P. charged as P. 6s. the gallon.	{ B. P. 9s. g. For 12s. g.
" " Cordials or Liqueurs ..	..	..	4s. 6d. the gallon.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6s. gallon.	..	..
" " Perfumed ..	..	..	4s. 6d. the gallon.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£10 per cent.	..
Starch ..	..	..	1s. 8d. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4s. the cwt.	4s. 3d. the cwt.	..
Staves ..	..	..	3s. the 1000.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2s. the cwt.	4s. 3d. the cwt.	..
Steel of all Sorts ..	..	..	2s. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2s. the cwt.	1d. the lb.	..
Stone Blue ..	..	..	6s. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2s. the cwt.	2s. 4d. the cwt.	..
Sugar, unrefined ..	..	..	1s. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	{ 9s. cwt., and 12½ per cent. ad. Val.	7s. the cwt.	2s. 3d. the cwt.	2s. 6d. the cwt.	4s. the cwt.	4s. 8d. the cwt.	..
" refined ..	..	..	2s. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	{ 14s. the cwt., and 12½ per cent.	14s. the cwt.	{ 6s. cwt. Foreign. 3s. cwt. British.	5s. the cwt.	2s. the cwt.	4s. the cwt.	..
Tallow ..	..	Free.	3s. the cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	..	2s. the cwt.	4s. the cwt.	..
Tapioca ..	..	..	1s. the barrel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Free.	..
Tar ..	..	..	4d. the lb.	..	..	..	..	{ 2½ per cent. ad. Val. £2½ per cent. ad. Val.	2½ per cent. ad. Val.	4½d. the lb.	6d. the lb.	2d. the lb.	2d. the lb.	..
Tea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ARTICLES.	Proposed Rate.	English Duties.		RATES OF DUTIES IN OTHER COLONIES.						
		Foreign.	British Possessions.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Cape of Good Hope.	Ceylon.	South Australia.	New Zealand.	Van Diemen's Land.
Timber .. .. .	Free.	According to size.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1s. & 2s. per 100 ft.	
Tin plates .. .. .	2s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	£5 per cent.	3s. the cwt.	
" Block .. .. .	6s. the cwt.	6s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1d. the lb.	
Tortoise Shell .. .. .	Free.	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	
Tobacco, manufactured .. .. .	1s. 6d. the lb.	.. .. .	.. .. .	{ 1d. the lb., and 12½ per cent. ad Val.	{ 1½d. the lb.	£1 the cwt.	£1 the cwt.	1s. the lb.	1s. the lb.	1s. 6d. the lb.
" " Cigars .. .. .	1s. 6d. the lb.	9s. the lb.	.. .. .	{ 1s. 6d. lb., and 12½ per cent. ad Val.	{ £10 per cent. ad Val.	5s. the 1000.	5s. the 1000.	2s. 6d. the lb.	2s. the lb.	1s. 6d. the lb.
" " Snuff .. .. .	1s. 6d. the lb.	6s. the lb.	.. .. .	{ 4d. lb., and 12½ per cent ad Val.	{ £10 per cent. ad Val.	.. .. .	1s. 6d. the lb.	2s. 6d. the lb.	2s. the lb.	1s. 6d. the lb.
" unmanufactured .. .. .	1s. the lb.	3s. the lb.	.. .. .	{ 4d. lb., and 12½ per cent. ad Val.	{ Free.	12s. the cwt.	10s. the cwt.	6d. the lb.	9d. the lb.	1s. 6d. the lb.
Turpentine, Spirits, or Oil of .. .. .	2d. the gallon.	6s. the cwt.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	2d. the gallon.	6d. the gallon.	
Vinegar .. .. .	1d. the gallon.	£4 4s. the tun.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2d. the gallon.	2d. the gallon.	
Whalebone .. .. .	Free.	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Free.	
Wheat .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	6d. the bushel.	Free.	.. .. .	7d. the bushel.	1s. 6d. the quarter.	Free.	
Wine in wood, not more than 25 per cent. &c. .. .. .	6d. the gallon.	{ 5s. 6d. the gallon.	.. .. .	{ 1s. 6d. the gal. to 6d. a gal., and 25 per cent. ad Val.	{ From 1s. 3d., to 3s. per gallon, according to the quality.	1s. 6d. the gallon.	{ 1s. 6d. the gallon.	2s. the gallon.	{ 1s. 6d. the gallon.	{ £15 per cent. ad Val.
" in bottle " " .. .. .	9d. the gallon.	.. .. .	.. .. .	{ 4s. gal., and 25 per cent. ad Val.	.. .. .	2s. the gallon.	.. .. .	.. .. .	{ 5s. the dozen.	
" containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol.	4s. 6d. the gallon.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	
Wool .. .. .	Free.	Free.	.. .. .	£2½ per cent. ad Val.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	{ Free.	
Woolpacks, and Wool bagging .. .. .	Free.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2d. each.	{ Woolpacks 6d. ea.	
Zinc .. .. .	1s. 6d. the cwt.	10 per cent.	.. .. .	.. .. .	£2½ per cent ad Val.	.. .. .	.. .. .	6 per cent.	3s. 6d. the cwt.	
All other Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, &c. .. .. .	£5 per cent.	.. .. .	.. .. .	£12 10s. per cent.	£6 5s. per cent.	{ £12 per cent. £5 per cent. British.	£5 per cent.	{ 5 per cent. raw. 10 per cent. manu.	{ £10 per cent.	{ F. £15 cent. Btsh. Free.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Laid upon the Council Table by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 17th December, 1851.*

RETURN of the number of Electors on the Electoral Roll of each Electoral District of New South Wales, under the Act of Council 14 Victoria, No. 48.

	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ELECTORS
		1851-1852.
1	Argyle ... ..	157
2	Bathurst ... ..	256
3	East Camden ... ..	653
4	West Camden ... ..	401
5	Cook and Westmoreland ... ..	407
6	Cumberland ... ..	1,653
7	Durham ... ..	724
8	Gloucester and Macquarie ... ..	343
9	King and Georgiana ... ..	183
10	Murray and St. Vincent ... ..	345
11	Northumberland and Hunter ... ..	763
12	Phillip Brisbane, and Bligh ... ..	218
13	Roxburgh and Wellington... ..	281
14	Stanley (County) ... ..	117
15	Maneroo ... ..	164
16	Murrumbidgee ... ..	296
17	Lachlan and Lower Darling ... ..	188
18	Wellington and Bligh ... ..	190
19	Liverpool Plains and Gwydir ... ..	301
20	New England and M'Leay... ..	245
21	Clarence and Darling Downs ... ..	198
22	Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa ... ..	76*
23	Sydney ... ..	5,715
24	Sydney Hamlets ... ..	886
25	Parramatta ... ..	407
26	Cumberland Boroughs ... ..	372
27	Western Boroughs ... ..	334
28	Southern Boroughs... ..	260
29	Northumberland Boroughs... ..	472
30	North Eastern Boroughs ... ..	129
31	Stanley Boroughs ... ..	291
	TOTAL ... ..	17,025

\*No Returns for the Maranoa District.





1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# CENSUS

OF THE

COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TAKEN ON THE 1<sup>ST</sup> OF MARCH, 1851,

UNDER

THE ACT OF COUNCIL

**14 Victoria, No. 18.**

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LAI'D UPON THE COUNCIL TABLE, BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

AND ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

*11th November, 1851.*

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**Sydney:**

PRINTED BY W. W. DAVIES, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

HYDE PARK.

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1851.



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# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## SEX AND AGE.

1.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Sex and Age.

NAME OF DIVISION.	SEX AND AGE.														TOTALS.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.							Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
	Under Two years.	Two and under Seven.	Seven and under Fourteen.	Fourteen and under Twenty-one.	Twenty-one and under Forty-five.	Forty-five and under Sixty.	Sixty and upwards.	Under Two years.	Two and under Seven.	Seven and under Fourteen.	Fourteen and under Twenty-one.	Twenty-one and under Forty-five.	Forty-five and under Sixty.	Sixty and upwards.			
<b>COUNTIES.</b>																	
Argyle .....	202	487	376	256	1322	389	91	208	489	408	273	804	130	30	3123	2342	5465
Bathurst .....	244	515	437	267	1703	480	92	241	566	447	320	932	140	21	3738	2667	6405
Bligh .....	31	84	59	42	348	76	10	43	82	55	23	140	9	2	650	354	1004
Brisbane .....	67	130	117	65	460	176	29	68	152	126	79	223	40	1	1044	689	1733
Camden .....	402	881	819	483	1891	706	190	386	915	837	566	1250	262	75	5372	4291	9663
Cook .....	119	279	321	208	598	295	114	145	326	320	212	437	122	45	1934	1607	3541
Cumberland .....	2488	6779	6544	4085	15460	4923	1756	2509	6672	6775	6129	13584	2664	746	42035	39079	81114
Durham .....	336	730	721	373	1662	517	75	322	779	710	372	1066	227	38	4414	3514	7928
Georgiana .....	61	148	114	74	401	112	23	62	153	91	50	197	34	5	933	592	1525
Gloucester .....	128	313	295	195	734	164	42	109	283	242	137	425	70	12	1871	1278	3149
Hunter .....	40	93	108	68	175	99	39	35	96	99	51	122	29	9	622	441	1063
King .....	92	264	172	127	584	194	43	91	212	236	98	323	63	6	1476	1029	2505
Macquarie .....	51	148	109	74	337	117	66	65	146	157	84	228	41	14	902	735	1637
Murray .....	154	376	312	184	936	306	48	151	335	277	165	526	100	16	2316	1570	3886
Northumberland .....	614	1436	1361	718	2989	979	183	590	1391	1314	852	2232	461	87	8280	6927	15207
Phillip .....	20	60	56	33	182	70	12	22	50	50	17	76	24	2	433	241	674
Roxburgh .....	95	242	227	95	640	168	52	95	218	179	127	341	51	8	1519	1019	2538
St. Vincent .....	95	233	204	129	597	208	34	97	205	210	136	337	79	8	1500	1072	2572
Wellington .....	51	139	109	59	441	170	26	60	140	100	55	209	46	4	995	614	1609
Westmoreland .....	57	158	135	82	333	113	34	67	138	116	64	201	36	7	912	629	1541
Total population in the 20 Counties	5347	13495	12596	7617	31793	10262	2959	5366	13348	12749	9810	23653	4628	1136	84069	70690	154759
STANLEY (Reputed County) .....	194	336	279	165	1762	180	25	162	346	240	262	785	42	9	2941	1846	4787
Total within the SETTLED DISTRICTS	5541	13831	12875	7782	33555	10442	2984	5528	13694	12989	10072	24438	4670	1145	87010	72536	159546
<b>SQUATTING DISTRICTS.</b>																	
Bligh .....	38	88	81	45	512	145	16	34	84	58	30	141	17	2	925	366	1291
Clarence .....	48	123	99	71	683	87	5	76	128	92	52	235	21	1	1116	605	1721
Darling Downs .....	65	89	66	96	1229	139	20	51	98	56	42	206	14	2	1704	469	2173
Lachlan .....	116	242	203	135	848	267	50	99	243	160	124	335	61	9	1861	1031	2892
Liverpool Plains .....	69	118	132	103	1106	213	24	56	135	120	48	231	25	5	1765	620	2385
M'Leay .....	14	18	15	19	132	36	8	15	29	25	19	52	9	....	242	149	391
Monaroo (including Auckland) .....	163	315	296	214	971	272	52	135	303	260	147	483	67	11	2283	1406	3689
Moreton (excluding Stanley) .....	2	5	8	11	191	13	4	3	5	7	7	15	....	1	234	38	272
Morumbidgee .....	149	382	304	196	1744	283	54	141	342	256	157	591	61	11	3112	1559	4671
New England .....	140	308	247	195	1652	309	44	124	263	216	132	510	54	3	2895	1302	4197
Wellington .....	40	120	87	38	616	169	28	46	86	75	32	155	18	2	1098	414	1512
Burnett .....	17	19	19	70	552	68	5	15	19	6	20	46	6	....	740	112	852
Maranoa .....	2	2	2	6	56	6	....	2	4	1	1	3	....	....	74	11	85
Wide Bay .....	6	19	10	14	253	16	1	3	14	12	7	44	6	1	319	87	406
Western Lower Darling .....	3	3	2	4	75	9	....	3	4	4	6	14	5	....	96	36	132
Eastern Lower Darling .....	6	13	9	15	161	20	2	9	17	9	6	22	1	1	226	65	291
Gwydir .....	18	39	25	33	361	45	8	21	51	38	18	72	7	1	529	208	737
Total in the SQUATTING DISTRICTS ..	896	1903	1605	1265	11142	2087	321	833	1825	1395	848	3155	372	50	19219	8478	27697
Total in NEW SOUTH WALES .....	6437	15734	14480	9047	44697	12529	3305	6361	15519	14384	10920	27593	5042	1195	106229	81014	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

(2.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Social Condition.

NAME OF DIVISION.	SOCIAL CONDITION.				TOTALS.		
	MALES.		FEMALES.				
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
COUNTIES.							
Argyle .....	897	2226	887	1455	3123	2342	5465
Bathurst .....	983	2755	1011	1656	3738	2667	6405
Bligh .....	148	502	145	209	650	354	1004
Brisbane .....	271	773	272	417	1044	689	1733
Camden .....	1580	3792	1534	2757	5372	4291	9663
Cook .....	532	1402	545	1062	1934	1607	3541
Cumberland .....	13720	28316	14248	24831	42035	39079	81114
Durham .....	1301	3113	1286	2228	4414	3514	7928
Georgiana .....	231	702	226	366	933	592	1525
Gloucester .....	516	1355	503	775	1871	1278	3149
Hunter .....	158	464	154	287	622	441	1063
King .....	376	1100	377	652	1476	1029	2505
Macquarie .....	239	663	249	486	902	735	1637
Murray .....	633	1683	614	956	2316	1570	3886
Northumberland .....	2549	5731	2564	4363	8280	6927	15207
Phillip .....	104	329	99	142	433	241	674
Roxburgh .....	394	1125	391	628	1519	1019	2538
St. Vincent .....	403	1097	401	671	1500	1072	2572
Wellington .....	244	751	246	368	995	614	1609
Westmoreland .....	242	670	243	386	912	629	1541
Total population in the 20 Counties	25521	58548	25995	44695	84069	70690	154759
STANLEY (Reputed County) .....	779	2162	768	1078	2941	1846	4787
Total within the SETTLED DISTRICTS	26300	60710	26763	45773	87010	72536	159546
SQUATTING DISTRICTS.							
Bligh .....	161	764	158	208	925	366	1291
Clarence ....	272	844	261	344	1116	605	1721
Darling Downs .....	237	1467	224	245	1704	469	2173
Lachlan .....	398	1463	417	614	1861	1031	2892
Liverpool Plains .....	289	1476	265	355	1765	620	2385
M'Leay .....	79	163	68	81	242	149	391
Monaroo (including Auckland) ....	566	1717	561	845	2283	1406	3689
Moreton (excluding Stanley) .....	20	214	19	19	234	38	272
Morumbidgee .....	653	2459	643	916	3112	1559	4671
New England .....	572	2323	565	737	2895	1302	4197
Wellington .....	196	902	183	231	1098	414	1512
Burnett .....	79	661	59	53	740	112	852
Maranoa .....	3	71	4	7	74	11	85
Wide Bay .....	51	268	52	35	319	87	406
Western Lower Darling .....	9	87	12	24	96	36	132
Eastern Lower Darling .....	29	197	26	39	226	65	291
Gwydir .....	88	441	83	125	529	208	737
Total in the SQUATTING DISTRICTS ..	3702	15517	3600	4878	19219	8478	27697
Total in NEW SOUTH WALES ....	30002	76227	30363	50651	106229	81014	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## CIVIL CONDITION.

(3.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Civil Condition.

NAME OF DIVISION.	CIVIL CONDITION.										TOTALS.		
	MALES.					FEMALES.							
	Free.		Bond.			Free.		Bond.					
	Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
COUNTIES.													
Argyle .....	2170	892	61	....	....	2163	174	5	....	....	3123	2342	5465
Bathurst .....	2517	1166	55	....	....	2471	193	3	....	....	3738	2667	6405
Bligh .....	387	224	39	....	....	324	30	....	....	....	650	354	1004
Brisbane .....	633	354	57	....	....	649	40	....	....	....	1044	689	1733
Camden .....	4182	1102	88	....	....	4079	211	1	....	....	5372	4291	9663
Cook .....	1400	516	18	....	....	1470	135	1	....	1	1934	1607	3541
Cumberland .....	36490	4863	134	529	19	37344	1683	14	32	6	42035	39079	81114
Durham .....	3514	857	43	....	....	3382	132	....	...	....	4414	3514	7928
Georgiana .....	632	290	11	....	....	548	44	....	....	....	933	592	1525
Gloucester .....	1534	323	14	....	....	1238	40	....	....	....	1871	1278	3149
Hunter .....	465	152	5	....	....	411	22	8	...	....	622	441	1063
King .....	1012	447	17	....	....	954	75	....	....	....	1476	1029	2505
Macquarie .....	601	275	24	....	2	681	53	1	....	....	902	735	1637
Murray .....	1634	640	41	1	....	1454	115	1	....	....	2316	1570	3886
Northumberland .....	6554	1571	94	56	5	6516	405	5	....	1	8280	6927	15207
Phillip .....	285	133	14	1	...	223	18	....	....	....	433	241	674
Roxburgh .....	1091	400	28	....	....	957	61	1	....	...	1519	1019	2538
St. Vincent .....	1129	351	20	....	....	1020	51	1	....	...	1500	1072	2572
Wellington .....	599	376	20	....	....	556	58	....	....	....	995	614	1609
Westmoreland. ....	626	279	7	....	....	573	56	....	....	....	912	629	1541
Total population in the 20 Counties	67455	15211	790	587	26	67013	3596	41	32	8	84069	70690	154759
STANLEY (Reputed County) .....	2188	506	242	5	....	1776	69	1	....	....	2941	1846	4787
Total within the SETTLED DISTRICTS	69643	15717	1032	592	26	68789	3665	42	32	8	87010	72536	159546
SQUATTING DISTRICTS.													
Bligh .....	463	436	26	....	....	338	28	....	....	....	925	366	1291
Clarence .....	754	271	91	....	....	576	28	1	....	....	1116	605	1721
Darling Downs .....	840	617	247	....	....	445	23	....	....	1	1704	469	2173
Lachlan .....	1119	693	49	....	....	958	73	....	....	....	1861	1031	2892
Liverpool Plains .....	972	728	65	....	....	576	44	....	....	....	1765	620	2385
M'Leay .....	154	77	11	....	....	133	16	....	....	....	242	149	391
Monaroo (including Auckland) ....	1639	596	48	....	....	1327	79	....	....	....	2283	1406	3689
Moreton (excluding Stanley) .....	129	69	36	....	....	34	4	....	....	....	234	38	272
Morumbidgee .....	2034	1013	65	....	....	1460	99	....	....	....	3112	1559	4671
New England .....	1686	1066	141	2	....	1208	93	1	....	....	2895	1302	4197
Wellington .....	556	516	26	....	....	358	56	...	...	....	1098	414	1512
Burnett .....	472	180	88	....	....	110	2	....	....	....	740	112	852
Maranoa .....	33	37	4	....	....	10	1	....	....	....	74	11	85
Wide Bay .....	233	60	26	....	....	81	6	....	....	....	319	87	406
Western Lower Darling .....	79	17	....	....	....	36	....	....	....	....	96	36	132
Eastern Lower Darling .....	134	88	4	....	....	60	5	....	....	....	226	65	291
Gwydir .....	286	216	27	....	....	196	10	2	....	....	529	208	737
Total in the SQUATTING DISTRICTS ..	11583	6680	954	2	...	7906	567	4	....	1	19219	8478	27697
Total in NEW SOUTH WALES .....	81226	22397	1986	594	26	76695	4232	46	32	9	106229	81014	187243



# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## RELIGION.

(4.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Religion.

NAME OF DIVISION.	RELIGION.								GENERAL TOTALS.
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Mahomedans and Pagans.	Other Persuasions.	
COUNTIES.									
Argyle .....	2511	499	237	43	2086	75	5	9	5465
Bathurst .....	2686	695	698	59	2234	21	2	10	6405
Bligh .....	513	47	8	8	419	2	....	7	1004
Brisbane .....	965	231	32	5	483	15	.. .	2	1733
Camden .....	4810	1145	563	119	2912	4	16	94	9663
Cook .....	1947	330	245	18	968	2	12	19	3541
Cumberland .....	40526	6046	5182	4964	23247	667	112	370	81114
Durham .....	3701	1513	534	83	2014	5	1	77	7928
Georgiana .....	680	215	26	2	600	1	....	1	1525
Gloucester .....	1710	623	188	18	609	....	....	1	3149
Hunter .....	805	40	25	2	190	....	1	....	1063
King .....	1076	94	148	44	1131	....	1	11	2505
Macquarie .....	1051	207	35	6	326	11	1	...	1637
Murray .....	1835	323	78	77	1506	38	17	12	3886
Northumberland .....	7799	1451	1111	198	4537	53	10	48	15207
Phillip .....	402	60	20	....	188	....	....	4	674
Roxburgh .....	1271	274	163	10	819	1	....	....	2538
St. Vincent .....	1065	485	47	11	949	13	....	2	2572
Wellington .....	934	118	11	17	527	1	....	1	1609
Westmoreland .....	508	123	173	....	729	...	7	1	1541
Total population in the 20 Counties	76795	14519	9524	5684	46474	909	185	669	154759
STANLEY (Reputed County) .....	1964	526	262	451	1396	9	168	11	4787
Total within the SETTLED DISTRICTS	78759	15045	9786	6135	47870	918	353	680	159546
SQUATTING DISTRICTS.									
Bligh .....	578	182	24	40	442	3	12	10	1291
Clarence .....	1111	196	17	34	345	2	12	4	1721
Darling Downs .....	1091	280	19	37	563	2	174	7	2173
Lachlan .....	1181	187	44	52	1420	7	....	1	2892
Liverpool Plains .....	1494	228	4	11	602	16	21	9	2385
M'Leay .....	270	19	9	2	86	....	3	2	391
Monaroo (including Auckland) ....	1765	429	12	22	1446	14	....	1	3689
Moreton (excluding Stanley) .....	106	35	3	3	73	1	51	....	272
Morumbidgee .....	2417	500	56	47	1637	7	2	5	4671
New England .....	2257	621	4	52	1228	4	27	4	4197
Wellington .....	727	158	14	2	596	....	7	8	1512
Burnett .....	412	104	7	19	204	1	102	3	852
Maranoa .....	59	6	....	3	16	....	....	1	85
Wide Bay .....	207	29	7	9	66	....	86	2	406
Western Lower Darling .....	63	31	....	1	35	....	....	2	132
Eastern Lower Darling .....	153	36	....	....	100	1	1	....	291
Gwydir .....	487	70	2	3	170	3	1	1	737
Total in the SQUATTING DISTRICTS ..	14378	3111	222	337	9029	61	499	60	27697
Total in NEW SOUTH WALES ....	93137	18156	10008	6472	56899	979	852	740	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## EDUCATION.

(5.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Education.

NAME OF DIVISION.	EDUCATION.												TOTALS.		
	MALES.						FEMALES.						Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
	Under 21 years.			Above 21 years.			Under 21 years.			Above 21 years.					
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.			
COUNTIES.															
Argyle .....	679	268	374	412	264	1126	728	301	349	219	244	501	3123	2342	5465
Bathurst .....	791	295	377	563	303	1409	835	341	398	276	237	580	3738	2667	6405
Bligh .....	108	53	55	139	69	226	110	58	35	28	55	68	650	354	1004
Brisbane .....	186	82	111	165	77	423	199	82	144	67	53	144	1044	689	1733
Camden .....	1374	445	766	665	442	1680	1370	516	818	374	387	826	5372	4291	9663
Cook .....	435	170	322	280	134	593	472	207	324	198	105	301	1934	1607	3541
Cumberland .....	8989	3266	7641	3488	2104	16547	9149	4421	8515	3147	3074	10773	42035	39079	81114
Durham .....	1087	480	593	487	354	1413	1084	455	644	264	366	701	4414	3514	7928
Georgiana .....	270	66	61	161	63	312	265	41	50	100	39	97	933	592	1525
Gloucester .....	485	188	258	191	112	637	382	183	206	96	117	294	1871	1278	3149
Hunter .....	158	56	95	100	40	173	120	54	107	45	26	89	622	441	1063
King .....	438	107	110	255	119	447	398	131	108	141	88	163	1476	1029	2505
Macquarie .....	167	82	133	116	63	341	169	92	191	41	62	180	902	735	1637
Murray .....	563	201	262	270	186	834	496	206	226	138	156	348	2316	1570	3886
Northumberland .....	2034	879	1216	862	691	2598	1896	992	1259	612	677	1491	8280	6927	15207
Phillip .....	114	28	27	71	34	159	89	26	24	32	23	47	433	241	674
Roxburgh .....	374	105	180	191	95	574	338	111	170	97	67	236	1519	1019	2538
St. Vincent .....	341	129	191	150	84	605	319	128	201	73	88	263	1500	1072	2572
Wellington ..	192	77	89	150	92	395	206	68	81	59	55	145	995	614	1609
Westmoreland .....	259	76	97	139	59	282	249	54	82	93	46	105	912	629	1541
Total population in the 20 Counties	19044	7053	12958	8855	5385	30774	18874	8467	13932	6100	5965	17352	84069	70690	154759
STANLEY (Reputed County) .....	459	181	334	383	209	1375	456	220	334	127	119	590	2941	1846	4787
Total within the SETTLED DISTRICTS	19503	7234	13292	9238	5594	32149	19330	8687	14266	6227	6084	17942	87010	72536	159546
SQUATTING DISTRICTS.															
Bligh .....	154	41	57	192	94	387	143	31	32	37	48	75	925	366	1291
Clarence .....	173	77	91	139	94	542	209	69	70	47	56	154	1116	605	1721
Darling Downs .....	161	39	116	351	129	908	153	41	53	30	32	160	1704	469	2173
Lachlan .....	426	130	140	296	168	701	404	93	129	117	85	203	1861	1031	2892
Liverpool Plains .....	237	79	106	367	158	818	200	68	91	59	37	165	1765	620	2385
M'Leay .....	34	12	20	38	18	120	48	13	27	14	12	35	242	149	391
Monaroo (including Auckland) .....	594	176	218	318	161	816	491	171	183	143	137	281	2283	1406	3689
Moreton (excluding Stanley) .....	14	4	8	65	5	138	13	5	4	3	3	10	234	38	272
Morumbidgee .....	614	187	230	463	271	1347	544	151	201	149	135	379	3112	1559	4671
New England .....	512	157	221	392	252	1361	403	152	180	101	119	347	2895	1302	4197
Wellington .....	172	59	54	228	128	457	142	63	34	47	50	78	1098	414	1512
Burnett .....	59	8	58	128	52	435	35	10	15	6	8	38	740	112	852
Maranoa .....	6	2	4	10	6	46	6	1	1			3	74	11	85
Wide Bay .....	23	6	20	111	23	136	13	7	16	11	12	28	319	87	406
Western Lower Darling .....	7	1	4	6	5	73	8		9	1	1	17	96	36	132
Eastern Lower Darling .....	21	9	13	48	16	119	33	3	5	6	9	9	226	65	291
Gwydir .....	62	19	34	85	48	281	78	28	22	12	14	54	529	208	737
Total in the SQUATTING DISTRICTS ..	3269	1006	1394	3237	1628	8685	2923	906	1072	783	758	2036	19219	8478	27697
Total in NEW SOUTH WALES .....	22772	8240	14686	12475	7222	40834	22253	9593	15338	7010	6842	19978	106229	81014	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## COUNTRY WHERE BORN.

(6.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Country where Born.

NAME OF DIVISION.	COUNTRY WHERE BORN.														Males.	Females.
	MALES.							FEMALES.								
	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.		
COUNTIES.																
Argyle .....	1109	1045	12	715	168	38	36	1132	429	5	597	157	16	6	3123	2500
Bathurst .....	1314	1337	17	804	222	17	27	1325	527	8	617	147	14	29	3738	2661
Bligh.....	181	252	3	171	32	4	7	190	54	..	97	7	3	3	650	354
Brisbane .....	335	417	2	205	72	5	8	363	142	..	133	35	9	7	1044	689
Camden .....	2280	1663	12	1089	244	29	55	2314	761	10	977	180	29	20	5372	4291
Cook .....	1078	471	7	270	75	14	19	1195	157	4	188	52	10	1	1934	1607
Cumberland.....	17936	13398	124	7156	2072	550	799	18876	8465	80	9131	1715	546	266	42035	39079
Durham .....	1743	1381	15	748	417	37	73	1795	727	1	575	335	18	63	4414	3514
Georgiana .....	365	281	7	193	77	3	7	356	70	..	109	54	1	2	933	592
Gloucester .....	691	643	9	316	187	10	15	602	321	7	211	125	3	9	1871	1278
Hunter .....	378	159	1	66	10	4	4	337	55	2	42	4	..	1	622	441
King .....	619	402	4	386	51	5	9	592	129	1	274	29	3	1	1476	1029
Macquarie .....	334	348	2	131	68	11	8	380	175	3	118	39	13	7	902	735
Murray .....	915	686	9	532	133	9	32	818	259	3	386	91	7	6	2316	1570
Northumberland .....	3661	2489	41	1457	482	66	83	3623	1353	16	1416	408	45	66	8280	6921
Phillip .....	154	150	5	100	21	2	1	128	42	..	61	10	..	..	433	215
Roxburgh ..	602	472	7	319	99	9	11	542	153	2	247	54	9	12	1519	1019
St. Vincent .....	531	446	5	337	151	18	12	547	159	2	237	115	9	3	1500	1072
Wellington .....	332	361	6	239	40	4	13	336	99	1	141	31	2	4	995	614
Westmoreland.....	427	216	4	233	30	2	..	383	69	3	156	17	..	1	912	629
Total population in the 20 Counties	34985	26617	292	15467	4652	837	1219	35834	14146	148	15713	3605	737	507	84069	70690
STANLEY (Reputed County) .....	630	1184	15	596	271	39	206	589	515	6	565	135	19	17	2941	1846
Total within the SETTLED DISTRICTS	35615	27801	307	16063	4923	876	1425	36423	14661	154	16278	3740	756	524	87010	72536
SQUATTING DISTRICTS.																
Bligh.....	241	352	1	226	77	5	23	204	43	1	70	47	1	..	925	366
Clarence .....	306	452	5	201	94	20	38	287	159	3	103	37	9	7	1116	605
Darling Downs .....	226	751	14	338	175	18	182	200	99	..	110	52	5	2	1704	469
Lachlan .....	665	514	4	565	93	8	12	586	108	11	282	35	5	4	1861	1031
Liverpool Plains.....	445	771	4	367	128	12	38	342	103	..	120	46	8	1	1765	620
M'Leay .....	63	128	1	30	13	3	4	70	46	1	28	3	..	1	242	149
Monaroo (including Auckland) ....	879	674	11	463	201	28	27	752	189	7	314	129	5	10	2283	1406
Moreton (excluding Stanley) .....	17	87	..	48	26	5	51	14	8	1	11	2	2	..	234	38
Morumbidgee .....	975	1133	14	697	225	41	27	814	225	3	400	87	20	10	3112	1559
New England .....	686	1086	7	741	293	30	52	576	270	1	309	119	17	10	2895	1302
Wellington .....	272	444	1	289	76	3	13	214	65	..	93	40	1	1	1098	414
Burnett.....	49	314	2	160	82	45	88	33	29	..	26	16	5	3	740	112
Maranoa .....	13	37	..	14	6	2	2	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	74	11
Wide Bay .....	39	117	..	47	24	3	89	28	30	..	23	4	2	..	319	87
Western Lower Darling.....	10	37	..	16	27	5	1	9	12	..	8	7	..	..	96	36
Eastern Lower Darling.....	41	91	1	59	25	8	1	36	13	..	14	2	..	..	226	65
Gwydir .....	123	232	4	116	43	6	5	129	40	..	29	9	1	..	529	208
Total in the SQUATTING DISTRICTS ..	5050	7220	69	4377	1608	242	653	4303	1440	28	1941	636	81	49	19219	8478
Total in NEW SOUTH WALES .....	40665	35021	376	20440	6531	1118	2078	40726	16101	182	18219	4376	837	573	106229	81014

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## OCCUPATION.

(7.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Occupation.

NAME OF DIVISION.	OCCUPATION.																	GENERAL TOTALS.
	Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture.	Agriculture.	GRAZING.		Horticulture.	Other Laborers.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Domestic Servants.		Clerical profession.	Legal profession.	Medical profession.	Other educated persons.	Alms-people, Pensioners, Paupers, &c.	All other occupations.	Residue of Population.		
			Shepherds and Persons in the management of Sheep.	Stockmen & persons in the management of horses & cattle.				Male.	Female.									
COUNTIES.																		
Argyle .....	510	525	441	118	35	138	93	71	164	12	3	12	48	45	64	3186	5465	
Bathurst .....	218	446	668	127	18	384	333	166	224	10	8	9	54	1	225	3514	6405	
Bligh .....	20	3	307	33	..	85	39	16	19	..	..	1	9	..	14	458	1004	
Brisbane .....	49	40	271	56	7	111	86	59	61	3	..	4	14	3	30	939	1733	
Camden .....	314	1566	109	83	38	600	270	95	234	13	..	15	68	3	87	6168	9663	
Cook .....	127	678	19	19	17	142	87	39	63	2	..	..	20	7	77	2244	3541	
Cumberland .....	8512	2752	153	154	530	4139	2306	1556	3815	163	168	172	1440	591	4446	50217	81114	
Durham .....	204	1368	238	107	52	224	165	96	164	8	..	8	62	10	88	5134	7928	
Georgiana .....	22	148	250	126	..	34	27	6	20	..	..	1	5	..	46	840	1525	
Gloucester .....	97	466	114	70	16	253	75	19	41	2	2	3	17	1	24	1949	3149	
Hunter .....	30	170	31	23	2	41	6	27	11	1	..	..	8	..	5	708	1063	
King .....	31	356	201	92	5	142	84	22	34	..	..	..	3	..	13	1522	2505	
Macquarie .....	61	173	18	76	16	89	63	21	44	4	..	7	9	5	72	979	1637	
Murray .....	89	261	401	96	14	207	164	87	114	8	2	5	16	3	175	2244	3886	
Northumberland .....	1103	1475	46	91	49	842	384	456	409	25	12	30	141	9	323	9812	15207	
Phillip .....	2	23	181	37	1	62	20	5	12	..	1	..	6	..	1	323	674	
Roxburgh .....	43	198	297	70	17	171	71	45	77	..	..	..	17	..	36	1496	2538	
St. Vincent .....	40	461	104	87	9	59	81	86	37	2	..	7	20	..	15	1564	2572	
Wellington .....	44	74	311	34	6	104	88	34	37	2	..	3	13	2	14	843	1609	
Westmoreland .....	8	263	113	70	3	60	32	9	32	1	..	..	13	..	21	916	1541	
Total population in the 20 Counties	11524	11446	4273	1569	835	7887	4474	2915	5612	256	196	277	1983	680	5776	95056	154759	
STANLEY (Reputed County) .....	346	128	461	123	32	390	335	115	254	14	8	17	48	5	140	2371	4787	
Total within the SETTLED DISTRICTS	11870	11574	4734	1692	867	8277	4809	3030	5866	270	204	294	2031	685	5916	97427	159546	
SQUATTING DISTRICTS.																		
Bligh .....	11	3	403	185	1	120	20	18	6	..	..	1	5	..	17	501	1291	
Clarence .....	99	13	193	154	6	265	57	33	48	2	..	2	6	2	20	821	1721	
Darling Downs .....	49	20	726	126	16	237	161	84	73	1	..	2	14	3	16	645	2173	
Lachlan .....	85	62	475	266	13	257	68	37	75	..	2	1	19	..	28	1504	2892	
Liverpool Plains .....	31	8	681	355	..	258	63	49	70	1	..	3	14	..	8	844	2385	
M'Leay .....	5	10	5	37	..	62	46	6	9	..	..	1	5	..	25	180	391	
Monaroo (including Auckland) .....	49	76	497	389	5	262	146	100	87	2	..	2	25	1	92	1956	3689	
Moreton (excluding Stanley) .....	..	15	138	19	2	18	12	3	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	51	272	
Morumbidgee .....	76	62	948	279	9	386	180	258	128	6	1	7	31	..	109	2191	4671	
New England .....	74	46	1252	164	8	327	213	104	120	1	..	7	10	2	41	1828	4197	
Wellington .....	9	7	561	170	3	113	26	31	25	..	..	..	9	..	11	547	1512	
Burnett .....	19	2	421	31	..	121	28	41	20	..	..	4	2	1	7	155	852	
Maranoa .....	..	..	..	52	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	16	85	
Wide Bay .....	41	..	100	8	..	96	14	19	10	..	..	1	4	..	2	111	406	
Western Lower Darling .....	1	..	78	2	..	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	132	
Eastern Lower Darling .....	..	..	80	53	..	2	3	29	13	..	..	1	4	..	26	80	291	
Gwydir .....	4	..	157	188	..	61	11	9	27	..	..	..	5	..	14	261	737	
Total in the SQUATTING DISTRICTS ..	553	324	6715	2478	63	2598	1048	823	728	13	3	32	157	9	421	11732	27697	
Total in NEW SOUTH WALES ..	12423	11898	11449	4170	930	10875	5857	3853	6594	283	207	326	2188	694	6337	109159	187243	

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## HOUSES.

(8.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the number of Houses, and the Total number of Inhabitants in the Counties and Commissioners' Districts, on the 1st March, 1851.

NAME OF DIVISION.	HOUSES.									TOTAL INHABITANTS.
	Stone or Brick.	Wood.	Shingled.	Slated.	TOTAL.	Finished.	Unfinished.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	
COUNTIES.										
Argyle .....	297	444	371	..	741	708	33	691	50	5465
Bathurst .....	462	501	750	..	967	937	30	952	15	6405
Bligh .....	11	84	35	..	95	91	4	95	..	1004
Brisbane .....	48	209	167	1	257	231	26	256	1	1733
Camden .....	260	1305	653	3	1620	1515	105	1620	..	9663
Cook .....	105	510	337	1	616	598	18	613	3	3541
Cumberland .....	10413	5593	14184	598	16080	15556	524	14402	1678	81114
Durham .....	124	1175	819	1	1299	1242	57	1299	..	7928
Georgiana .....	9	210	19	..	221	216	5	221	..	1525
Gloucester .....	94	522	335	2	616	595	21	599	17	3149
Hunter .....	12	193	148	..	205	191	14	205	..	1063
King .....	25	309	56	..	336	334	2	335	1	2505
Macquarie .....	100	224	196	..	324	302	22	305	19	1637
Murray .....	132	477	274	..	610	604	6	573	37	3886
Northumberland .....	736	2061	1935	5	2811	2715	96	2741	70	15207
Phillip .....	9	60	11	..	69	69	..	69	..	674
Roxburgh .....	112	278	159	..	398	391	7	394	4	2538
St. Vincent .....	55	422	148	..	477	472	5	476	1	2572
Wellington .....	42	166	62	..	208	200	8	207	1	1609
Westmoreland .....	9	206	29	..	240	231	9	240	..	1541
Total population in the 20 Counties	13055	14949	20688	611	28190	27198	992	26293	1897	154759
STANLEY (Reputed County) .....	111	607	603	..	718	639	79	699	19	4787
Total within the SETTLED DISTRICTS	13166	15566	21291	611	28908	27837	1071	26992	1916	159546
SQUATTING DISTRICTS.										
Bligh .....	1	243	16	..	244	243	1	244	..	1291
Clarence .....	2	157	102	..	159	139	20	158	1	1721
Darling Downs .....	..	159	66	..	164	139	25	164	..	2173
Lachlan .....	26	279	58	..	306	280	26	302	4	2892
Liverpool Plains .....	14	225	33	..	243	230	13	241	2	2385
M'Leay .....	..	52	21	..	52	49	3	47	5	391
Monaroo (including Auckland) .....	29	444	64	1	477	465	12	460	17	3689
Moreton (excluding Stanley) .....	..	11	10	..	11	11	..	11	..	272
Morumbidgee .....	41	364	87	..	407	391	16	405	2	4671
New England .....	21	244	106	..	265	240	25	264	1	4197
Wellington .....	3	144	13	..	147	143	4	146	1	1512
Burnett .....	..	52	8	..	53	36	17	52	1	852
Maranoa .....	..	18	4	..	18	18	..	17	1	85
Wide Bay .....	..	54	54	..	57	47	10	57	..	406
Western Lower Darling .....	..	13	..	..	13	13	..	13	..	132
Eastern Lower Darling .....	..	42	3	..	42	42	..	42	..	291
Gwydir .....	..	95	16	..	96	85	11	96	..	737
Total in the SQUATTING DISTRICTS	137	2596	661	1	2754	2571	183	2719	35	27697
Total in NEW SOUTH WALES .....	13303	18152	21952	612	31662	30408	1254	29711	1951	187243



# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## SEX AND AGE.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the Police Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Sex and Age.

POLICE DISTRICT.	SEX AND AGE.														TOTALS.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.									
	Under Two years.	Two and under Seven.	Seven and under Fourteen.	Fourteen and under Twenty-one.	Twenty-one and under Forty-five.	Forty-five and under Sixty.	Sixty and upwards.	Under Two years.	Two and under Seven.	Seven and under Fourteen.	Fourteen and under Twenty-one.	Twenty-one and under Forty-five.	Forty-five and under Sixty.	Sixty and upwards.	Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
Adney .....	1743	4857	4558	2884	11697	3202	1090	1732	4823	4824	4754	10486	1842	501	30031	28962	58993
Armatatta and Liverpool .....	349	915	981	518	1940	810	344	357	843	945	677	1588	422	130	5857	4962	10819
Bumpell Town, Picton, } Narellan, & Camden .....	219	502	498	327	1067	428	137	197	538	501	311	774	183	50	3178	2554	5732
Bollongong .....	121	295	278	160	542	191	65	146	289	277	224	404	79	28	1652	1447	3099
Boma .....	95	191	163	97	354	119	18	78	194	175	128	239	61	9	1037	884	1921
Boulhaven .....	40	94	84	60	303	100	10	35	91	95	53	152	34	2	691	462	1153
Berrima .....	75	143	141	70	372	167	58	64	166	146	85	221	40	22	1026	744	1770
Boulburn .....	219	526	419	279	1443	419	94	231	548	450	291	868	142	31	3399	2561	5960
Braidwood .....	60	117	120	64	326	139	25	55	111	93	68	196	47	8	851	578	1429
Broulee .....	43	117	79	55	248	60	10	43	86	85	50	139	21	2	612	426	1038
Beanbeyan .....	97	253	207	116	617	190	31	98	231	179	99	332	65	11	1511	1015	2526
Bass .....	127	353	246	166	796	259	58	136	291	292	149	454	91	6	2005	1419	3424
Bartley .....	68	150	126	87	358	119	32	70	159	129	71	210	39	11	940	689	1629
Berrith .....	121	350	331	233	627	366	105	146	334	322	222	511	132	33	2133	1700	3833
Bindsor .....	242	622	679	460	1102	582	235	285	653	666	465	923	276	91	3922	3359	7281
Bathurst .....	291	643	557	296	1755	519	133	261	618	496	387	1074	164	25	4194	3025	7219
Bancoar .....	94	243	185	120	791	200	40	109	243	196	99	335	49	8	1673	1039	2712
Bellington .....	23	69	56	37	256	74	7	34	78	57	30	115	17	1	522	332	854
Budgee .....	46	138	103	60	344	131	21	52	114	94	38	175	46	5	843	524	1367
Bunge .....	55	112	112	60	426	137	21	54	116	103	56	172	35	4	923	540	1463
Bosford .....	64	150	132	65	233	121	25	75	137	144	53	197	46	9	790	661	1451
Bewcastle .....	107	254	195	124	578	138	20	93	200	187	127	391	53	5	1416	1056	2472
Baymond Terrace .....	114	261	280	138	555	146	27	114	274	222	115	380	74	10	1521	1189	2710
Bollombi .....	37	99	87	57	204	94	21	34	85	73	51	122	31	5	599	401	1000
Bacdonald River .....	25	62	65	40	94	70	24	26	66	73	40	71	16	9	380	301	681
Bungog .....	87	235	205	108	441	109	16	89	192	161	108	255	56	6	1201	867	2068
Baitland .....	420	913	928	485	1981	625	110	409	942	913	581	1534	383	66	5462	4778	10240
Baterson .....	83	174	171	102	441	136	22	77	191	187	110	274	66	7	1129	912	2041
Battrick's Plains .....	98	232	237	116	498	179	33	89	267	224	133	336	65	16	1393	1130	2523
Berton and Muswellbrook .....	34	82	76	34	266	63	17	29	74	95	40	142	12	4	572	396	968
Bone .....	37	65	60	32	237	98	16	28	89	64	34	114	27	..	545	356	901
Burrundi .....	21	47	47	23	123	51	5	26	51	40	33	70	13	1	317	234	551
Bassilis .....	23	60	46	32	279	69	12	30	57	48	20	103	5	1	521	264	785
Bacquarie .....	51	148	109	74	337	117	66	65	146	157	84	228	41	14	902	735	1637
Bort Stephens .....	40	78	73	63	260	62	21	19	81	69	43	117	19	7	597	355	952
Bden .....	32	70	50	38	230	62	4	27	61	41	38	112	11	1	486	291	777
Bombala .....	45	84	79	53	276	66	10	34	78	71	47	120	14	3	613	367	980
Boma .....	75	136	156	113	403	134	39	62	146	142	57	221	38	7	1056	673	1729
Bumut .....	30	77	81	32	221	53	13	28	74	60	42	103	11	2	507	320	827
Bundagai .....	46	92	81	61	263	69	11	37	91	58	58	134	17	1	623	396	1019
Bulbury .....	38	98	60	30	387	24	6	37	71	55	26	159	9	1	643	358	1001
Baggawagga .....	43	98	70	77	450	130	22	37	94	61	40	139	28	7	890	406	1296
Boulamein .....	19	58	43	35	600	45	7	26	54	35	22	126	2	..	807	265	1072
Binalong .....	70	152	129	75	563	188	32	58	155	106	74	210	41	7	1209	651	1860
Balranald .....	6	13	9	15	161	20	2	9	17	9	6	22	1	1	226	65	291
Brisbane .....	135	231	210	122	1074	109	16	97	231	178	177	532	36	8	1897	1259	3156
Bolong .....	42	119	79	35	518	137	22	43	96	76	31	157	18	2	952	423	1375
Bubbo .....	44	108	105	54	682	200	24	46	108	71	36	175	21	2	1217	459	1676
Bamworth .....	59	105	120	79	912	175	22	47	115	110	43	203	24	4	1472	546	2018
Bee Waa .....	10	13	12	24	194	38	2	9	20	10	5	28	1	1	293	74	367
Brimdale .....	101	215	170	115	1029	198	32	73	197	137	95	353	42	2	1860	899	2759
B'Leay .....	14	18	15	19	132	36	8	15	29	25	19	52	9	..	242	149	391
Brafton .....	20	68	37	41	316	36	5	36	62	40	27	104	9	1	523	279	802
Bellingrove .....	32	79	63	65	464	79	10	40	57	63	34	117	10	1	792	322	1114
Babulam .....	27	54	61	30	353	48	..	38	63	52	24	128	12	..	573	317	890
Benterfield .....	8	16	16	15	217	39	2	14	13	16	4	47	2	..	313	96	409
Barialda .....	24	44	29	41	439	50	9	23	57	40	20	81	9	1	636	231	867
Bpswich .....	61	110	77	54	879	84	13	68	120	69	92	268	6	2	1278	625	1903
Bvarwick .....	32	47	32	53	501	72	6	26	51	28	11	104	6	1	743	227	970
Brayton .....	27	36	29	36	610	58	13	22	40	26	29	89	6	1	809	213	1022
Burnett .....	17	19	19	70	552	58	5	15	19	6	20	46	6	..	740	112	852
Baranoo .....	2	2	2	5	52	6	..	2	4	1	1	3	..	..	69	11	80
BAlbert .....	3	3	2	4	75	9	..	3	4	4	6	14	5	..	96	36	132
BWide Bay .....	6	19	10	14	253	16	1	3	14	12	7	44	6	1	319	87	406
TOTAL .....	6437	15734	14480	9047	44697	12529	3305	6361	15519	14384	10920	27593	5042	1195	106229	81014	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

(10.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of Population in the Police Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Social Condition.

POLICE DISTRICT.	SOCIAL CONDITION.				TOTALS.		
	MALES.		FEMALES.		Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.			
Sydney .....	10213	19818	10708	18254	30031	28962	58993
Parramatta and Liverpool ..	1757	4100	1761	3211	5857	4962	10819
Campbell Town, Picton, } Narellan, & Camden .. }	942	2236	928	1626	3178	2554	5732
Wollongong .....	492	1160	480	967	1652	1447	3099
Kiama .....	293	744	304	580	1037	884	1921
Shoalhaven .....	197	494	182	280	691	462	1153
Berrima .....	287	739	278	466	1026	744	1770
Goulburn .....	968	2431	956	1605	3399	2561	5960
Braidwood .....	228	623	236	342	851	578	1429
Broulee .....	150	462	149	277	612	426	1038
Queanbeyan .....	420	1091	396	619	1511	1015	2526
Yass .....	518	1487	523	896	2005	1419	3424
Hartley .....	245	695	255	434	940	689	1629
Penrith .....	615	1518	608	1092	2133	1700	3833
Windsor .....	1088	2834	1126	2233	3922	3359	7281
Bathurst .....	1153	3041	1179	1846	4194	3025	7219
Carcoar .....	393	1280	390	649	1673	1039	2712
Wellington .....	134	388	132	200	522	332	854
Mudgee .....	208	635	211	313	843	524	1367
Orange .....	216	707	208	332	923	540	1463
Gosford .....	248	542	249	412	790	661	1451
Newcastle .....	415	1001	395	661	1416	1066	2472
Raymond Terrace .....	453	1088	446	743	1521	1189	2710
Wollombi .....	170	429	162	239	599	401	1000
Macdonald River .....	97	283	97	204	380	301	681
Dungog .....	321	880	315	552	1201	867	2068
Maitland .....	1745	3717	1767	3011	5462	4778	10240
Paterson .....	346	783	348	564	1129	912	2041
Patrick's Plains .....	392	1001	398	732	1393	1130	2523
Merton and Muswellbrook.	143	429	146	250	572	396	968
Scone .....	149	396	140	216	545	356	901
Murrurundi .....	90	227	92	142	317	234	551
Cassilis .....	109	412	107	157	521	264	785
Macquarie .....	239	663	249	486	902	735	1637
Port Stephens .....	151	446	147	208	597	355	952
Eden .....	133	353	129	162	486	291	777
Bombala .....	144	469	145	222	613	367	980
Cooma .....	259	797	259	414	1056	673	1729
Tumut .....	117	390	116	204	507	320	827
Gundagai .....	153	470	162	234	623	396	1019
Albury .....	154	489	153	205	643	358	1001
Wagga Wagga .....	188	702	178	228	890	406	1296
Moulamein .....	126	681	124	141	807	265	1072
Binalong .....	243	966	256	395	1209	651	1860
Balranald .....	29	197	26	39	226	65	291
Brisbane .....	531	1366	512	747	1897	1259	3156
Molong .....	189	763	178	245	952	423	1375
Dubbo .....	204	1013	199	260	1217	459	1676
Tamworth .....	251	1221	234	312	1472	546	2018
Wee Waa .....	38	255	31	43	293	74	367
Armidale .....	393	1467	387	512	1860	899	2759
M'Leay .....	79	163	68	81	242	149	391
Grafton .....	122	401	114	165	523	279	802
Wellingrove .....	135	657	136	186	792	322	1114
Tabulam .....	146	427	144	173	573	317	890
Tenterfield .....	52	261	49	47	313	96	409
Warialda .....	99	537	94	137	636	231	867
Ipswich .....	268	1010	275	350	1278	625	1903
Warwick .....	107	636	109	118	743	227	970
Drayton .....	115	694	100	113	809	213	1022
Burnett .....	79	661	59	53	740	112	852
Maranoa .....	3	66	4	7	69	11	80
Albert .....	9	87	12	24	96	36	132
Wide Bay .....	51	268	52	35	319	87	406
TOTAL .....	30002	76227	30363	50651	106229	81014	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## CIVIL CONDITION.

(11.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of Population in the Police Districts, on 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Civil Condition.

POLICE DISTRICT.	CIVIL CONDITION,										TOTALS.		
	MALES.					FEMALES.							
	Free.		Bond.			Free.		Bond.					
	Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
Sydney	27444	2237	31	301	18	28143	813	2		4	30081	28962	58993
Parramatta and Liverpool	4382	1193	54	228		4450	470	8	32	2	5857	4962	10819
Campbell Town, Picton, ) Narellan, & Camden .. }	2458	713	7	..	..	2390	163	1	..	..	3178	2554	5732
Wollongong	1294	311	47	..	..	1378	69	..	..	..	1652	1447	3099
Kiama	887	136	14	..	..	871	13	..	..	..	1037	884	1921
Shoalhaven	551	124	16	..	..	444	18	..	..	..	691	462	1153
Berrima	712	298	16	..	..	681	63	..	..	..	1026	744	1770
Goulburn	2354	982	63	..	..	2368	188	5	..	..	3399	2561	5960
Braidwood	576	255	20	..	..	537	40	1	..	..	851	578	1429
Broulee	462	149	1	..	..	411	15	..	..	..	612	426	1038
Queanbeyan	1079	412	20	..	..	954	61	..	..	..	1511	1015	2526
Yass	1383	595	26	1	..	1306	112	1	..	..	2005	1419	3424
Hartley	656	269	15	..	..	619	70	..	..	..	940	689	1629
Penrith	1568	537	27	..	1	1548	152	..	..	..	2133	1700	3833
Windsor	2978	915	29	..	..	3099	254	5	..	1	3922	3359	7281
Bathurst	2951	1194	49	..	..	2809	213	3	..	..	4194	3025	7219
Carcoar	1084	552	37	..	..	965	74	..	..	..	1673	1039	2712
Wellington	322	182	18	..	..	298	34	..	..	..	522	332	854
Mudgee	570	256	16	1	..	490	34	..	..	..	843	524	1367
Orange	580	322	21	..	..	493	46	1	..	..	923	540	1463
Gosford	586	195	9	..	..	589	70	2	..	..	790	661	1451
Newcastle	1126	200	34	56	..	1019	36	1	..	..	1416	1056	2472
Raymond Terrace	1302	213	6	..	..	1161	27	1	..	..	1521	1189	2710
Wollombi	436	160	3	..	..	373	28	..	..	..	599	401	1000
Macdonald River	279	99	2	..	..	282	19	..	..	..	380	301	681
Dungog	994	200	7	..	..	833	34	..	..	..	1201	867	2068
Maitland	4501	916	45	..	..	4544	233	1	..	..	5462	4778	10240
Paterson	872	252	5	..	..	874	38	..	..	..	1129	912	2041
Patrick's Plains	982	374	32	..	5	1046	75	8	..	1	1393	1130	2523
Merton and Muswellbrook.	408	162	12	..	..	383	13	..	..	..	572	396	968
Scone	339	179	27	..	..	331	25	..	..	..	545	356	901
Murrurundi	212	95	10	..	..	221	13	..	..	..	317	234	551
Cassilis	276	202	43	..	..	248	16	..	..	..	521	264	785
Macquarie	601	275	24	..	2	681	53	1	..	..	902	735	1637
Port Stephens	452	138	7	..	..	340	15	..	..	..	597	355	952
Eden	349	111	26	..	..	278	13	..	..	..	486	291	777
Bombala	427	169	17	..	..	339	28	..	..	..	613	367	980
Cooma	779	272	5	..	..	639	34	..	..	..	1056	673	1729
Tumut	367	128	12	..	..	304	16	..	..	..	507	320	827
Gundagai	437	177	9	..	..	371	25	..	..	..	623	396	1019
Albury	447	194	2	..	..	332	26	..	..	..	643	358	1001
Wagga Wagga	535	312	43	..	..	369	37	..	..	..	890	406	1296
Moulamein	463	338	6	..	..	246	19	..	..	..	807	265	1072
Binalong	692	479	38	..	..	608	43	..	..	..	1209	651	1860
Balranald	134	88	4	..	..	60	5	..	..	..	226	65	291
Brisbane	1573	202	117	5	..	1208	50	1	..	..	1897	1259	3156
Molong	526	410	16	..	..	370	53	..	..	..	952	423	1375
Dubbo	587	593	37	..	..	419	40	..	..	..	1217	459	1676
Tamworth	831	586	55	..	..	505	41	..	..	..	1472	546	2018
Wee Waa	141	142	10	..	..	71	3	..	..	..	293	74	367
Armidale	1064	693	101	2	..	830	68	1	..	..	1860	899	2759
M'Leay	154	77	11	..	..	133	16	..	..	..	242	149	391
Grafton	378	91	54	..	..	263	15	1	..	..	523	279	802
Wellingrove	496	269	27	..	..	304	18	..	..	..	792	322	1114
Tabulam	365	173	35	..	..	304	13	..	..	..	573	317	890
Tenterfield	163	129	21	..	..	87	9	..	..	..	313	96	409
Wyallda	332	274	30	..	..	217	12	2	..	..	636	231	867
Ipswich	744	373	161	..	..	602	23	..	..	..	1278	625	1903
Warwick	366	289	88	..	..	211	16	..	..	..	743	227	970
Drayton	403	256	150	..	..	209	3	..	..	1	809	213	1022
Burnett	472	180	88	..	..	110	2	..	..	..	740	112	852
Maranoa	32	33	4	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	69	11	80
Albert	79	17	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	96	36	132
Wide Bay	233	60	26	..	..	81	6	..	..	..	319	87	406
TOTAL	81226	22397	1986	594	26	76695	4232	46	32	9	106229	81014	187243



# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## RELIGION.

(12.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of Population in the Police Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Religion.

POLICE DISTRICT.	RELIGION.								TOTALS.		
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Mahomedans and Pagans.	Other persuasions.	Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
Sydney ..	27724	4720	3463	4693	17366	635	98	294	30031	28962	58993
Parramatta and Liverpool ..	6298	624	923	203	2704	22	12	33	5857	4962	10819
Campbell Town, Picton, } Narellan, & Camden .. }	3035	365	268	76	1926	..	12	50	3178	2554	5732
Wollongong ..	1334	411	183	44	1115	..	..	12	1652	1447	3099
Kiama ..	871	348	147	19	531	..	4	1	1037	884	1921
Shoalhaven ..	514	302	45	11	271	10	..	..	691	462	1153
Berrima ..	1082	139	23	20	468	4	..	34	1026	744	1770
Goulburn ..	2706	608	255	43	2259	75	5	9	3399	2561	5960
Braidwood ..	665	151	4	6	596	3	4	..	851	578	1429
Broulee ..	425	177	5	3	426	..	..	2	612	426	1038
Queanbeyan ..	1190	238	54	24	991	18	10	1	1511	1015	2526
Yass ..	1550	159	176	105	1388	20	4	22	2005	1419	3424
Hartley ..	558	298	95	17	636	1	18	6	940	689	1629
Penrith ..	2296	218	196	14	1072	3	3	31	2133	1700	3833
Windsor ..	4343	449	732	15	1712	8	..	22	3922	3359	7281
Bathurst ..	3165	760	779	21	2468	13	2	11	4194	3025	7219
Carcoar ..	1205	284	34	49	1130	9	..	1	1673	1039	2712
Wellington ..	431	55	3	9	353	2	..	1	522	332	854
Mudgee ..	821	103	21	14	404	..	..	4	843	524	1367
Orange ..	669	86	197	1	509	1	..	..	923	540	1463
Gosford ..	931	64	32	1	423	..	..	..	790	661	1451
Newcastle ..	1449	309	284	86	341	..	2	1	1416	1056	2472
Raymond Terrace ..	1030	677	213	26	763	..	..	1	1521	1189	2710
Wollombi ..	590	71	30	1	307	..	1	..	599	401	1000
Macdonald River ..	481	9	27	1	168	..	..	5	380	301	681
Dungog ..	1048	345	85	12	577	..	..	1	1201	867	2068
Maitland ..	4649	1079	988	118	3260	47	6	93	5462	4778	10240
Paterson ..	1183	310	100	10	421	..	..	17	1129	912	2041
Patrick's Plains ..	1360	348	43	11	748	7	3	3	1393	1130	2523
Merton and Muswellbrook ..	635	119	13	3	191	4	..	3	572	396	968
Scone ..	515	172	8	23	175	5	..	3	545	356	901
Murrurundi ..	245	99	19	..	177	10	..	1	317	234	551
Cassilis ..	428	26	11	5	308	1	..	6	521	264	785
Macquarie ..	1051	207	35	6	326	11	1	..	902	735	1637
Port Stephens ..	545	246	31	11	119	..	..	..	597	355	952
Eden ..	416	118	2	8	232	..	..	1	486	291	777
Bombala ..	484	154	..	6	336	..	..	..	613	367	980
Cooma ..	762	130	10	5	808	14	..	..	1056	673	1729
Tumut ..	380	110	11	1	325	..	..	..	507	320	827
Gundagai ..	479	74	25	22	414	1	1	3	623	396	1019
Albury ..	486	88	14	20	386	6	..	1	643	358	1001
Wagga Wagga ..	670	114	22	20	468	1	1	..	890	406	1296
Moulamein ..	592	122	3	14	340	..	..	1	807	265	1072
Binalong ..	719	127	20	8	979	6	..	1	1209	651	1860
Balranald ..	153	36	..	..	100	1	1	..	226	65	291
Brisbane ..	1226	299	238	392	825	7	160	9	1897	1259	3156
Molong ..	677	128	19	2	534	..	6	9	952	423	1375
Dubbo ..	776	234	26	40	574	3	13	10	1217	459	1676
Tamworth ..	1238	187	2	11	535	16	21	8	1472	546	2018
Wee Waa ..	256	41	2	..	67	..	..	1	293	74	367
Armidale ..	1543	374	4	31	795	4	5	3	1860	899	2759
M'Leay ..	270	19	9	2	86	..	3	2	242	149	391
Grafton ..	501	91	11	11	177	..	9	2	523	279	802
Wellingrove ..	545	187	..	15	345	..	21	1	792	322	1114
Tabulam ..	589	103	6	23	164	2	1	2	573	317	890
Tenterfield ..	224	67	..	6	101	..	11	..	313	96	409
Warialda ..	553	78	2	7	206	4	16	1	636	231	867
Ipswich ..	844	262	27	62	644	3	59	2	1278	625	1903
Warwick ..	459	163	3	15	258	..	65	7	743	227	970
Drayton ..	535	104	16	18	262	1	86	..	809	213	1022
Burnett ..	412	104	7	19	204	1	102	3	740	112	852
Maranoa ..	56	6	..	3	14	..	..	1	69	11	80
Albert ..	63	31	..	1	35	..	..	2	96	36	132
Wide Bay ..	207	29	7	9	66	..	86	2	319	87	406
TOTAL ..	93137	18156	10008	6472	56899	979	852	740	106229	81014	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## EDUCATION.

B.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of Population in the Police Districts on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Education.

POLICE DISTRICT.	EDUCATION.												TOTALS.		
	MALES.						FEMALES.								
	Under twenty-one years.			Above twenty-one years.			Under twenty-one years.			Above twenty-one years.					
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
rdney . . . . .	6329	2189	5524	1937	1250	12802	6606	3153	6374	2046	2184	8599	30031	28962	58993
arramatta and Liverpool . . . . .	1209	485	1069	816	414	1864	1153	577	1092	598	402	1140	5857	4962	10819
ampbell Town, Picton, Narellan, & Camden . . . . .	785	278	483	422	250	960	731	307	509	268	214	525	3178	2554	5732
ollongong . . . . .	435	138	281	173	135	490	475	173	288	122	132	257	1652	1447	3099
ama . . . . .	290	96	160	92	57	342	251	123	171	49	71	189	1037	884	1921
oalhaven . . . . .	160	46	72	69	43	301	151	35	88	33	29	126	691	462	1153
rrima . . . . .	257	79	93	181	88	328	267	90	104	94	63	126	1026	744	1770
oulburn . . . . .	768	281	394	466	278	1212	842	313	365	261	257	523	3399	2561	5960
aidwood . . . . .	200	74	87	91	79	320	179	70	78	37	86	128	851	578	1429
roulee . . . . .	139	63	92	74	21	223	118	57	89	29	28	105	612	426	1038
neanbeyan . . . . .	377	145	151	164	126	548	340	143	124	81	99	228	1511	1015	2526
ass . . . . .	550	150	192	321	164	628	497	167	204	173	125	253	2005	1419	3424
artley . . . . .	234	78	119	125	53	331	252	74	103	86	53	121	940	689	1629
enrith . . . . .	520	182	333	249	169	680	488	226	310	149	198	329	2133	1700	3833
indsor . . . . .	879	395	729	499	274	1146	874	451	744	369	268	653	3922	3359	7281
thurst . . . . .	982	307	498	568	280	1559	936	335	491	303	248	712	4194	3025	7219
urcoar . . . . .	400	137	105	309	148	574	398	138	111	142	64	186	1673	1039	2712
ellington . . . . .	90	52	43	86	64	187	110	54	35	25	46	62	522	332	854
ndgee . . . . .	201	69	77	112	56	328	170	68	60	54	46	126	843	524	1367
range . . . . .	192	73	74	153	87	344	177	72	80	58	56	97	923	540	1463
osford . . . . .	257	62	92	85	79	215	243	71	95	67	78	107	790	661	1451
ewcastle . . . . .	343	123	214	162	86	488	299	137	171	86	74	289	1416	1056	2472
aymond Terrace . . . . .	412	175	206	179	93	456	359	186	180	121	140	203	1521	1189	2710
ollombi . . . . .	169	59	52	96	49	174	117	70	56	40	53	65	599	401	1000
edonald River . . . . .	104	39	49	61	35	92	118	32	55	35	18	43	380	301	681
ungog . . . . .	322	138	175	99	90	377	282	103	165	58	82	177	1201	867	2068
aitland . . . . .	1268	640	838	499	490	1727	1245	715	885	388	496	1049	5462	4778	10240
aterson . . . . .	270	113	147	115	92	392	273	114	178	56	102	189	1129	912	2041
atrick's Plains . . . . .	338	132	213	203	93	414	336	144	233	111	75	231	1393	1130	2523
erton and Muswellbrook . . . . .	113	39	74	68	51	227	97	41	100	19	34	105	572	396	968
one . . . . .	95	46	53	95	37	219	103	48	64	46	22	73	545	356	901
urrurundi . . . . .	69	25	44	25	18	136	66	31	53	12	20	52	317	234	551
assilis . . . . .	81	36	44	137	51	172	84	34	37	32	35	42	521	264	785
acquarie . . . . .	167	82	133	116	63	341	169	92	191	41	62	180	902	735	1637
ort Stephens . . . . .	120	54	80	62	38	243	85	44	83	20	26	97	597	355	952
den . . . . .	112	19	59	58	33	205	94	24	49	20	38	66	486	291	777
ombala . . . . .	153	57	51	81	29	242	133	48	49	45	25	67	613	367	980
ooma . . . . .	296	88	96	165	93	318	238	91	78	79	65	122	1056	673	1729
umut . . . . .	124	48	48	77	37	173	128	26	50	34	17	65	507	320	827
undagai . . . . .	151	62	67	81	57	205	137	44	63	40	28	84	623	396	1019
lbury . . . . .	154	32	40	85	56	276	115	41	33	34	44	91	643	358	1001
agga Wagga . . . . .	163	58	67	161	81	360	141	37	54	43	32	99	890	406	1296
oulamein . . . . .	91	20	44	84	85	483	88	24	25	18	26	84	807	265	1072
inalong . . . . .	283	71	72	218	98	467	273	54	66	79	54	125	1209	651	1860
alranald . . . . .	21	9	13	48	16	119	33	3	5	6	9	9	226	65	291
risbane . . . . .	312	140	246	289	109	801	276	170	237	82	84	410	1897	1259	3156
olong . . . . .	171	56	48	172	118	387	155	53	38	44	49	84	952	423	1375
ubbo . . . . .	181	55	75	261	119	526	175	46	40	48	56	94	1217	459	1676
amworth . . . . .	209	63	91	301	131	677	174	63	78	52	35	144	1472	546	2018
ee Waa . . . . .	28	16	15	66	27	141	26	5	13	7	2	21	293	74	367
rmidale . . . . .	352	105	144	250	176	833	263	115	124	72	101	224	1860	899	2759
l'Leay . . . . .	34	12	20	38	18	120	48	13	27	14	12	35	242	149	391
rafton . . . . .	69	38	59	58	28	271	97	29	39	22	19	73	523	279	802
Vellingrove . . . . .	133	44	62	107	66	380	114	30	50	25	15	88	792	322	1114
abulam . . . . .	101	39	32	74	66	261	106	40	31	23	37	80	573	317	890
enterfield . . . . .	32	8	15	50	12	196	34	7	6	6	4	39	313	96	409
Varialda . . . . .	75	19	44	93	59	346	85	31	24	12	17	62	636	231	867
pswich . . . . .	161	45	96	159	105	712	193	55	101	48	38	190	1278	625	1903
Farwick . . . . .	69	27	68	153	57	369	78	18	20	21	12	78	743	227	970
rayton . . . . .	78	12	38	182	59	440	66	20	31	9	16	71	809	213	1022
urnett . . . . .	59	8	58	128	52	435	35	10	15	6	8	38	740	112	852
aranoa . . . . .	5	2	4	10	6	42	6	1	1	1	1	3	69	11	80
lbert . . . . .	7	1	4	6	5	73	8	1	9	1	1	17	96	36	132
Vide Bay . . . . .	23	6	20	111	23	136	13	7	16	11	12	28	319	87	406
TOTAL . . . . .	22772	8240	14686	12475	7222	40834	22253	9593	15338	7010	6842	19978	106229	81014	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## COUNTRY WHERE BORN.

(14.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the several Police Districts, on the March, 1851, classified with reference to Country Where Born.

POLICE DISTRICT.	COUNTRY WHERE BORN.														TOTALS.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.							Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.			
Sydney .....	11921	9856	95	5336	1744	471	608	12663	6741	68	7388	1431	481	190	30031	28962	58993
Parramatta and Liverpool..	2773	1846	11	878	170	44	135	2782	1002	8	940	150	35	45	5857	4962	10819
Campbell Town, Picton, } Narellan, & Camden .. }	1432	1037	8	547	105	14	35	1498	509	4	429	88	7	19	3178	2554	5732
Wollongong .....	721	425	5	406	76	3	16	776	199	2	399	54	11	6	1652	1447	3099
Kiama .....	459	242	2	262	56	11	5	439	117	3	258	50	15	2	1037	884	1921
Shoalhaven .....	219	230	3	130	89	10	10	218	90	..	78	72	3	1	691	462	1153
Berrima .....	448	383	1	139	38	10	7	455	134	2	122	25	2	4	1026	744	1770
Goulburn .....	1223	1116	17	766	199	39	39	1274	446	5	632	182	16	6	3399	2561	5960
Braidwood .....	306	272	1	199	60	6	7	294	102	..	146	29	5	2	851	578	1429
Broulee .....	238	168	1	137	58	5	5	226	48	4	107	39	2	..	612	426	1038
Queanbeyan .....	598	431	2	366	85	7	22	533	162	2	243	68	3	4	1511	1015	2526
Yass .....	831	584	11	473	85	9	12	792	203	2	356	57	6	3	2005	1419	3424
Hartley .....	413	224	5	196	82	4	16	423	64	2	133	61	4	2	940	689	1629
Penrith .....	1019	636	9	379	46	13	31	1070	252	4	306	41	13	14	2133	1700	3833
Windsor .....	2377	942	7	470	84	25	17	2517	371	3	384	60	17	7	3922	3359	7281
Bathurst .....	1618	1401	21	876	231	21	26	1504	556	6	748	156	21	34	4194	3025	7219
Carcoar .....	595	515	4	428	113	4	14	600	145	..	228	56	2	8	1673	1039	2712
Wellington .....	158	201	2	139	18	2	2	189	43	1	82	12	2	3	522	332	854
Mudgee .....	325	275	7	191	33	2	10	289	83	..	124	25	..	3	843	524	1367
Orange .....	303	362	6	198	45	5	4	286	114	5	113	20	1	1	923	540	1463
Gosford .....	437	205	3	101	35	6	3	436	86	1	103	33	..	2	790	661	1451
Newcastle .....	521	554	28	160	111	17	25	473	286	12	167	96	11	11	1416	1056	2472
Raymond Terrace .....	599	400	3	292	204	8	15	565	224	1	239	147	3	10	1521	1189	2710
Wollombi .....	283	160	1	107	38	5	5	245	48	..	79	26	..	3	599	401	1000
Macdonald River .....	241	89	1	39	6	3	1	250	26	..	25	..	..	..	380	301	681
Dungog .....	515	350	4	233	89	5	5	451	178	3	162	64	6	3	1201	867	2068
Maitland .....	2276	1680	9	1071	315	43	68	2348	1052	3	1011	270	34	60	5462	4778	10240
Paterson .....	423	386	8	162	99	15	36	454	201	1	129	86	5	36	1129	912	2041
Patrick's Plains .....	673	402	6	229	71	5	7	678	174	..	208	62	4	4	1393	1130	2523
Merton and Muswellbrook.	206	215	2	93	39	5	12	202	88	2	60	32	3	9	572	396	968
Scone .....	176	207	..	102	53	4	3	192	70	..	62	26	2	4	545	356	901
Murrurundi .....	116	110	..	57	31	2	1	116	46	..	53	16	3	..	317	234	551
Cassilis .....	136	206	4	142	23	4	6	131	46	..	77	2	7	1	521	264	785
Macquarie .....	334	348	2	131	68	11	8	380	175	3	118	39	13	7	902	735	1637
Port Stephens .....	191	239	2	86	75	2	2	168	90	3	44	47	..	3	597	355	952
Eden .....	156	179	1	73	41	18	18	130	43	1	69	38	4	6	486	291	777
Bombala .....	237	161	6	102	99	4	4	208	44	4	57	53	..	1	613	367	980
Cooma .....	437	292	4	267	49	3	4	375	91	..	170	33	1	3	1056	673	1729
Tumut .....	218	117	1	127	30	6	8	183	36	..	86	11	4	..	507	320	827
Gundagai .....	259	188	2	130	40	2	2	219	57	1	104	15	..	..	623	396	1019
Albury .....	227	241	4	122	37	9	3	184	47	1	99	18	9	..	643	358	1001
Wagga Wagga .....	283	310	5	212	63	2	15	215	62	..	94	22	3	10	890	406	1296
Moulamein .....	138	361	5	197	81	21	4	123	38	1	81	17	5	..	807	265	1072
Binalong .....	399	328	1	417	50	7	7	370	56	11	183	23	4	4	1209	651	1860
Balranald .....	41	91	1	59	25	8	1	36	13	..	14	2	..	..	226	65	291
Brisbane .....	414	761	7	345	167	23	180	374	412	5	353	89	11	15	1897	1259	3156
Molong .....	257	378	2	239	58	5	13	226	76	..	85	35	1	..	952	423	1375
Dubbo .....	302	482	1	300	102	5	25	254	55	1	91	56	1	1	1217	459	1676
Tamworth .....	358	638	4	319	108	8	37	296	94	..	108	39	8	1	1472	546	2018
Wee Waa .....	87	133	..	48	20	4	1	46	9	..	12	7	..	..	293	74	367
Armidale .....	475	708	6	494	146	21	10	390	192	1	226	75	15	..	1860	899	2759
M'Leay .....	63	128	1	30	13	3	4	70	46	1	28	3	..	1	242	149	391
Grafton .....	134	206	2	98	45	15	23	127	66	1	59	20	4	2	523	279	802
Wellingrove .....	179	273	..	185	112	6	37	155	58	..	67	31	2	9	792	322	1114
Tabulam .....	169	233	3	103	47	5	13	155	89	2	44	17	5	5	573	317	890
Tenterfield .....	41	140	1	69	43	3	16	37	27	..	16	15	..	1	313	96	409
Warialda .....	143	270	5	137	54	6	21	141	42	..	35	11	1	1	636	231	867
Ipswich .....	233	510	8	299	130	21	77	229	111	2	223	48	10	2	1278	625	1903
Warwick .....	105	293	6	173	90	6	70	102	50	..	48	25	2	..	743	227	970
Drayton .....	96	400	7	139	68	12	87	85	44	..	56	24	3	1	809	213	1022
Burnett .....	49	314	2	160	82	45	88	33	29	..	26	16	5	3	740	112	852
Maranoa .....	12	35	..	12	6	2	2	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	69	11	80
Albert .....	10	37	..	16	27	5	1	9	12	..	8	7	..	..	96	36	132
Wide Bay .....	39	117	..	47	24	3	89	28	30	..	23	4	2	..	319	87	406
TOTAL .....	40665	35021	376	20440	6531	1118	2078	40726	16101	182	18219	4376	837	573	106229	81014	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## OCCUPATION.

(15.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of Population in the Police Districts, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Occupation.

POLICE DISTRICT.	OCCUPATION.																GENERAL TOTALS.
	Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture.	Agriculture.	GRAZING.		Horticulture.	Other Laborers.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Domestic Servants.		Clerical profession.	Legal profession.	Medical profession.	Other educated persons.	Alms-people, Pensioners, Paupers, &c.	All other occupations.	Residue of population.	
			Shepherds and Persons in the man-agement of Sheep.	Stockmen & persons in the management of Horses & Cattle.				Male.	Female.								
Sydney ..	7438	202	106	30	352	3182	1382	1325	3194	113	150	140	1199	534	3239	36407	58993
Parramatta and Liverpool ..	534	720	19	26	118	630	455	112	311	28	11	15	137	4	932	6767	10819
Campbell Town, Picton, ) Narellan, & Camden .. }	277	990	23	85	39	288	139	57	140	9	..	5	52	3	102	3523	5732
Wollongong ..	129	459	4	1	2	177	55	34	81	7	..	7	19	..	35	2089	3099
Kiama ..	54	354	..	16	6	71	38	7	38	2	..	2	10	2	17	1304	1921
Shoalhaven ..	3	293	6	32	4	68	50	2	11	1	..	3	11	..	..	669	1153
Berrima ..	45	267	90	13	7	147	71	26	59	2	..	3	11	1	8	1020	1770
Goulburn ..	526	566	510	165	35	140	97	72	171	12	3	12	51	45	67	3488	5960
Braidwood ..	22	129	198	88	12	62	55	35	37	2	..	4	13	..	5	767	1429
Broulee ..	20	124	10	20	..	10	27	104	16	1	..	1	7	..	17	681	1038
Queanbeyan ..	29	169	260	52	7	113	85	44	62	5	1	2	2	1	159	1535	2526
Yass ..	89	392	254	98	8	205	149	52	70	3	1	3	14	2	47	2037	3424
Hartley ..	87	116	71	45	3	142	1	29	39	2	..	..	17	..	77	1000	1629
Penrith ..	91	615	19	25	24	150	171	46	96	5	..	3	19	..	91	2478	3833
Windsor ..	305	1409	7	44	32	100	328	57	164	9	7	11	68	57	132	4551	7281
Bathurst ..	192	567	636	186	31	416	339	158	263	8	8	6	56	1	195	4157	7219
Carcoar ..	63	278	497	122	4	87	80	41	54	2	..	3	17	..	54	1410	2712
Wellington ..	26	7	228	27	1	64	39	19	20	1	..	1	7	..	13	401	854
Mudgee ..	15	67	254	49	3	109	59	19	27	1	1	2	13	2	7	739	1367
Orange ..	20	139	190	31	5	127	63	26	21	1	..	1	6	..	60	773	1463
Gosford ..	21	166	..	21	5	156	40	14	15	1	..	3	7	1	13	988	1451
Newcastle ..	71	106	4	11	7	335	163	30	74	4	1	4	9	..	90	1563	2472
Raymond Terrace ..	75	635	7	13	24	14	46	15	33	1	..	3	16	1	4	1823	2710
Wollombi ..	29	153	2	5	1	23	2	108	15	1	..	1	7	..	8	645	1000
Macdonald River ..	25	102	..	15	..	25	..	33	2	1	..	1	4	..	6	467	681
Dungog ..	80	274	5	38	1	261	28	14	25	1	1	2	23	1	3	1311	2068
Maitland ..	903	1214	17	43	38	291	206	280	297	16	10	20	106	13	205	6581	10240
Paterson ..	51	431	20	29	19	24	62	19	45	2	..	3	13	..	51	1272	2041
Patrick's Plains ..	131	209	141	30	17	93	44	49	72	4	1	2	25	3	15	1687	2523
Merton and Muswellbrook ..	24	18	128	32	9	53	41	36	41	4	..	1	11	1	31	538	968
Scone ..	27	24	178	46	3	37	36	27	25	2	..	2	4	3	8	479	901
Murrurundi ..	17	23	33	12	1	31	27	21	15	1	..	2	5	..	19	344	551
Cassilis ..	9	1	262	23	1	71	29	9	24	..	..	..	6	..	6	344	785
Macquarie ..	61	173	18	76	16	89	63	21	44	4	..	7	9	5	72	979	1637
Port Stephens ..	24	88	108	48	..	99	2	8	14	1	1	1	7	..	15	536	952
Eden ..	26	31	55	46	4	87	49	20	21	..	..	..	2	..	56	380	777
Bombala ..	9	24	158	105	1	41	43	22	32	..	..	1	10	1	7	526	980
Cooma ..	14	5	293	230	1	128	45	21	35	1	..	1	13	..	24	918	1729
Tumut ..	6	6	131	62	1	57	22	9	14	3	..	2	4	..	19	491	827
Gundagai ..	29	23	96	79	4	64	58	20	34	1	..	1	7	..	16	587	1019
Albury ..	..	22	60	36	..	70	29	173	37	2	1	3	11	..	25	532	1001
Wagga Wagga ..	29	5	313	130	8	144	68	32	23	..	..	1	13	..	3	527	1296
Moulamein ..	33	1	400	57	..	109	59	35	35	..	..	1	2	..	38	302	1072
Binalong ..	61	43	352	157	6	184	..	22	48	..	2	..	11	..	13	961	1860
Balranald ..	..	..	80	53	..	2	3	29	13	..	..	1	4	..	26	80	291
Brisbane ..	160	99	271	80	16	224	279	59	163	11	7	11	37	5	94	1640	3156
Molong ..	22	13	476	102	5	90	39	27	28	..	..	1	8	..	9	555	1375
Dubbo ..	12	3	518	257	1	161	30	29	11	..	..	1	10	..	20	623	1676
Tamworth ..	26	8	636	195	..	231	60	45	63	1	..	3	13	..	3	734	2018
Wee Waa ..	5	..	45	160	..	27	3	4	7	..	..	..	1	..	5	110	367
Armidale ..	61	27	707	106	4	223	151	69	76	1	..	2	9	..	31	1292	2759
M'Leay ..	5	10	5	37	..	62	46	6	9	..	..	1	5	..	25	180	391
Grafton ..	87	13	76	68	3	87	19	22	24	2	..	1	4	2	12	382	802
Wellingrove ..	10	19	448	36	2	63	37	25	32	..	..	4	1	..	6	431	1114
Tabulam ..	12	..	101	86	3	177	38	11	24	..	..	1	2	..	8	427	890
Tenterfield ..	3	..	147	22	2	52	25	11	14	..	..	1	..	2	4	126	409
Warialda ..	4	..	211	214	..	68	11	11	34	..	..	..	6	..	14	294	867
Ipswich ..	186	44	328	62	18	184	68	59	104	3	1	6	12	..	46	782	1903
Warwick ..	16	8	300	71	12	89	65	33	29	..	..	..	7	1	9	330	970
Drayton ..	33	12	338	34	4	131	96	48	35	1	..	2	6	2	7	273	1022
Burnett ..	19	2	421	31	..	121	28	41	20	..	..	4	2	1	7	155	852
Maranoa ..	..	..	..	47	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	16	80
Albert ..	1	..	78	2	..	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	132
Wide Bay ..	41	..	100	8	..	96	14	19	10	..	..	1	4	..	2	111	406
TOTAL ..	12423	11898	11449	4170	930	10875	5857	3853	6594	283	207	326	2188	694	6337	109159	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## HOUSES.

(16.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the number of Houses and the Total number of Inhabitants in the Police Districts, on the 1st March, 1851.

POLICE DISTRICT.	HOUSES.									TOTAL INHABITANTS.
	Stone or Brick.	Wood.	Shingled.	Slated.	TOTAL.	Finished.	Unfinished.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	
Sydney .....	8831	2851	10878	561	11742	11392	350	10455	1287	58993
Parramatta and Liverpool ..	858	1337	1649	36	2209	2087	122	1941	268	10819
Campbell Town, Picton, } Narellan, & Camden .. }	251	761	566	2	1012	985	27	1012	....	5732
Wollongong .....	108	404	236	1	515	502	13	515	....	3099
Kiama .....	7	256	114	....	309	237	72	309	....	1921
Shoalhaven .....	12	225	44	....	237	234	3	236	1	1153
Berrima .....	56	202	97	....	264	260	4	264	....	1770
Goulburn .....	299	496	376	....	795	761	34	745	50	5960
Braidwood .....	60	202	157	....	262	261	1	262	....	1429
Broulee .....	5	166	12	....	171	169	2	171	....	1038
Queanbeyan .....	71	277	113	....	349	343	6	349	....	2526
Yass .....	76	441	183	....	517	515	2	479	38	3424
Hartley .....	26	215	70	1	244	225	19	243	1	1629
Penrith .....	123	527	370	....	650	617	33	649	1	3833
Windsor .....	521	958	1241	1	1479	1464	15	1355	124	7281
Bathurst .....	542	605	750	....	1180	1155	25	1163	17	7219
Carcoar .....	33	344	130	....	383	377	6	383	....	2712
Wellington .....	16	68	24	....	84	82	2	83	1	854
Mudgee .....	32	120	43	....	152	147	5	152	....	1367
Orange .....	19	167	47	....	186	173	13	184	2	1463
Gosford .....	16	260	123	....	276	264	12	276	....	1451
Newcastle .....	166	232	294	1	411	377	34	408	3	2472
Raymond Terrace .....	26	443	253	1	469	463	6	469	....	2710
Wollombi .....	9	164	63	....	174	170	4	174	....	1000
Macdonald River .....	16	120	64	....	136	126	10	136	....	681
Dungog .....	17	306	158	....	323	286	37	323	....	2068
Maitland .....	515	1455	1512	3	1970	1921	49	1900	70	10240
Paterson .....	40	263	179	1	303	289	14	303	....	2041
Patrick's Plains .....	77	306	255	1	383	377	6	383	....	2523
Merton and Muswellbrook ..	37	163	191	1	200	187	13	200	....	968
Scone .....	33	89	88	....	122	115	7	122	....	901
Murrurundi .....	13	81	31	....	94	81	13	94	....	561
Cassilis .....	5	69	39	....	74	65	9	73	1	785
Macquarie .....	100	224	196	....	324	302	22	305	19	1637
Port Stephens .....	43	198	118	1	241	238	3	227	14	952
Eden .....	21	143	45	1	166	162	4	150	16	777
Bombala .....	1	138	7	....	139	135	4	138	1	980
Cooma .....	5	123	11	....	130	127	3	130	....	1729
Tumut .....	1	68	3	....	69	63	6	69	....	827
Gundagai .....	14	122	36	....	137	116	21	135	2	1019
Albury .....	28	98	37	....	128	126	2	128	....	1001
Wagga Wagga .....	5	108	11	....	113	107	6	111	2	1296
Moulamein .....	5	54	25	....	59	55	4	59	....	1072
Binalong .....	7	149	21	....	156	153	3	154	2	1860
Balranald .....	....	42	3	....	42	42	....	42	....	291
Brisbane .....	98	402	436	....	500	438	62	481	19	3156
Molong .....	8	116	17	....	124	122	2	124	....	1375
Dubbo .....	1	309	19	....	310	307	3	309	1	1676
Tamworth .....	12	142	28	....	156	151	5	156	....	2018
Wee Waa .....	2	83	5	....	87	79	8	85	2	367
Armidale .....	17	180	80	....	197	181	16	196	1	2759
M'Leay .....	....	52	21	....	52	49	3	47	5	391
Grafton .....	1	105	87	....	106	98	8	105	1	802
Wellingrove .....	1	51	19	....	52	46	6	52	....	1114
Tabulam .....	1	51	15	....	52	40	12	52	....	890
Tenterfield .....	3	16	8	....	19	16	3	19	....	409
Warialda .....	....	109	17	....	113	99	14	113	....	867
Ipswich .....	13	216	177	....	229	212	17	229	....	1903
Warwick .....	....	69	31	....	69	59	10	69	....	970
Drayton .....	....	76	33	....	78	66	12	78	....	1022
Burnett .....	....	52	8	....	53	36	17	52	1	852
Maranoa .....	....	16	4	....	16	16	....	15	1	80
Albert .....	....	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	132
Wide Bay .....	....	54	54	....	57	47	10	57	....	406
TOTAL .....	13303	18152	21952	612	31662	30408	1254	29711	1951	187243

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## SEX AND AGE.

17.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the County of Cumberland, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Sex and Age.

HUNDRED.	PARISH.	SEX AND AGE.												TOTALS.				
		MALES.						FEMALES.						Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.		
		Under Two years.	Two and under Seven.	Seven and under Fourteen.	Fourteen and under Twenty-one.	Twenty-one and under Forty-five.	Forty-five and under Sixty.	Sixty and upwards.	Under Two years.	Two and under Seven.	Seven and under Fourteen.	Fourteen and under Twenty-one.	Twenty-one and under Forty-five.				Forty-five and under Sixty.	Sixty and upwards.
Sydney .....	St. Philip .....	327	885	779	544	2448	528	141	307	916	883	898	2046	306	63	5652	5419	11071
	St. James .....	145	459	491	456	1528	378	105	156	459	522	755	1248	204	68	3562	3412	6974
	St. Lawrence .....	159	471	483	310	1139	398	282	164	488	490	569	1139	231	78	3242	3159	6401
	St. Andrew .....	281	773	702	473	1774	519	154	259	792	691	651	1592	282	83	4676	4350	9026
	Alexandria .....	485	1322	1238	616	2689	666	165	514	1285	1285	1182	2749	446	118	7181	7579	14760
	Botany .....	22	59	36	23	145	43	8	16	46	52	23	85	20	3	336	245	581
	Petersham .....	253	642	586	311	1463	430	136	239	598	652	496	1211	253	54	3821	3503	7324
	St. George .....	27	88	79	40	154	78	35	25	84	73	49	133	26	11	501	401	902
	Concord .....	36	117	119	65	214	95	33	39	98	98	65	181	39	13	679	533	1212
Packenham ..	Willoughby .....	24	79	71	46	209	77	30	21	81	94	80	168	43	6	536	493	1029
	Gordon .....	12	51	43	31	85	41	12	21	39	42	22	72	10	9	275	215	490
	Manly Cove .....	2	5	9	4	10	8	2	2	8	10	5	7	3	1	40	36	76
	Narrabeen .....	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	5	4	3	5	1	1	9	18	27
	Broken Bay .....	1	4	4	4	14	9	7	2	3	4	3	7	3	5	43	27	70
Dundas .....	Marramarra .....	2	6	3	6	6	6	1	2	2	2	5	1	1	23	10	33	
	Berowra .....	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	11	
	Cowan .....	1	1	1	1	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	3	22	
	North Colah .....	7	16	22	13	24	18	7	9	10	14	15	19	9	1	107	77	184
	South Colah .....	3	29	20	5	41	19	7	12	19	21	11	37	9	4	124	113	237
Liverpool .....	Banks Town .....	5	22	30	15	48	26	18	12	32	24	16	31	13	2	164	130	294
	St. Luke's .....	35	86	74	47	168	63	15	24	88	77	51	134	34	7	488	415	903
	Minto .....	6	7	20	10	43	20	7	1	12	14	5	26	8	2	113	68	181
	Holsworthy .....	8	20	24	23	33	26	6	8	18	19	11	29	15	1	140	101	241
Woronora .....	Southerland .....	1	2	2	12	5	1	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	21	12	33	
	Wattamolla .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Heathcote .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Bulga .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parramatta ..	Castlehill .....	16	35	43	27	65	38	15	17	38	27	38	56	16	5	239	197	436
	Field of Mars .....	78	234	280	138	530	209	138	84	207	267	181	391	114	45	1607	1289	2896
	St. John's .....	71	178	214	106	370	152	51	77	175	229	193	375	87	31	1142	1167	2309
	Prospect .....	29	56	44	32	93	31	12	20	47	55	29	78	20	6	297	255	552
	Hunter's Hill .....	43	93	91	46	241	92	35	40	73	84	62	194	54	14	641	521	1162
	Liberty Plains .....	9	23	20	7	53	19	7	16	31	25	9	38	12	1	138	132	270
Bringelly .....	Cabramatta .....	4	10	10	7	16	13	4	3	7	9	7	11	4	64	41	105	
	Bringelly .....	17	65	44	26	87	48	7	15	36	51	29	60	15	2	294	208	502
	Cook .....	14	31	39	23	66	32	9	15	30	36	32	46	20	4	214	189	403
Evan .....	Melville .....	16	32	27	24	65	41	17	17	32	36	19	55	9	6	222	174	396
	Claremont .....	5	20	20	14	47	18	3	10	12	11	11	30	8	2	127	84	211
	Mulgoa .....	21	56	50	31	121	56	14	32	57	49	39	99	22	5	349	303	652
Hardinge .....	Frederick .....	3	4	4	7	13	6	4	1	5	4	7	7	4	41	28	69	
	Cornelia .....	11	18	25	17	37	20	8	13	17	28	22	29	12	1	135	122	258
	Maroota .....	9	13	12	8	25	14	3	4	14	16	9	16	4	3	84	66	150
Windsor .....	Nelson .....	3	14	12	16	29	14	8	10	17	15	11	20	9	2	96	84	180
	Pitt Town .....	22	50	64	39	89	62	13	21	50	58	42	86	29	6	339	292	631
	Gidley .....	9	20	18	8	23	10	2	6	14	15	9	22	4	3	90	73	163
	St. Mathew .....	63	174	168	118	320	163	77	79	160	170	145	287	67	26	1083	934	2017
Richmond .....	Ham Common .....	51	126	139	94	233	93	33	54	153	142	77	180	54	14	769	674	1443
	Castlereagh .....	32	108	115	85	175	112	39	43	123	104	67	149	46	9	666	541	1207
	Londonderry .....	5	17	8	17	19	19	4	4	15	15	9	21	8	2	89	74	163
	Rooty Hill .....	8	21	26	8	34	20	5	10	18	19	15	34	7	1	122	104	226
Campbelltown ..	Narellan .....	33	54	58	37	118	51	18	15	66	63	33	100	29	5	369	311	680
	St. Peter's .....	55	121	116	70	209	91	39	49	109	128	76	180	40	19	701	600	1301
	Menangle .....	4	21	22	12	32	17	8	9	20	16	14	29	5	2	116	95	211
	Appin .....	15	39	36	26	79	23	11	12	49	28	32	57	8	3	229	189	418
Southend .....	Wedderburn .....	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	11	10	21
	Eckersley .....	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	11	10	21
	Southend .....	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	11	10	21
Total .....		2488	6779	6544	4085	15460	4923	1756	2509	6672	6775	6129	13584	2664	746	42035	39079	81114



# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

(18.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the County of Cumberland, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Social Condition.

HUNDRED.	PARISH.	SOCIAL CONDITION.				TOTALS.		
		MALES.		FEMALES.		Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
		Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.			
Sydney .....	St. Philip .....	1918	3734	2083	3336	5652	5419	11071
	St. James .....	1108	2454	1145	2267	3562	3412	6974
	St. Lawrence .....	1102	2140	1092	2067	3242	3159	6401
	St. Andrew .....	1599	3077	1712	2638	4676	4350	9026
	Alexandria .....	2574	4607	2753	4826	7181	7579	14760
	Botany .....	100	236	93	152	336	245	581
	Petersham .....	1318	2503	1347	2156	3821	3503	7324
	St. George .....	160	341	151	250	501	401	902
Packerham ..	Concord .....	195	484	198	335	679	533	1212
	Willoughby .....	190	346	189	304	536	493	1029
	Gordon .....	78	197	77	138	275	215	490
	Manly Cove .....	12	28	11	25	40	36	76
	Narrabeen .....	3	6	3	15	9	18	27
Dundas .....	Broken Bay .....	13	30	13	14	43	27	70
	Marramarra .....	5	18	5	5	23	10	33
	Berowra .....	1	7	1	2	8	3	11
	Cowan .....	3	16	1	2	19	3	22
	North Colah .....	29	78	27	50	107	77	184
Liverpool .....	South Colah .....	44	80	46	67	124	113	237
	Banks Town .....	50	114	45	85	164	130	294
	St. Luke's .....	157	331	156	259	488	415	903
	Minto .....	40	73	34	31	113	68	181
Woronora .....	Holsworthy .....	33	107	34	67	140	101	241
	Southerland .....	9	12	7	5	21	12	33
	Wattamolla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Heathcote .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta ..	Bulga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Castlehill .....	75	164	73	124	239	197	436
	Field of Mars .....	439	1168	407	882	1607	1289	2896
	St. John's .....	370	772	402	765	1142	1167	2309
	Prospect .....	88	209	85	170	297	255	552
	Hunter's Hill .....	198	443	212	309	641	521	1162
Bringelly .....	Liberty Plains .....	41	97	40	92	138	132	270
	Cabramatta .....	18	46	17	24	64	41	105
	Bringelly .....	79	215	79	129	294	208	502
Evan .....	Cook .....	69	145	67	122	214	189	403
	Melville .....	59	163	56	118	222	174	396
	Claremont .....	41	86	38	46	127	84	211
Hardinge .....	Mulgoa .....	117	232	110	193	319	303	652
	Frederick .....	9	32	11	17	41	28	69
	Cornelia .....	41	95	41	81	136	122	258
Windsor .....	Maroota .....	22	62	24	42	84	66	150
	Nelson .....	27	69	29	55	96	84	180
	Pitt Town .....	100	239	103	189	339	292	631
	Gidley .....	23	67	23	50	90	73	163
Richmond ..	St. Mathew .....	301	782	317	617	1083	934	2017
	Ham Common .....	219	550	224	450	769	674	1443
	Castlereagh .....	186	480	188	353	666	541	1207
	Londonderry .....	25	64	24	50	89	74	163
Campbelltown	Rooty Hill .....	31	91	37	67	122	104	226
	Narellan .....	114	255	118	193	369	311	680
	St. Peter's .....	199	502	211	389	701	600	1301
	Menangle .....	30	86	29	66	116	95	211
Southend .....	Appin .....	55	174	57	132	229	189	418
	Wedderburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Eckersley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southend .....	Southend .....	3	8	3	7	11	10	21
	Total .....	13720	28315	14248	24831	42035	39079	81114

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## CIVIL CONDITION.

(19.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the County of Cumberland, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Civil Condition.

HUNDRED.	PARISH.	CIVIL CONDITION.										TOTALS.		
		MALES.					FEMALES.							
		Free.		Bond.			Free.		Bond.					
		Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
Sydney	St. Philip	5404	246	...	1	1	5312	106	1	..	..	5652	5419	11071
	St. James	3312	246	2	2	...	3321	91	..	..	..	3562	3412	6974
	St. Lawrence	2717	510	3	...	12	3001	155	..	..	3	3242	3159	6401
	St. Andrew	4262	410	4	...	...	4153	197	..	..	..	4676	4350	9026
	Alexandria	6847	316	14	...	4	7468	111	..	..	..	7181	7579	14760
	Botany	326	9	1	...	...	243	2	..	..	..	336	245	581
	Petersham	3334	185	4	298	...	3441	61	1	..	..	3821	3503	7324
	St. George	383	115	2	...	1	371	30	..	..	..	501	401	902
	Concord	537	138	3	1	...	479	54	..	..	..	679	533	1212
Packerham	Willoughby	453	82	1	...	...	475	17	..	..	1	536	493	1029
	Gordon	208	67	...	...	...	189	26	..	..	..	275	215	490
	Manly Cove	32	8	...	...	...	35	1	..	..	..	40	36	76
	Narrabeen	8	1	...	...	...	18	...	..	..	..	9	18	27
	Broken Bay	32	11	...	...	...	23	4	..	..	..	43	27	70
Dundas	Marramarra	16	7	...	...	...	9	1	..	..	..	23	10	33
	Berowra	5	3	...	...	...	2	1	..	..	..	8	3	11
	Cowan	4	7	...	8	...	3	...	..	..	..	19	3	22
	North Colah	83	23	1	...	...	71	6	..	..	..	107	77	184
	South Colah	82	41	1	...	...	97	16	..	..	..	124	113	237
Liverpool	Banks Town	122	42	...	...	...	120	10	..	..	..	164	130	294
	St. Luke's	403	80	5	...	...	386	29	..	..	..	448	415	903
	Minto	80	31	2	...	...	63	4	1	..	..	113	68	181
	Holsworthy	109	30	1	...	...	93	8	..	..	..	140	101	241
Woronora	Southerland	12	9	...	...	...	10	2	..	..	..	21	12	33
	Wattamolla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Heathcote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Bulga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Parramatta	Castlehill	177	61	1	...	...	180	17	..	..	..	239	197	436
	Field of Mars	1097	274	17	219	...	1120	130	7	32	..	1607	1289	2896
	St. John's	933	204	5	...	...	1068	99	..	..	..	1142	1167	2309
	Prospect	239	49	9	...	...	239	16	..	..	..	297	255	552
	Hunter's Hill	471	162	8	...	...	439	80	..	2	..	641	521	1162
	Liberty Plains	93	44	1	...	...	123	9	..	..	..	138	132	270
Bringelly	Cabramatta	45	19	...	...	...	41	...	..	..	..	64	41	105
	Bringelly	204	87	3	...	...	189	19	..	..	..	294	208	502
	Cook	174	40	...	...	...	177	12	..	..	..	214	189	403
Evan	Melville	166	51	4	...	1	159	15	..	..	..	222	174	396
	Claremont	99	27	1	...	...	76	8	..	..	..	127	84	211
	Mulgoa	263	83	3	...	...	281	22	..	..	..	349	303	652
Hardinge	Frederick	36	5	...	...	...	27	1	..	..	..	41	28	69
	Cornelia	105	30	1	...	...	116	6	..	..	..	136	122	258
	Maroota	67	16	1	...	...	61	5	..	..	..	84	66	150
Windsor	Nelson	70	23	3	...	...	74	10	..	..	..	96	84	180
	Pitt Town	255	81	3	...	...	267	23	2	..	..	339	292	631
	Gidley	72	18	...	...	...	65	8	..	..	..	90	73	163
	St. Mathew	795	276	12	...	...	857	77	..	..	..	1083	934	2017
Richmond	Ham Common	621	144	4	...	...	631	41	2	..	..	769	674	1443
	Castlereagh	503	158	5	...	...	489	52	..	..	..	666	541	1207
	Londonderry	62	27	...	...	...	66	8	..	..	..	89	74	163
	Rooty Hill	83	32	7	...	...	97	7	..	..	..	122	104	226
Campbelltown.	Narellan	297	71	1	...	...	297	14	..	..	..	369	311	680
	St. Peter's	523	177	1	...	...	544	56	..	..	..	701	600	1301
	Menangle	84	32	...	...	...	90	5	..	..	..	116	95	211
	Appin	174	55	...	...	...	178	11	..	..	..	229	189	418
Southend	Wedderburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Eckersley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Southend	11	...	...	...	...	10	...	..	..	..	11	10	21
Total		36490	4863	134	529	19	37344	1683	14	32	6	42035	39079	81114



# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## RELIGION.

(20.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the County of Cumberland, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Religion.

HUNDRED.	PARISH.	RELIGION.								TOTALS.
		Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Mahomedans and Pagans.	Other Persuasions.	
Sydney .....	St. Philip .....	5313	1067	474	642	3375	129	25	46	11071
	St. James .....	3400	480	297	549	2047	163	6	32	6974
	St. Lawrence .....	2969	387	220	583	2060	161	8	13	6401
	St. Andrew .....	3956	870	495	503	3017	117	2	67	9026
	Alexandria .....	6534	1210	1018	1468	4365	46	43	76	14760
	Botany .....	278	23	93	81	106	.....	.....	.....	581
	Petersham .....	3414	567	706	782	1780	9	11	55	7324
	St. George .....	641	8	58	28	159	8	.....	.....	902
Packerham ..	Concord .....	843	73	17	4	269	.....	4	2	1212
	Willoughby .....	680	89	26	45	182	1	3	3	1029
	Gordon .....	258	7	74	3	147	1	.....	.....	490
	Manly Cove .....	55	1	1	7	12	.....	.....	.....	76
	Narrabeen .....	11	10	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	27
Dundas .....	Broken Bay .....	31	1	.....	2	36	.....	.....	.....	70
	Marramarra .....	23	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	33
	Berowra .....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11
	Cowan .....	4	2	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	22
	North Colah .....	91	18	30	.....	43	.....	.....	2	184
Liverpool ....	South Colah .....	134	4	45	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	237
	Banks Town .....	156	17	.....	.....	117	.....	4	.....	294
	St. Luke's .....	589	37	33	23	219	.....	.....	2	903
	Minto .....	104	4	8	3	60	.....	2	.....	181
	Holsworthy .....	121	12	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	10	241
Woronora ....	Southerland .....	24	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	33
	Wattamolla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Heathcote .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bulga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta ..	Castlehill .....	293	17	54	1	71	.....	.....	.....	436
	Field of Mars .....	1663	170	159	58	830	6	2	8	2896
	St. John's .....	1211	181	403	47	446	15	.....	6	2309
	Prospect .....	353	18	8	8	164	.....	.....	1	552
	Hunter's Hill .....	645	44	161	56	255	.....	.....	1	1162
	Liberty Plains .....	163	9	5	3	90	.....	.....	.....	270
Bringelly ....	Cabramatta .....	61	14	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	105
	Bringelly .....	335	8	12	5	142	.....	.....	.....	502
	Cook .....	262	32	29	8	72	.....	.....	.....	403
Evan .....	Melville .....	201	69	1	2	117	1	1	4	396
	Claremont .....	127	22	9	.....	52	.....	.....	1	211
	Mulgoa .....	397	22	3	1	223	.....	.....	6	652
Hardinge ....	Frederick .....	45	1	12	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	69
	Cornelia .....	115	9	83	1	50	.....	.....	.....	258
	Maroota .....	73	15	1	.....	43	.....	.....	18	150
Windsor .....	Nelson .....	68	17	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	1	180
	Pitt Town .....	342	95	5	1	186	.....	.....	2	631
	Gidley .....	106	1	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	163
	St. Mathew .....	1155	98	287	6	463	8	.....	.....	2017
Richmond ....	Ham Common .....	941	81	170	6	245	.....	.....	.....	1443
	Castlereagh .....	678	69	148	4	298	1	1	8	1207
	Londonderry .....	98	4	1	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	163
	Rooty Hill .....	183	9	.....	2	32	.....	.....	.....	226
Campbelltown.	Narellan .....	457	14	7	22	180	.....	.....	.....	680
	St. Peter's .....	632	109	28	10	519	.....	.....	3	1301
	Menangle .....	117	6	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	211
	Appin .....	168	14	.....	.....	236	.....	.....	.....	418
Southend ....	Wedderburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Eckersley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Southend .....	4	7	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	21
Total .....		40526	6046	5182	4964	23247	667	112	370	81114

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## EDUCATION.

(21.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the County of Cumberland, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Education.

HUNDRED.	PARISH.	EDUCATION.									TOTALS.					
		MALES.						FEMALES.			Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.			
		Under twenty-one years.			Above twenty-one years.			Under twenty-one years.						Above twenty-one years.		
		Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.				Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.
Sydney .....	St. Philip .....	1183	365	987	400	175	2542	1271	542	1191	441	331	1643	5652	5419	11071
	St. James .....	554	194	803	104	75	1832	644	344	904	169	164	1187	3562	3412	6974
	St. Lawrence .....	598	225	600	234	151	1434	610	350	751	231	253	964	3242	3159	6401
	St. Andrew .....	992	406	831	314	231	1902	1067	501	825	380	405	1172	4676	4350	9026
	Alexandria .....	1664	550	1447	354	259	2907	1767	807	1692	467	551	2295	7181	7579	14760
	Botany .....	87	24	29	35	26	135	61	36	40	16	31	61	336	245	581
	Petersham .....	889	297	606	317	208	1504	840	414	731	232	324	962	3821	3503	7324
	St. George .....	144	28	62	75	48	144	125	39	67	44	33	93	501	401	902
	Concord .....	150	53	134	67	67	208	124	59	117	55	40	138	679	533	1212
Packerham ..	Willoughby .....	98	45	77	49	32	235	102	65	109	28	48	141	536	493	1029
	Gordon .....	76	31	30	28	34	76	73	25	26	19	30	42	275	215	490
	Manly Cove .....	9	5	6	4	1	15	11	8	6	2	..	9	40	36	76
	Narrabeen .....	..	..	2	..	..	7	6	3	4	..	1	4	9	18	27
	Broken Bay .....	6	3	4	7	4	19	7	2	3	4	3	8	43	27	70
Dundas .....	Marramarra .....	11	..	..	8	1	3	4	..	..	5	..	1	23	10	33
	Berowra .....	4	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	3	11
	Cowan .....	..	..	1	1	5	12	1	1	..	..	..	1	19	3	22
	North Colah .....	31	12	15	16	10	23	22	8	18	7	9	13	107	77	184
	South Colah .....	39	9	9	25	18	24	39	12	12	22	12	16	124	113	237
Liverpool .....	Banks Town .....	30	23	19	29	14	49	46	18	20	15	16	15	164	130	294
	St. Luke's .....	109	51	82	42	29	175	107	42	91	48	34	93	488	415	903
	Minto .....	22	7	14	24	7	39	21	5	6	8	9	19	113	68	181
	Holsworthy .....	39	21	15	22	21	22	30	20	6	22	15	8	140	101	241
Woronora .....	Southerland .....	3	..	..	8	3	7	5	..	1	5	1	..	21	12	33
	Wattamolla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Heathcote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bulga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parramatta ..	Castlehill .....	48	19	54	41	14	63	46	33	41	22	18	37	239	197	436
	Field of Mars .....	244	138	348	227	120	530	283	167	289	151	114	285	1607	1289	2896
	St. John's .....	228	93	248	149	43	381	220	130	324	142	67	284	1142	1167	2309
	Prospect .....	92	23	46	47	21	68	60	31	60	31	18	55	297	255	552
	Hunter's Hill .....	135	40	98	95	29	244	113	41	105	61	45	156	641	521	1162
	Liberty Plains .....	28	11	20	19	15	45	40	22	19	11	11	29	138	132	270
Bringelly .....	Cabramatta .....	25	..	6	11	2	20	13	5	8	5	2	8	64	41	105
	Bringelly .....	92	36	24	38	31	73	68	38	25	28	22	22	294	208	502
	Cook .....	60	22	25	28	13	66	58	29	32	17	19	34	214	189	403
Evan .....	Melville .....	48	9	42	26	12	85	50	22	32	12	22	36	222	174	396
	Claremont .....	20	14	25	20	3	45	20	8	16	6	7	27	127	84	211
	Mulgoa .....	86	28	44	30	36	125	81	35	61	18	36	72	349	303	652
Hardinge .....	Frederick .....	6	5	7	7	2	14	7	1	9	3	2	6	41	28	69
	Cornelia .....	27	19	25	16	11	38	31	25	24	7	9	26	136	122	258
	Maroota .....	30	6	6	7	4	31	23	4	16	9	3	11	84	66	150
Windsor .....	Nelson .....	20	10	15	14	9	28	26	22	5	17	10	4	96	84	180
	Pitt Town .....	72	37	66	42	33	89	52	40	79	41	31	49	339	292	631
	Gidley .....	32	9	14	11	2	22	23	10	11	10	6	13	90	73	163
	St. Mathew .....	206	103	214	137	58	365	227	110	217	93	88	199	1083	934	2017
Richmond .....	Ham Common .....	169	76	165	76	60	223	184	92	150	44	54	150	769	674	1443
	Castlereagh .....	152	71	117	81	56	189	154	75	108	41	67	96	666	541	1207
	Londonderry .....	31	6	10	9	10	23	22	11	10	11	10	10	89	74	163
	Rooty Hill .....	34	5	24	9	5	45	25	15	22	9	10	23	122	104	226
Campbelltown ..	Narellan .....	102	32	48	52	22	113	74	55	48	34	35	65	369	311	680
	St. Peter's .....	177	63	122	79	50	210	167	57	137	79	35	125	701	600	1301
	Menangle .....	31	6	22	20	9	28	36	8	15	11	3	22	116	95	211
	Appin .....	53	32	31	33	12	68	58	33	30	12	13	43	229	189	418
Southend .....	Wedderburn .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eckersley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Southend .....	3	3	2	..	2	1	4	1	2	..	2	1	11	10	21
Total .....		8989	3266	7641	3488	2104	16547	9149	4421	8515	3147	3074	10773	42035	39079	81114

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## COUNTRY WHERE BORN.

(22.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the County of Cumberland, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Country where Born.

HUNDRED.	PARISH.	COUNTRY WHERE BORN.												TOTALS.				
		MALES.							FEMALES.							Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
		In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.			
Sydney .....	St. Philip .....	2172	1711	16	991	439	118	205	2406	1083	9	1446	329	102	44	5652	5419	11071
	St. James .....	1209	1300	15	657	222	64	95	1298	863	14	1000	150	53	34	3562	3412	6974
	St. Lawrence .....	1227	1102	11	666	141	55	40	1376	715	9	856	120	64	19	3242	3159	6401
	St. Andrew .....	1947	1442	6	859	318	49	55	2019	906	5	1101	257	45	17	4676	4350	9026
	Alexandria .....	3019	2179	23	1345	370	124	121	3136	1849	23	1997	374	152	48	7181	7579	14760
	Botany .....	116	152	2	48	9	4	5	112	89	..	35	3	2	4	336	245	581
	Petersham .....	1554	1388	18	581	184	35	61	1603	943	3	729	161	49	15	3821	3503	7324
	St. George .....	230	196	1	46	18	6	4	234	93	1	56	8	5	4	501	401	902
	Concord .....	315	221	..	89	29	7	18	288	125	..	96	19	4	1	679	633	1212
Packerham ..	Willoughby .....	191	215	3	68	31	11	17	232	119	4	104	22	7	5	536	493	1029
	Gordon .....	137	87	..	38	8	3	2	130	46	..	30	7	2	..	275	215	490
	Manly Cove .....	18	12	..	8	1	..	1	20	9	..	7	..	..	..	40	36	76
	Narrabeen .....	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	14	2	..	2	..	..	..	9	18	27
	Broken Bay .....	16	15	..	11	1	..	..	16	3	..	8	..	..	..	43	27	70
Dundas .....	Marramarra .....	14	5	..	2	1	..	1	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	23	10	33
	Berowra .....	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
	Cowan .....	..	4	..	12	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	3	22
	North Colah .....	67	21	..	14	3	..	2	59	7	..	9	2	..	..	107	77	184
	South Colah .....	65	46	..	11	..	..	2	80	17	..	16	..	..	..	124	113	237
Liverpool .....	Banks Town .....	79	50	..	26	3	..	6	88	11	..	30	1	..	..	164	130	294
	St. Luke's .....	245	145	2	70	14	1	11	238	77	1	74	18	2	5	488	415	903
	Minto .....	41	39	1	26	2	2	2	36	21	..	9	2	..	..	113	68	181
	Holsworthy .....	74	21	..	38	7	..	..	62	8	..	25	6	..	..	140	101	241
Woronora .....	Southerland .....	6	9	..	4	1	..	1	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	21	12	33
	Wattamolla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Heathcote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bulga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parramatta ..	Castlehill .....	134	68	..	31	5	..	1	133	30	..	30	1	1	2	239	197	436
	Field of Mars .....	699	511	3	297	44	21	32	689	252	2	291	35	7	13	1607	1289	2896
	St. John's .....	570	400	3	113	32	10	14	613	275	2	203	43	19	12	1142	1167	2309
	Prospect .....	165	81	..	33	3	1	14	167	44	..	30	4	..	10	297	255	552
	Hunter's Hill .....	284	219	2	82	19	3	32	266	130	3	102	16	2	2	641	521	1162
	Liberty Plains .....	65	39	..	29	4	..	1	87	16	..	27	2	..	..	138	132	270
Bringelly .....	Cabramatta .....	25	19	..	17	2	1	..	24	4	..	12	1	..	..	64	41	105
	Bringelly .....	146	80	2	57	7	..	2	130	23	1	49	3	1	1	294	208	502
	Cook .....	101	73	..	23	13	3	1	103	48	1	21	13	3	..	214	189	403
Evan .....	Melville .....	93	70	1	44	4	1	9	102	20	..	41	7	1	3	222	174	396
	Claremont .....	50	50	..	18	6	3	..	41	23	..	12	5	1	2	127	84	211
	Mulga .....	127	113	1	78	11	3	16	167	46	..	74	7	1	8	349	303	652
Hardinge .....	Frederick .....	22	11	..	6	2	..	..	17	7	..	3	1	..	..	41	28	69
	Cornelia .....	80	38	..	16	1	..	1	96	9	..	16	1	..	..	136	122	258
	Maroota .....	56	18	..	9	1	..	..	55	3	..	8	..	..	..	84	66	150
Windsor .....	Nelson .....	44	22	..	26	4	..	..	53	9	..	18	4	..	..	96	84	180
	Pitt Town .....	200	74	..	55	7	1	2	201	31	1	49	8	2	..	339	292	631
	Gidley .....	63	13	..	11	1	2	..	51	5	..	15	1	..	1	90	73	163
	St. Mathew .....	584	312	2	131	37	8	9	636	137	..	126	24	8	3	1083	934	2017
Richmond .....	Ham Common .....	492	187	4	70	12	3	1	524	82	..	52	12	2	2	769	674	1443
	Castlereagh .....	371	175	2	99	12	4	3	382	75	..	67	13	4	..	666	541	1207
	Londonderry .....	44	26	1	16	2	..	..	45	8	1	19	..	1	..	89	74	163
	Rooty Hill .....	61	37	1	21	..	1	1	66	21	..	13	1	3	..	122	104	226
Campbelltown ..	Narellan .....	161	139	..	52	8	2	7	171	71	..	48	9	3	9	369	311	680
	St. Peter's .....	366	175	2	131	22	3	2	397	68	..	118	17	..	..	701	600	1301
	Menangle .....	65	25	2	19	2	1	2	70	13	..	9	2	..	1	116	95	211
	Appin .....	113	56	..	54	6	..	..	118	22	..	42	6	..	1	229	189	418
Southend .....	Wedderburn .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eckersley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Southend .....	3	2	..	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	3	..	..	..	11	10	21
Total .....		17936	13398	124	7156	2072	550	799	18876	8465	80	9131	1715	546	266	42035	39079	81114

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## OCCUPATION.

(23.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the County of Cumberland, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Occupation.

HUNDRED.	PARISH.	OCCUPATION.																	GENERAL TOTALS.
		Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture.	Agriculture.	GRAZING.		Horticulture.	Other Laborers.	Mechanics and Artificers.		Domestic Servants.		Clerical profession.	Legal profession.	Medical profession.	Other educated persons.	Alms-people, Pensioners, Paupers, &c.	All other occupations.	Residue of Population.	
				Shepherds and Persons in the management of sheep.	Stockmen & persons in the management of horses & cattle.			Male.	Female.										
Sydney	St. Philip	1615	8	27	7	9	436	177	206	601	20	8	23	200	5	972	6757	11071	
	St. James	1199	15	23	1	14	155	203	315	679	52	37	39	171	3	339	3729	6974	
	St. Lawrence	775	1	4	2	12	244	244	104	296	8	13	29	127	606	322	3714	6401	
	St. Andrew	1387	12	13	6	17	544	373	126	348	6	3	15	100	4	396	5676	9026	
	Alexandria	1711	19	18	12	122	730	170	277	813	14	50	20	387	8	724	9685	14760	
	Botany	21	14	..	1	51	45	12	8	10	..	..	..	6	..	59	354	581	
	Petersham	610	23	10	1	73	663	190	203	321	10	26	10	167	8	295	4714	7324	
	St. George	13	40	..	..	20	162	1	15	23	..	6	..	5	..	43	574	902	
	Concord	65	32	1	2	35	127	30	13	36	5	3	1	21	..	70	771	1212	
Packerham	Willoughby	73	3	6	..	20	77	11	55	85	1	6	3	26	..	60	603	1029	
	Gordon	19	21	1	..	9	89	1	2	6	..	1	1	3	..	5	332	490	
	Manly Cove	1	11	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	52	76	
	Narrabeen	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	27	
	Broken Bay	1	19	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	36	70	
Dundas	Marramarra	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17	33	
	Berowra	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	11	
	Cowan	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	22	
	North Colah	..	51	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	119	184	
	South Colah	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	45	163	237	
Liverpool	Banks Town	13	26	3	2	3	38	1	6	7	..	..	..	4	..	15	176	294	
	St. Luke's	46	68	1	3	4	31	57	12	30	2	..	2	12	1	38	596	903	
	Minto	2	39	2	2	2	10	3	1	6	1	..	..	1	..	24	88	181	
	Holsworthy	1	80	1	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	137	241	
Woronora	Southerland	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	33	
	Wattamolla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Heathcote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Bulga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Parramatta	Castlehill	7	76	..	1	4	2	11	10	13	..	..	..	4	..	7	301	436	
	Field of Mars	145	104	7	3	26	252	140	35	89	3	2	2	48	..	308	1732	2896	
	St. John's	208	23	7	3	21	63	140	29	84	8	4	8	28	2	172	1509	2309	
	Prospect	8	89	..	3	2	11	14	11	12	1	..	..	2	..	14	385	552	
	Hunter's Hill	28	81	1	6	18	79	45	5	27	10	2	2	19	1	151	687	1162	
	Liberty Plains	22	3	..	..	4	34	7	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	24	169	270	
Bringelly	Cabramatta	2	24	..	1	..	5	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	57	105	
	Bringelly	1	121	..	..	..	9	14	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	344	502	
	Cook	10	95	1	3	3	17	6	5	16	1	..	..	2	..	4	240	403	
Evan	Melville	10	67	4	9	5	10	14	5	14	..	..	..	4	..	8	246	396	
	Claremont	..	30	3	..	..	13	21	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	132	211	
	Mulgoa	14	77	7	2	12	23	38	16	29	2	..	3	..	..	21	408	652	
Hardinge	Frederick	..	18	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	38	69	
	Cornelia	..	67	..	1	..	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	4	..	4	166	258	
	Maroota	..	47	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	150	
Windsor	Nelson	2	53	1	..	..	2	5	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	109	180	
	Pitt Town	14	133	1	3	2	14	23	3	12	2	..	..	5	1	12	406	631	
	Gidley	..	35	..	..	3	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	112	163	
	St. Mathew	160	193	4	33	13	36	171	35	75	5	7	7	25	44	71	1138	2017	
Richmond	Ham Common	106	215	1	2	3	38	57	11	35	1	..	4	16	5	33	916	1443	
	Castlereagh	33	208	1	2	1	43	43	9	23	3	..	..	11	..	28	802	1207	
	Londonderry	..	35	..	1	2	7	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	109	163	
	Rooty Hill	9	17	2	10	1	11	5	4	6	..	..	..	4	..	4	153	226	
Campbelltown.	Narellan	48	106	..	6	8	35	5	6	14	1	..	..	8	..	21	422	680	
	St. Peter's	107	175	3	15	5	45	37	18	39	5	..	2	16	2	33	799	1301	
	Menangle	7	59	..	1	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	129	211	
	Appin	19	70	..	10	1	14	7	1	16	1	..	1	2	1	14	261	418	
Southend	Wedderburn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Eckersley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Southend	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	21	
Total		8512	2752	153	154	530	4139	2306	1556	3815	163	168	172	1440	591	4446	50217	81114	

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## HOUSES.

(24.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the number of Houses and the Total number of Inhabitants in the County of Cumberland, on the 1st March, 1851.

HUNDRED.	PARISH.	HOUSES.									TOTAL INHABITANTS.
		Stone or Brick.	Wood.	Shingled.	Slated.	TOTAL.	Finished.	Unfinished.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	
Sydney .....	St. Philip .....	1747	286	1891	129	2033	1996	37	1867	166	11071
	St. James .....	987	144	958	173	1131	1121	10	1044	87	6974
	St. Lawrence .....	968	168	1076	60	1136	1132	4	1044	92	6401
	St. Andrew .....	1510	421	1876	54	1931	1914	17	1695	236	9026
	Alexandria .....	2392	766	3004	104	3158	2987	171	2769	389	14760
	Botany .....	21	121	98	..	142	135	7	110	32	581
	Petersham .....	1040	553	1540	37	1593	1510	83	1358	235	7324
	St. George .....	15	160	100	..	180	175	5	169	11	902
Pakenham ..	Concord .....	95	149	190	..	246	234	12	222	24	1212
	Willoughby .....	129	113	238	4	242	231	11	210	32	1029
	Gordon .....	4	48	40	..	106	105	1	102	4	490
	Manly Cove .....	6	11	12	..	18	17	1	16	2	76
	Narrabeen .....	2	2	3	..	4	4	..	4	..	27
Dundas .....	Broken Bay .....	..	19	8	..	19	18	1	19	..	70
	Marramorra .....	1	7	1	..	8	8	..	8	..	33
	Berowra .....	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	11
	Cowan .....	..	3	2	..	3	3	..	3	..	22
	North Colah .....	..	40	16	..	40	40	..	37	3	184
Liverpool .....	South Colah .....	1	58	13	..	59	59	..	55	4	237
	Banks Town .....	9	45	36	..	54	38	16	53	1	294
	St. Luke's .....	119	96	174	1	215	209	6	170	45	903
	Minto .....	7	22	14	..	29	29	..	28	1	181
	Holsworthy .....	5	42	12	..	47	45	2	45	2	241
Woronora .....	Southerland .....	1	14	5	..	16	16	..	16	..	33
	Wattamolla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Heathcote .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bulga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parramatta ..	Castlehill .....	13	74	50	..	87	87	..	82	5	436
	Field of Mars .....	230	262	414	4	497	435	62	450	47	2896
	St. John's .....	278	251	494	24	529	511	18	449	80	2309
	Prospect .....	23	73	66	..	96	96	..	93	3	552
	Hunter's Hill .....	80	180	153	7	266	258	8	213	53	1162
	Liberty Plains .....	3	46	30	..	49	49	..	48	1	270
Bringelly .....	Cabramatta .....	3	12	12	..	15	15	..	15	..	105
	Bringelly .....	2	86	9	..	88	88	..	88	..	502
	Cook .....	18	54	49	..	72	72	..	72	..	403
Evan .....	Melville .....	12	41	38	..	53	51	2	53	..	396
	Claremont .....	1	34	22	..	35	35	..	35	..	211
	Mulgoa .....	35	87	72	..	122	121	1	122	..	662
Hardinge .....	Frederick .....	4	11	10	..	15	14	1	15	..	69
	Cornelia .....	13	33	37	..	46	44	2	46	..	258
	Maroota .....	6	23	29	..	29	28	1	29	..	150
Windsor .....	Nelson .....	7	29	36	..	36	36	..	32	4	180
	Pitt Town .....	17	124	99	..	141	136	5	128	13	631
	Gidley .....	5	24	21	..	29	29	..	28	1	163
	St. Mathew .....	319	172	488	..	491	490	1	386	105	2017
Richmond .....	Ham Common .....	89	148	236	1	237	237	..	237	..	1443
	Castlereagh .....	30	182	137	..	212	189	23	212	..	1207
	Londonderry .....	2	27	16	..	29	25	4	29	..	163
	Rooty Hill .....	17	20	30	..	37	36	1	37	..	226
Campbelltown.	Narellan .....	39	70	73	..	109	109	..	109	..	680
	St. Peter's .....	90	144	186	..	234	224	10	234	..	1301
	Menangle .....	3	33	15	..	36	35	1	36	..	211
	Appin .....	15	60	54	..	75	75	..	75	..	418
Southend .....	Wedderburn .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eckersley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Southend .....	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	21
Total .....		10413	5593	14184	598	16080	15556	524	14402	1678	81114

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## SEX AND AGE.

(25.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to sex and age.

NAME OF WARD OR SUBURB.	SEX AND AGE.														TOTALS.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.							Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
	Under Two years.	Two and under Seven.	Seven and under Fourteen.	Fourteen and under Twenty-one.	Twenty-one and under Forty-five.	Forty-five and under Sixty.	Sixty and upwards.	Under Two years.	Two and under Seven.	Seven and under Fourteen.	Fourteen and under Twenty-one.	Twenty-one and under Forty-five.	Forty-five and under Sixty.	Sixty and upwards.			
Gipps Ward .....	207	586	484	304	1488	312	85	190	601	539	539	1293	198	36	3466	3396	6862
Brisbane Ward .....	176	487	435	306	1350	353	122	168	511	471	476	1122	190	53	3229	2991	6220
Bourke Ward .....	124	355	375	313	1209	278	72	127	356	434	588	1007	163	55	2726	2730	5456
Phillip Ward.....	365	981	901	561	2112	696	345	343	978	972	822	2015	385	124	5961	5639	11600
Macquarie Ward .....	99	361	383	355	1032	269	82	127	366	360	508	876	135	44	2581	2416	4997
Cook Ward .....	300	761	742	381	1634	412	103	298	776	776	798	1779	274	71	4333	4772	9105
Total within the City ....	1271	3531	3320	2220	8825	2320	809	1253	3588	3552	3731	8092	1345	383	22296	21944	44240
Balmain .....	46	142	99	62	238	54	16	52	119	132	127	254	46	10	657	740	1397
Camperdown .....	22	44	51	23	77	35	9	16	54	47	24	76	19	6	261	242	503
Canterbury .....	30	45	46	18	105	18	3	20	48	31	24	67	18		265	208	473
Chippendale .....	14	41	38	8	70	20	3	16	38	36	19	68	11	5	194	193	387
The Glebe .....	61	158	130	62	260	56	20	56	153	173	104	299	37	6	747	828	1575
Newtown .....	25	74	79	46	150	68	20	24	71	89	73	159	34	13	462	463	925
O'Connell Town .....	22	51	50	19	92	29	17	26	47	49	31	93	27	7	280	280	560
Paddington .....	53	156	145	56	211	52	18	41	123	126	109	244	46	9	691	698	1389
Redfern .....	36	108	122	60	211	51	5	45	112	110	80	219	38	8	593	612	1205
St. Leonard's .....	19	56	48	38	149	42	15	15	52	73	69	130	28	3	367	370	737
Surry Hills.....	19	48	40	26	118	27	8	16	51	40	40	83	12	5	286	247	533
Total in the Suburbs ....	347	923	848	418	1681	452	134	327	868	906	700	1692	316	72	4803	4881	9684
Total, City and Suburbs ..	1618	4454	4168	2638	10506	2772	943	1580	4456	4458	4431	9784	1661	455	27099	26825	53924

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

(26.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Social Condition.

NAME OF WARD OR SUBURB.	SOCIAL CONDITION.				TOTALS.		
	MALES.		FEMALES.				
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
Gipps Ward .....	1220	2246	1318	2078	3466	3396	6862
Brisbane Ward .....	1102	2127	1184	1807	3229	2991	6220
Bourke Ward .....	885	1841	932	1798	2726	2730	5456
Phillip Ward .....	2036	3925	2137	3502	5961	5639	11600
Macquarie Ward .....	807	1774	820	1596	2581	2416	4997
Cook Ward .....	1578	2755	1695	3077	4333	4772	9105
Total within the City ....	7628	14668	8086	13858	22296	21944	44240
Balmain .....	241	416	268	472	657	740	1397
Camperdown .....	85	176	93	149	261	242	503
Canterbury .....	85	180	88	120	265	208	473
Chippendale .....	77	117	79	114	194	193	387
The Glebe .....	272	475	304	524	747	828	1575
Newtown .....	171	291	176	287	462	463	925
O'Connell Town .....	108	172	120	160	280	280	560
Paddington .....	222	469	256	442	691	698	1389
Redfern .....	212	381	229	383	593	612	1205
St. Leonard's .....	137	230	141	229	367	370	737
Surry Hills .....	89	197	90	157	286	247	533
Total in the Suburbs ....	1699	3104	1844	3037	4803	4881	9684
Total, City and Suburbs ..	9327	17772	9930	16895	27099	26825	53924

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## CIVIL CONDITION.

(27.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Civil Condition.

NAME OF WARD OR  SUBURB.	CIVIL CONDITION.										TOTALS.		
	MALES.					FEMALES.							
	Free.		Bond.			Free.		Bond.					
	Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
Gipps Ward .....	3291	173	....	1	1	3311	85	....	....	....	3466	3396	6862
Brisbane Ward.....	2995	233	1	....	....	2893	98	....	....	....	3229	2991	6220
Bourke Ward .....	2539	183	2	2	....	2657	72	1	....	....	2726	2730	5456
Phillip Ward.....	5251	695	3	....	12	5372	264	....	....	3	5961	5639	11600
Macquarie Ward ....	2387	192	2	....	....	2355	61	....	....	....	2581	2416	4997
Cook Ward .....	4129	191	13	....	....	4704	68	....	....	....	4333	4772	9106
Total within the City ....	20592	1667	21	3	13	21292	648	1	....	3	22296	21944	44240
Balmain .....	635	20	2	....	....	733	6	1	....	....	657	740	1397
Camperdown .....	232	29	....	....	....	232	10	....	....	....	261	242	503
Canterbury .....	264	1	....	....	....	208	....	....	....	....	265	208	473
Chippendale .....	178	15	1	....	....	188	5	....	....	....	194	193	387
The Glebe .....	687	60	....	....	....	811	17	...	....	....	747	828	1575
Newtown .....	454	6	2	....	....	461	2	....	....	....	462	463	925
O'Connell Town .....	273	7	....	....	....	275	5	....	....	....	280	280	560
Paddington .....	671	19	....	....	1	692	6	....	....	....	691	698	1389
Redfern .....	575	18	....	....	....	605	7	....	...	....	593	612	1205
St. Leonard's .....	328	39	....	....	....	364	5	....	....	1	367	370	737
Surry Hills .....	271	15	....	....	....	245	2	....	....	....	286	247	533
Total in the Suburbs ....	4568	229	5	....	1	4814	65	1	....	1	4803	4881	9684
Total, City and Suburbs ..	25160	1896	26	3	14	26106	713	2	....	4	27099	26825	53924



# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## RELIGION.

(28.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Religion.

NAME OF WARD OR SUBURB.	RELIGION.								GENERAL TOTALS.
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Mahomedans and Pagans.	Other Persuasions.	
Gipps Ward .....	3416	617	286	312	2134	40	18	39	6862
Brisbane Ward .....	2733	456	366	410	2123	101	6	25	6220
Bourke Ward .....	2732	466	139	383	1578	115	9	34	5456
Phillip Ward .....	5093	1032	587	846	3828	157	3	54	11600
Macquarie Ward .....	2303	307	286	465	1473	157	5	1	4997
Cook Ward .....	4001	732	563	936	2781	39	13	40	9105
Total within the City ...	20278	3610	2227	3352	13917	609	54	193	44240
Balmain .....	725	120	79	253	203	4	1	12	1397
Camperdown .....	186	38	5	46	215	....	....	13	503
Canterbury .....	165	56	102	49	94	....	....	7	473
Chippendale .....	146	44	54	44	98	....	....	1	387
The Glebe .....	598	109	228	143	474	2	1	20	1575
Newtown .....	492	73	100	94	165	....	1	....	925
O'Connell Town .....	307	32	75	62	81	....	....	3	560
Paddington .....	657	219	60	72	356	1	....	24	1389
Redfern .....	460	89	140	220	275	1	8	12	1205
St. Leonard's .....	506	52	19	40	115	1	1	3	737
Surry Hills .....	226	31	43	79	141	....	10	3	533
Total in the Suburbs ....	4468	863	905	1102	2217	9	22	98	9684
Total, City and Suburbs ..	24746	4473	3132	4454	16134	618	76	291	53924

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## EDUCATION.

(29.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Education.

NAME OF WARD OR SUBURB.	EDUCATION.												TOTALS.		
	MALES.						FEMALES.						Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
	Under twenty-one years.			Above twenty-one years.			Under twenty-one years.			Above twenty-one years.					
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.			
Gipps Ward .....	782	224	575	291	99	1495	837	326	706	287	203	1037	3466	3396	6862
Brisbane Ward.....	628	223	553	227	133	1465	702	309	615	270	246	849	3229	2991	6220
Bourke Ward .....	461	146	560	107	64	1388	526	268	711	163	124	938	2726	2730	5456
Phillip Ward.....	1300	496	1012	441	323	2389	1309	692	1114	485	534	1505	5961	5639	11600
Macquarie Ward .....	421	152	625	70	68	1245	482	234	645	128	139	788	2581	2416	4997
Cook Ward .....	947	342	895	160	143	1846	1012	521	1115	264	303	1557	4333	4772	9105
Total within the City ....	4539	1583	4220	1296	830	9828	4868	2350	4906	1597	1549	6674	22296	21944	44240
Balmain .....	176	52	121	24	19	265	160	99	171	29	56	225	657	740	1397
Camperdown .....	66	31	43	17	8	96	67	37	37	18	23	60	261	242	503
Canterbury .....	73	20	46	17	14	95	58	32	33	20	13	52	265	208	473
Chippendale .....	44	26	31	9	7	77	49	30	30	10	27	47	194	193	387
The Glebe .....	223	61	127	46	27	263	224	76	186	52	64	226	747	828	1575
Newtown .....	102	48	74	44	29	165	104	46	107	37	62	107	462	463	925
O'Connell Town .....	67	23	52	13	18	107	74	26	53	15	28	84	280	280	560
Paddington .....	184	64	162	33	18	230	169	77	153	35	64	200	691	698	1389
Redfern .....	131	39	156	9	22	236	143	71	133	30	56	179	593	612	1205
St. Leonard's.....	71	33	57	23	18	165	63	46	100	15	37	109	367	370	737
Surry Hills .....	63	22	48	24	14	115	69	23	55	17	18	65	286	247	533
Total in the Suburbs ....	1200	419	917	259	194	1814	1180	563	1058	278	448	1354	4803	4881	9684
Total, City and Suburbs ..	5739	2002	5137	1555	1024	11642	6048	2913	5964	1875	1997	8028	27099	26825	53924

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## COUNTRY WHERE BORN.

(30.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Country Where Born.

NAME OF WARD OR SUBURB.	COUNTRY WHERE BORN.														TOTALS.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.							Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.			
Gipps Ward .....	1375	1006	10	575	265	76	159	1512	699	3	881	195	78	28	3466	3396	6862
Brisbane Ward .....	1255	1044	5	618	197	58	52	1372	610	7	799	145	36	22	3229	2991	6220
Bourke Ward .....	935	985	13	460	203	51	79	1023	672	11	814	136	47	27	2726	2730	5456
Phillip Ward .....	2405	1868	14	1199	354	51	70	2548	1198	11	1474	319	71	18	5961	5639	11600
Macquarie Ward .....	961	895	11	499	126	46	43	1046	570	7	650	90	36	17	2581	2416	4997
Cook Ward .....	1796	1316	17	821	238	89	56	1914	1147	17	1316	247	98	33	4333	4772	9105
Total within the City .....	8727	7114	70	4172	1383	371	459	9415	4896	56	5934	1132	366	145	22296	21944	44240
Balmain .....	292	227	..	56	49	16	17	346	184	..	144	51	12	3	657	740	1397
Camperdown .....	121	70	1	63	5	1	..	130	43	..	68	1	..	..	261	242	503
Canterbury .....	119	98	3	23	17	..	5	87	75	..	29	17	..	..	265	208	473
Chippendale .....	80	77	..	27	8	1	1	89	58	2	35	6	3	..	194	193	387
The Glebe .....	354	239	1	118	31	1	3	395	198	1	186	30	15	3	747	828	1575
Newtown .....	182	199	1	47	22	7	4	191	151	..	84	23	11	3	462	463	925
O'Connell Town .....	116	114	2	34	10	2	2	127	94	..	43	11	1	4	280	280	560
Paddington .....	346	148	1	139	44	11	2	290	134	2	197	55	17	3	691	698	1389
Redfern .....	237	207	1	100	22	9	17	248	202	2	129	15	13	3	593	612	1205
St. Leonard's .....	136	150	1	39	23	7	11	170	99	2	72	19	5	3	367	370	737
Surry Hills .....	105	96	1	46	20	6	12	111	68	..	50	9	7	2	286	247	533
Total in the Suburbs .....	2088	1625	12	692	251	61	74	2184	1306	9	1037	237	84	24	4803	4881	9684
Total, City and Suburbs .....	10815	8739	82	4864	1634	432	533	11599	6202	65	6971	1369	450	169	27099	26825	53924

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## OCCUPATION.

(31.) ABSTRACT of the Population in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Occupation.

NAME OF WARD OR SUBURB.	OCCUPATION.																	GENERAL TOTALS.
	Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture.	Agriculture.	GRAZING.		Horticulture.	Other Laborers.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Domestic Servants.		Clerical profession.	Legal profession.	Medical profession.	Other educated persons.	Alms-people, Pensioners, Paupers, &c.	All other occupations.	Residue of population.		
			Shepherds and Persons in the management of Sheep.	Stockmen and persons in the management of horses and cattle.				Male.	Female.									
Gipps Ward .....	958	7	5	1	4	285	27	104	360	7	7	10	101	3	668	4315	6862	
Brisbane Ward.....	900	4	25	5	8	300	258	114	273	14	1	11	119	5	405	3778	6220	
Bourke Ward .....	933	2	23	4	16	142	23	277	581	5	26	39	143	2	301	2939	5456	
Phillip Ward.....	1564	12	15	4	22	652	374	153	367	8	8	30	180	512	550	7149	11600	
Macquarie Ward .....	794	14	2	1	5	144	367	112	317	52	18	14	80	1	246	2830	4997	
Cook Ward .....	1269	8	10	6	39	358	53	169	596	8	32	21	251	5	347	5933	9105	
Total within the City ....	6418	47	80	21	94	1881	1102	929	2494	94	92	125	874	528	2517	26944	44240	
Balmain .....	144	2	..	..	..	34	6	27	97	6	7	2	67	2	72	931	1397	
Camperdown.....	54	2	..	..	1	47	8	12	9	..	..	..	3	..	24	343	503	
Canterbury .....	22	2	..	..	2	62	9	4	8	..	..	..	5	..	22	337	473	
Chippendale .....	46	..	..	..	2	24	8	4	6	..	..	..	5	..	25	267	387	
The Glebe .....	125	..	4	..	15	112	38	23	65	1	5	3	25	1	40	1118	1575	
Newtown ...	75	4	1	1	36	50	1	43	57	..	4	2	7	..	28	616	925	
O'Connell Town .....	61	..	..	..	3	45	11	7	14	1	2	..	10	..	30	376	560	
Paddington .....	74	1	..	1	19	68	61	26	60	2	8	1	28	2	47	991	1389	
Redfern .....	142	3	1	1	2	65	1	4	48	2	1	..	51	1	73	810	1205	
St. Leonard's.....	60	..	..	..	13	34	11	41	72	1	5	3	22	..	39	436	737	
Surry Hills .....	46	2	2	4	19	60	2	9	32	..	4	1	8	..	16	328	533	
Total in the Suburbs ....	849	16	8	7	112	601	156	200	468	13	36	12	231	6	416	6553	9684	
Total, City and Suburbs..	7267	63	88	28	206	2482	1258	1129	2962	107	128	137	1105	534	2933	33497	53924	

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## HOUSES.

(32.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the number of Houses and the Total number of Inhabitants in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, on the 1st March, 1851.

NAME OF WARD OR SUBURB.	HOUSES.									TOTAL INHABITANTS.
	Stone or Brick.	Wood.	Shingled.	Slated.	TOTAL.	Finished.	Unfinished.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	
Gipps Ward .....	1065	144	1128	80	1209	1191	18	1131	78	6862
Brisbane Ward .....	966	298	1201	51	1264	1241	23	1135	129	6220
Bourke Ward .....	797	104	776	125	901	891	10	827	74	5456
Phillip Ward .....	1925	537	2381	80	2462	2444	18	2139	323	11600
Macquarie Ward .....	773	112	795	90	885	882	3	826	59	4997
Cook Ward .....	1588	274	1753	72	1862	1762	100	1654	208	9105
Total within the City ....	7114	1469	8034	498	8583	8411	172	7712	871	44240
Balmain .....	192	127	311	6	319	282	37	271	48	1397
Camperdown .....	90	30	118	2	120	112	8	95	25	503
Canterbury .....	14	78	91	1	92	86	6	88	4	473
Chippendale .....	59	29	87	1	88	81	7	81	7	387
The Glebe .....	285	66	349	2	351	348	3	302	49	1575
Newtown .....	101	89	177	3	190	180	10	169	21	925
O'Connell Town .....	123	24	146	1	147	142	5	123	24	560
Paddington .....	221	100	314	1	321	312	9	266	55	1389
Redfern ..	175	100	253	22	275	253	22	240	35	1205
St. Leonard's .....	98	60	155	3	158	150	8	142	16	737
Surry Hills .....	55	51	98	6	106	98	8	89	17	533
Total in the Suburbs ....	1413	754	2099	48	2167	2044	123	1866	301	9684
Total, City and Suburbs..	8527	2223	10133	546	10750	10455	295	9578	1172	53924

### SEX AND AGE.

Total Urban Population exclusive of the Military and of Mariners on board vessels.

Total Urban Population exclusive of the Military and of Mariners on board vessels.	2883	7298	6691	1113	18300	4656	1473	2806	7284	7042	6512	15029	2477	666	4544	41816	87230
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# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

(34.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the several Cities, Towns, and Villages, and their Suburbs, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Social Condition.

CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	SOCIAL CONDITION.				TOTALS.		
	MALES.		FEMALES.		Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.			
Aberdeen	5	9	6	7	14	13	27
Ailsa	8	8	3	3	8	6	14
Appin	16	50	18	46	66	64	130
Armidale	87	242	87	140	329	227	556
Albury	83	180	79	100	263	179	442
Bathurst	367	845	393	647	1212	1040	2252
Brisbane, north, south, and Kangaroo Point.	356	870	338	533	1226	871	2097
Brisbane, east and west Suburbs	81	173	83	109	254	192	446
Braidwood	39	77	38	58	116	96	212
Boyd	4	9	4	4	13	8	21
Bowning	8	18	10	14	26	24	50
Bombalo	20	58	20	25	78	45	123
Berrima	39	64	38	51	103	89	192
Bungendore	8	27	7	21	35	28	63
Bungonia	16	22	17	12	38	29	67
Binalong	17	60	17	19	77	36	113
Camden	57	131	54	100	188	154	342
Campbelltown	86	180	94	173	266	267	533
Carcoar	47	113	53	90	160	143	303
Clarence Town	29	78	30	56	107	86	193
Cooma	8	17	8	14	25	22	47
Dalkeith	12	35	14	18	47	32	79
Dungog	44	110	46	86	154	132	286
Drayton	32	104	29	35	136	64	200
Dubbo	8	20	8	11	28	19	47
Eden	20	53	22	25	73	47	120
Emu	13	22	14	12	35	26	61
Gayndah	13	55	13	11	68	24	92
Gosford, east and west	E. 25 W. 17	37 27	25 18	29 33	62 44	54 51	116 95
Goulburn	260	573	248	437	833	685	1518
Grafton, north and south	N. 35 S. 21	93 48	28 20	37 37	128 69	65 57	193 126
Gundagai, north and south	N. 55 S. 10	129 40	58 10	80 15	184 50	138 25	322 75
Gunning	21	54	22	37	75	59	134
Hartley	13	26	18	31	39	49	88
Haydonton	29	52	29	30	81	59	140
Ipswich	165	365	170	232	530	402	932
Kelso	57	136	58	88	193	146	339
Kempsey	16	43	18	46	59	64	123
Kiama	33	72	33	61	105	94	199
Liverpool	71	135	74	112	206	186	392
Macquarie	75	186	81	177	261	258	519
Maitland, east and west	E. 184 W. 537	382 1109	179 555	354 930	566 1646	533 1485	1099 3131
Maryborough	45	179	45	30	224	75	299
Merriwa	20	46	22	35	66	57	123
Molong, west	4	17	5	6	21	11	32
Montefiores	29	71	31	51	100	82	182
Morpeth	130	260	130	214	390	344	734
Mudgee	47	114	49	82	161	131	292
Murrurundi	14	33	13	28	47	41	88
Muswellbrook	34	73	33	64	107	97	204
Narellan	15	23	16	17	38	33	71
Newcastle, City and Suburbs	C. 163 S. 59	409 141	154 61	279 74	572 200	433 135	1005 335
Nurea	10	36	11	18	46	29	75
Orange	8	9	6	5	17	11	28
Parramatta	644	1544	644	1296	2188	1940	4128
Paterson	13	35	13	25	48	38	86
Penrith	72	132	72	140	204	212	416
Picton	25	53	25	39	78	64	142
Pitt Town	30	81	31	68	111	99	210
Queanbeyan	70	143	67	92	213	159	372
Raymond Terrace	57	120	54	82	177	136	313
Richmond	118	276	120	222	394	342	736
Seaham	3	4	3	8	7	11	18
Scone	40	54	39	47	94	86	180
Singleton	88	227	104	211	315	315	630
St. Alban's	8	20	9	23	28	32	60
St. Aubin's	20	32	16	22	52	38	90
Stockton	25	71	25	45	96	70	166
Tamworth	46	120	44	44	166	88	254
Tumut	9	30	10	15	39	25	64
Warwick	43	124	46	54	167	100	267
Wagga, north and south	N. 9 S. 24	23 93	9 25	10 28	32 117	19 53	51 170
Warialda	9	14	7	15	23	22	45
Windsor	211	537	235	452	748	687	1435
Wollongong	83	180	78	160	263	238	501
Wollombi	20	37	21	27	57	48	105
Wee Waa	13	31	11	13	44	24	68
Wellington	5	14	5	5	19	10	29
Yass, north and south	N. 8 S. 99	16 247	8 101	13 161	24 346	21 262	45 608
Total Population in Country Towns	5509	12806	5585	9406	18315	14991	33306
Total Population in Sydney and Suburbs	9327	17772	9930	16895	27099	26825	53924
Total Urban Population exclusive of the Military and of Mariners on board vessels.	14836	30578	15515	26301	45414	41816	87230

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS.—1851.

## CIVIL CONDITION.

) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the several Cities, Towns, and Villages, and their Suburbs, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Civil Condition.

CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	CIVIL CONDITION.										TOTALS.		
	MALES.					FEMALES.							
	Free.		Bond.			Free.		Bond.					
	Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Born in the Colony, or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Holding Tickets of Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.			
Aden	10	4	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	14	13	27
Aden	6	2	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	8	6	14
Aden	48	18	...	...	...	56	8	...	...	...	66	64	130
Aden	216	104	7	2	...	210	16	1	...	...	329	227	556
Aden	205	58	...	...	...	164	15	...	...	...	263	179	442
Aden	881	318	13	...	...	963	76	1	...	...	1212	1040	2252
Aden	1047	129	45	5	...	847	24	...	...	...	1226	871	2097
Aden	221	30	3	...	...	188	3	1	...	...	254	192	446
Aden	82	32	2	...	...	86	10	...	...	...	116	96	212
Aden	10	2	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	13	8	21
Aden	16	10	...	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	26	24	50
Aden	57	17	4	...	...	42	3	...	...	...	78	45	123
Aden	79	23	1	...	...	82	7	...	...	...	103	89	192
Aden	24	11	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	35	28	63
Aden	33	6	...	...	...	28	1	...	...	...	38	29	67
Aden	55	15	7	...	...	33	3	...	...	...	77	36	113
Aden	172	16	...	...	...	152	2	...	...	...	188	154	342
Aden	193	72	1	...	...	237	30	...	...	...	266	267	533
Aden	108	50	2	...	...	134	9	...	...	...	160	143	303
Aden	87	20	...	...	...	83	3	...	...	...	107	86	193
Aden	23	2	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	25	22	47
Aden	35	11	1	...	...	31	1	...	...	...	47	32	79
Aden	122	30	2	...	...	123	9	...	...	...	154	132	286
Aden	73	42	21	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	136	64	200
Aden	24	4	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	28	19	47
Aden	63	6	4	...	...	45	2	...	...	...	73	47	120
Aden	27	8	...	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	35	26	61
Aden	39	22	7	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	68	24	92
Aden	51	10	1	...	...	49	5	...	...	...	62	54	116
Aden	35	9	...	...	...	49	2	...	...	...	44	51	95
Aden	587	227	19	...	...	642	43	...	...	...	833	685	1518
Aden	103	14	11	...	...	63	2	...	...	...	128	65	193
Aden	55	10	4	...	...	54	3	...	...	...	69	57	126
Aden	129	55	...	...	...	128	10	...	...	...	184	138	322
Aden	43	6	1	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	50	25	75
Aden	57	18	...	...	...	55	4	...	...	...	75	59	134
Aden	23	13	3	...	...	43	6	...	...	...	39	49	88
Aden	56	25	...	...	...	56	3	...	...	...	81	59	140
Aden	366	134	30	...	...	390	12	...	...	...	530	402	932
Aden	134	56	3	...	...	129	17	...	...	...	193	146	339
Aden	39	18	2	...	...	60	4	...	...	...	59	64	123
Aden	92	12	1	...	...	91	3	...	...	...	105	94	199
Aden	181	24	1	...	...	172	14	...	...	...	206	186	392
Aden	184	70	6	...	...	245	13	...	...	...	261	258	519
Aden	457	96	13	...	...	481	52	...	...	...	566	533	1099
Aden	1318	308	20	...	...	1387	97	1	...	...	1646	1485	3131
Aden	171	49	4	...	...	69	6	...	...	...	224	75	299
Aden	45	21	...	...	...	54	3	...	...	...	66	57	123
Aden	16	6	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	21	11	32
Aden	74	21	5	...	...	75	7	...	...	...	100	82	182
Aden	368	31	1	...	...	338	6	...	...	...	390	344	734
Aden	122	38	1	...	...	125	6	...	...	...	161	131	292
Aden	32	14	1	...	...	40	1	...	...	...	47	41	88
Aden	77	30	...	...	...	90	7	...	...	...	107	97	204
Aden	28	10	...	...	...	28	5	...	...	...	38	33	71
Aden	421	80	15	56	...	412	20	1	...	...	572	433	1005
Aden	175	22	3	...	...	133	2	...	...	...	200	135	335
Aden	22	22	2	...	...	25	4	...	...	...	46	29	75
Aden	8	7	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	17	11	28
Aden	1577	375	17	219	...	1720	184	4	32	...	2188	1940	4128
Aden	41	7	...	...	...	37	1	...	...	...	48	38	86
Aden	137	65	2	...	...	188	24	...	...	...	204	212	416
Aden	51	27	...	...	...	56	8	...	...	...	78	64	142
Aden	84	26	1	...	...	92	6	1	...	...	111	99	210
Aden	147	65	1	...	...	147	12	...	...	...	213	159	372
Aden	150	26	1	...	...	133	3	...	...	...	177	136	313
Aden	328	63	3	...	...	313	28	1	...	...	394	342	736
Aden	5	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	7	11	18
Aden	66	26	2	...	...	78	8	...	...	...	94	86	180
Aden	226	87	2	...	...	295	20	...	...	...	315	315	630
Aden	23	5	...	...	...	29	3	...	...	...	28	32	60
Aden	37	12	3	...	...	36	2	...	...	...	52	38	90
Aden	81	13	2	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	96	70	166
Aden	102	59	5	...	...	80	8	...	...	...	166	88	254
Aden	32	6	1	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	39	25	64
Aden	84	70	13	...	...	95	5	...	...	...	167	100	267
Aden	26	6	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	32	19	51
Aden	79	38	...	...	...	46	7	...	...	...	117	53	170
Aden	16	7	...	...	...	20	1	1	...	...	23	22	45
Aden	542	194	12	...	...	632	55	...	...	...	748	687	1435
Aden	213	43	7	...	...	230	8	...	...	...	263	238	501
Aden	41	16	...	...	...	47	1	...	...	...	57	48	105
Aden	24	19	1	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	44	24	68
Aden	10	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	19	10	29
Aden	14	9	1	...	...	19	2	...	...	...	24	21	45
Aden	246	97	2	1	...	228	33	1	...	...	346	262	608
Total Population in Country Towns	13797	3888	346	283	1	13937	1009	13	32	...	18315	14991	33306
Total Population in Sydney and Suburbs	25160	1896	26	3	14	26106	713	2	...	4	27099	26825	53924
Total Urban Population exclusive of the Military and of Mariners on board vessels.	38957	5784	372	286	15	40043	1722	15	32	4	46414	41816	87230



# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## RELIGION.

(36.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the several Cities, Towns, and Villages and their Suburbs, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Religion.

CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	RELIGION.								GENERAL TOTAL
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Mahomedans and Pagans.	Other Persuasions.	
Aberdeen	21	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
Ailsa	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Appin	39	9	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	
Armidale	291	71	1	2	186	4	.....	1	
Albury	230	58	8	9	130	6	.....	1	
Bathurst	887	191	330	7	821	12	2	2	
Brisbane, north, south, and Kangaroo Point.	814	215	129	185	606	7	132	9	
Brisbane, east and west Suburbs	151	46	58	83	101	.....	7	.....	
Braidwood	108	22	2	.....	79	1	.....	.....	
Boyd	13	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	
Bowning	15	.....	.....	13	22	.....	.....	.....	
Bombalo	73	18	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	
Berrima	130	9	2	.....	47	4	.....	.....	
Bungendore	18	2	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	
Bungonia	17	9	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	
Binalong	31	9	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	
Camden	200	20	76	15	31	.....	.....	.....	
Campbelltown	219	40	24	10	240	.....	.....	.....	
Carcoar	116	73	12	8	87	7	.....	.....	
Clarence Town	64	41	8	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	
Cooma	21	8	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	
Dalkeith	46	1	4	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	
Dungog	180	33	1	4	68	.....	.....	.....	
Drayton	116	20	.....	.....	63	.....	1	.....	
Dubbo	22	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	1	
Eden	76	15	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	
Emu	51	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	
Gayndah	40	15	1	3	31	1	1	.....	
Gosford, east and west	E. 84 W. 58	..... 2	..... .....	..... .....	32 35	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	
Goulburn	641	163	85	11	540	73	1	4	15
Grafton, north and south	N. 115 S. 66	17 31	1 .....	10 .....	50 29	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1 1
Gundagai, north and south	N. 168 S. 53	21 1	23 .....	7 1	103 20	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3 1
Gunning	82	8	17	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	1
Hartley	46	5	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	1
Haydonton	71	25	10	.....	33	.....	.....	1	1
Ipswich	391	112	21	42	361	1	2	2	9
Kelso	243	8	10	1	77	.....	.....	.....	3
Kempsey	76	21	.....	.....	25	.....	1	.....	1
Kiama	94	24	5	3	72	.....	.....	1	1
Liverpool	267	22	.....	2	99	.....	.....	2	2
Macquarie	318	71	27	4	90	9	.....	.....	4
Maitland, east and west	E. 618 W. 1498	89 285	35 350	22 43	335 874	..... 36	..... 5	..... 40	10 31
Maryborough	151	13	7	8	48	.....	70	2	2
Merriwa	55	1	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	1
Molong, west	22	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Montefiores	73	4	.....	6	97	1	.....	1	1
Morpeth	372	102	62	34	163	1	.....	.....	2
Mudgee	176	24	1	1	90	.....	.....	.....	1
Murrurundi	26	32	7	.....	13	10	.....	.....	2
Muswellbrook	160	30	5	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2
Narellan	66	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Newcastle, City and Suburbs	C. 571 S. 172	108 72	115 58	48 16	162 17	..... .....	1 .....	..... .....	16 3
Nurea	25	17	.....	1	32	.....	.....	.....	1
Orange	16	2	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Parramatta	2137	316	513	84	1039	18	2	14	41
Paterson	50	8	1	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	1
Penrith	287	15	5	.....	99	1	.....	9	4
Pictou	55	13	3	12	59	.....	.....	.....	1
Pitt Town	145	42	1	.....	20	.....	.....	2	2
Queanbeyan	195	4	26	10	119	18	.....	.....	3
Raymond Terrace	154	37	46	.....	75	.....	.....	1	3
Richmond	411	55	138	6	126	.....	.....	.....	2
Seaham	.....	1	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1
Scone	118	24	7	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	1
Singleton	337	63	20	.....	204	6	.....	.....	6
St. Alban's	22	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Aubin's	69	12	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	1
Stockton	93	53	2	1	17	.....	.....	.....	1
Tamworth	138	30	1	.....	72	10	.....	3	2
Tumut	22	2	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	1
Warwick	141	30	1	.....	94	.....	1	.....	2
Wagga, north and south	N. 41 S. 94	6 1	..... 21	..... 1	4 53	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1 1
Warialda	36	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1
Windsor	821	81	266	6	253	8	.....	.....	14
Wollongong	254	43	37	26	140	.....	.....	1	4
Wollombi	35	.....	15	1	54	.....	.....	.....	1
Wee Waa	52	10	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Wellington	14	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	1
Yass, north and south	N. 31 S. 263	..... 28	..... 3	..... 45	14 239	..... 20	..... .....	..... 10	6
Total Population in Country Towns	16790	3121	2618	792	9387	259	226	113	333
Total Population in Sydney and Suburbs	24746	4473	3132	4454	16134	618	76	291	539
Total Urban Population exclusive of the Military and of Mariners on board vessels.	41536	7594	5750	5246	25521	877	302	404	872

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## EDUCATION.

) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the several Cities, Towns, and Villages, and their Suburbs, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Education.

CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	EDUCATION.												TOTALS.			
	MALES.						FEMALES.						Males.	Females.	GENERAL TOTALS.	
	Under 21 years.			Above 21 years.			Under 21 years.			Above 21 years.						
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.				
erdeen	3	4	2	2		3	2	4	1	1		4	14	13	27	
sa	3	3			1	1	1	3		1	1		8	6	14	
pin	12	9	7	11	4	23	22	9	9	3	2	19	66	64	130	
midale	70	15	41	30	19	154	69	36	34	15	21	52	329	227	556	
bury	75	18	17	26	21	106	65	16	11	19	32	36	263	179	442	
thurst	267	83	172	105	84	501	282	127	190	81	96	264	1212	1040	2252	
abane, north, south, and Kangaroo Point.	201	88	169	198	74	496	187	125	170	69	59	261	1226	871	2097	
abane, east and west Suburbs	56	28	38	18	13	101	41	24	36	10	13	68	254	192	446	
idwood	23	9	12	14	8	50	29	11	16	6	13	21	116	96	212	
yd	5		1	1		6	2	1			1	4	13	8	21	
wning	4	4	4	2	3	9	6	4	4	3	4	3	26	24	50	
mbalo	20	7	6	19	1	25	11	10	6	6	2	10	78	45	123	
rima	27	6	15	12	6	37	26	10	14	13	7	19	103	89	192	
ngendore	6	5	2	3	5	14	8	6	5	1		8	35	28	63	
ngonia	9	2	9	1	4	13	5	2	4	3	5	10	38	29	67	
along	16	8	9	6	5	33	8	2	7	5		14	77	36	113	
nden	23	13	59	9	9	75	30	8	60	7	7	42	188	154	342	
mpbelltown	46	28	52	19	15	106	62	31	69	27	14	64	266	267	533	
roar	29	19	22	12	10	68	31	29	26	8	15	34	160	143	303	
rence Town	24	14	19		12	38	23	9	19	3	6	26	107	86	193	
oma	6	2	3	2	1	11	6	3	4	1	2	6	25	22	47	
lkeith	9	3	13	4	1	17	6	5	6	5	3	7	47	32	79	
ngog	31	20	25	7	10	61	40	21	27	7	12	25	154	132	286	
ayton	23	5	9	13	4	82	24	7	7	2	6	18	136	64	200	
lbo	9		2			17	5	1	4			3	6	28	19	47
en	21	3	8	3	1	37	12	3	10	3	5	14	73	47	120	
u	6	1	9	1	2	16	5	2	6	1	2	10	35	26	61	
yndah	13		1	9		45	10	1	3		3	7	68	24	92	
aford, east and west	E. 14	6	10	5	3	24	14	2	16	3	7	12	62	54	116	
	W. 8	3	8	6		19	13	6	11	2	1	18	44	51	95	
ulburn	132	65	147	67	74	348	152	93	156	33	68	183	833	685	1518	
afon, north and south	N. 11	7	16	9	3	82	26	6	9	4	4	16	128	65	193	
	S. 15	10	4	6	5	29	13	9	15	4	3	13	69	57	126	
ndagai, north and south	N. 47	21	22	16	14	64	43	16	28	11	8	32	184	138	322	
	S. 19	5	6	2	2	16	12	3	1	1	1	7	50	25	75	
anning	18	11	16	2	1	27	12	10	14	7	6	10	75	59	134	
rtley	8	3	3	3	8	14	10	3	19	8	2	7	39	49	88	
ydonton	13	5	15	2	3	43	15	7	10		11	16	81	59	140	
wich	108	27	62	40	8	285	132	32	69	30	20	119	530	402	932	
lso	36	24	34	20	8	71	27	28	34	10	17	30	193	146	339	
mpsey	7	3	13	5	3	28	13	13	20	1	4	13	59	64	123	
ma	24	10	17	8	3	43	28	10	18	5	2	31	105	94	199	
erpool	37	20	46	10	7	86	33	13	57	17	11	55	206	186	392	
quarie	38	19	61	21	8	114	38	20	102	5	12	81	261	258	519	
itland, east and west	E. 117	44	105	51	35	214	126	58	134	53	29	133	566	533	1099	
	W. 365	113	330	145	67	626	388	151	319	142	96	389	1646	1485	3131	
ryborough	20	5	12	88	10	89	12	5	15	10	11	22	224	75	299	
rrywa	11	11	10	9	3	22	14	10	10	8	6	9	66	57	123	
long, west	7	2	1	4		7	5		2			4	21	11	32	
ntefiores	20	16	9	3	3	49	26	16	3	3	13	21	100	82	182	
rpeth	70	59	67	6	29	160	43	75	87	6	32	101	390	344	734	
idgee	36	14	26	10	8	67	36	17	20	5	11	42	161	131	292	
ururundi	3	6	8	5	4	21	11	3	16	2		9	47	41	88	
swellbrook	14	7	17	17	4	48	17	9	33	3	8	27	107	97	204	
rellan	6	6	7	4	1	14	4	3	7	5	3	11	38	33	71	
wcastle, City and Suburbs	C. 113	51	96	61	22	229	97	49	95	27	17	148	572	433	1005	
	S. 57	22	29	21	16	55	37	17	20	8	15	38	200	135	335	
urea	4	3	4	14	2	19	7	2	9	2	5	4	46	29	75	
ange	1	1	1	3		11	3	1	3			4	17	11	28	
ramatta	346	180	471	305	126	760	351	241	498	235	143	472	2188	1940	4128	
erson	10	5	8	2	3	20	10	2	12		1	13	48	38	86	
nriith	42	17	35	14	6	90	53	28	52	18	13	48	204	212	416	
ston	16	8	13	7	6	28	16	6	15	4	2	21	78	64	142	
n Town	19	9	30	9	13	31	13	12	34	10	11	19	111	99	210	
eanbeyan	47	21	20	19	14	92	44	24	22	3	23	43	213	159	372	
ymond Terrace	32	12	42	16	3	72	30	17	35	7	14	33	177	136	313	
chmond	81	35	97	27	25	129	72	57	77	22	26	88	394	342	736	
sham	3	1				3	1	3	4	1	1	1	7	11	18	
one	17	10	12	12	1	42	24	10	15	15	4	18	94	86	180	
ugleton	69	26	72	28	9	111	77	37	88	22	12	79	315	315	630	
Alban's	7	1	9	3		8	14	1	6	5	1	5	28	32	60	
Aubin's	6	1	8	3	1	33	10	3	9	3		13	52	38	90	
ckton	24	11	16	2	5	38	22	19	3	2	5	19	96	70	166	
mworth	28	7	19	25	15	72	23	8	17	7	4	29	166	88	254	
mut	5	5	11	2	2	14	13	1	2	5	1	3	39	25	64	
arwick	24	9	16	15	10	93	37	6	13	12	5	27	167	100	267	
agga, north and south	N. 8	3	3	3	5	10	7	1	2	1	2	6	32	19	51	
	S. 23	12	8	12		62	10	8	12	3	3	17	117	53	170	
arialda	2		3		1	17	7	5	4		2	4	23	22	45	
indsor	137	67	154	85	32	273	158	83	164	63	66	153	748	687	1435	
ollongong	48	26	50	17	14	108	54	22	59	14	24	65	263	238	501	
ollombi	13	2	7	8	4	23	12	4	14	6	3	9	57	48	105	
ee Waa	5	3	3	8	4	21	8		6	3	1	6	44	24	68	
ellington	3	1	1	7	3	4	3	3		2		2	19	10	29	
ss, north and south	N. 6		3	6		9	7	5	1	4	3	1	24	21	45	
	S. 86	20	57	28	14	141	70	33	48	35	16	60	346	262	608	
tal Population in Country Towns	3523	1488	3096	1852	983	7373	3571	1836	3312	1217	1144	3911	18315	14991	33306	
tal Population in Sydney and Suburbs	5739	2002	5137	1555	1024	11642	6048	2913	5964	1875	1997	8028	27099	26825	53924	
tal Urban Population exclusive of the Military and of Mariners on board vessels.	9262	3490	8233	3407	2007	19015	9619	4749	9276	3092	3141	11939	45414	41816	87230	

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## COUNTRY WHERE BORN.

(38.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the several Cities, Towns, and Villages, and Suburbs, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Country Where Born.

CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	COUNTRY WHERE BORN.												TOTAL.			
	MALES.						FEMALES.									
	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.	In the Colony.	In England.	In Wales.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.			In other British Dominions.	In Foreign Countries.
Aberdeen	9	5						7	2		4				14	
Ailsa	4	3		1				3	2		1				8	
Appin	29	23		12	2			37	8		15	4			66	
Armidale	105	111		95	13	5		115	38		66	5	3		329	21
Albury	105	98	2	37	18	3		89	30		45	10	5		263	17
Bathurst	461	445	6	235	50	6	9	465	226		286	39	6	15	1212	104
Brisbane, north, south, and Kangaroo Point.	284	436	5	231	113	12	145	266	251	4	276	60	6	8	1226	87
Brisbane, east and west Suburbs	58	127		39	25	5		47	86		38	16	4	1	254	19
Braidwood	37	43		22	13	1		50	18		25	3			116	9
Boyd	4	8		1				2	3		2	1			13	3
Bowning	11	8		5	2			16	3		4	1			26	2
Bombalo	33	19		14	11		1	30	3		9	3			78	4
Berrima	54	32		13		2	2	52	14	1	20	1	1		103	8
Bungendore	15	11		8	1			18	3		6	1			35	2
Bungonia	16	3		17	1		1	11	5		11	2			38	2
Binalong	32	16		25	4			16	2		14	4			77	3
Camden	78	76		23	9	1	1	79	54		16	4		1	188	15
Campbelltown	120	73		63	6	3	1	166	36		59	6			266	26
Carcoar	61	61	1	22	15			70	30		32	11			160	14
Clarence Town	48	23		24	12			48	13		17	7	1		107	8
Cooma	9	3		11	2			12	3		6	1			25	2
Dalkeith	21	13		11	1	1		13	2		16		1		47	3
Dungog	63	49		28	10	4		71	26		24	9	2		154	13
Drayton	32	65	2	30	6	1		30	10		19	5			136	6
Dubbo	11	7		5	2	3		12	2		5				28	1
Eden	30	23		7	7	5	1	26	5		10	4	1	1	73	4
Emu	17	14		4				12	12		1	1			35	2
Gayndah	7	37		12	9	2	1	5	7		7	5			68	2
Gosford, east and west	E. 33	15	1	9	2	2		28	6	1	17	1		1	62	5
	W. 17	11		13	3			29	7		10	5			44	5
Goulburn	294	280	5	186	40	9	19	300	146	2	176	53	5	3	833	68
Grafton, north and south	N. 34	45		31	13	2	3	31	16		16	1		1	128	6
	S. 22	24		10	9	4		27	9	1	13	4	3		69	5
Gundagai, north and south	N. 80	58		32	12	1	1	72	30		31	5			184	13
	S. 23	15	1	11				13	6		5	1			50	2
Gunning	45	22		6	2			37	10		10	2			75	5
Hartley	14	14	1	8	1		1	24	5		15	1	4		39	4
Haydonton	31	28		15	6	1		25	13		16	4	1		81	5
Ipswich	153	180		137	40	9	11	147	67		154	27	7		530	40
Kelso	75	81	1	23	5	5	3	72	32		31	3	5	3	193	14
Kempsey	23	21		6	6		3	40	10		11	2		1	59	6
Kiama	37	28	1	31	7	1		48	10	1	30	4	1		105	9
Liverpool	112	56	2	26	8	1	1	102	39		33	12			206	18
Macquarie	99	96	1	39	23	2	1	125	73	3	36	12	5	4	261	25
Maitland, east and west	E. 225	166		123	37	6	9	254	111		122	26	7	13	566	53
	W. 691	564	5	267	85	20	14	730	350	3	294	78	17	13	1646	148
Maryborough	34	80		29	9	1	71	25	25		21	3			224	7
Merriwa	33	14		19				35	7		15				66	5
Molong, west	10	8	1		2			6	2		3				21	1
Montefiores	38	32		24	4	1	1	49	10		23				100	8
Morpeth	170	111		66	32	6	5	156	80		72	25	5	6	390	34
Mudgee	75	40	2	36	6		2	71	17		35	8			161	13
Murrurundi	13	17		8	8		1	18	5		10	6	2		47	4
Muswellbrook	42	50		7	6	2		55	26		10	5	1		107	9
Narellan	17	16		1	3		1	14	13		3	1	2		38	3
Newcastle, City and Suburbs	C. 223	204	4	70	47	7	17	196	108		86	31	4	8	572	43
	S. 78	84	9	10	18	1		49	42	9	11	21	3		200	13
Nurca	11	11	1	20	2		1	12	2		10	4	1		46	2
Orange	1	8		7	1			3	4		4				17	1
Parramatta	966	748	6	344	66	29	29	968	428	4	432	67	25	16	2188	194
Paterson	19	19		7			3	19	9		5	5			48	3
Penrith	82	84		27	6	4	1	146	30		32	4			204	21
Pictou	32	26	1	13	3		3	37	13		13	1			78	6
Pitt Town	76	24		7	4			77	11		7	3	1		111	9
Queanbeyan	81	82	1	45	2	2		83	40		32	2	2		213	15
Raymond Terrace	74	58		29	14	1	1	67	36		23	9	1		177	13
Richmond	234	107	1	44	4	3	1	241	55		37	5	2	2	394	34
Seaham	5	2						7			4				7	1
Scone	36	35		15	8			40	25		18	3			94	8
Singleton	159	93	1	52	9	1		187	54		58	14	2		315	31
St. Alban's	18	7		3				23	3		6				28	3
St. Aubin's	13	33		5	1			23	9		6				52	3
Stockton	27	37		12	16	3	1	33	19		1	16		1	96	7
Tamworth	48	69		31	12	1	5	38	20		20	7	3		166	8
Tumut	18	7		14				17	1		7				39	2
Warwick	41	66		39	15	2	4	50	19		23	7	1		167	10
Wagga, north and south	N. 12	13		3	2		2	8	7		2	2			32	1
	S. 44	54		12	2	1	4	23	16		12	1		1	117	5
Warrilda	4	11		5	3			14	5		1	2			23	2
Windsor	384	238	1	81	32	8	4	449	120		88	21	8	1	748	68
Wollongong	113	97		43	8		2	105	46		81	4	1	1	263	23
Wollombi	23	14		17	1	1	1	28	4		14	1		1	57	4
Wee Waa	16	21		4	2	1		13	5		3	3			44	2
Wellington	5	7		7				5	1		3			1	19	1
Yass, north and south	N. 6	11		7				9	3		8	1			24	2
	S. 158	94	5	65	20	3	1	129	39		77	14	2	1	346	26
Total Population in Country Towns	7201	6268	67	3196	997	194	392	7400	3193	32	3370	740	152	104	18315	14991
Total Population in Sydney and Suburbs	10815	8739	82	4864	1634	432	533	11599	6202	65	6971	1369	450	169	27099	26825
Total Urban Population exclusive of the Military and of Mariners on board vessels.	18016	15007	149	8060	2631	626	925	18999	9395	97	10341	2109	602	273	46114	41816

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## OCCUPATION.

9.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population in the several Cities, Towns, and Villages, and their Suburbs, on the 1st March, 1851, classified with reference to Occupation.

CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	OCCUPATION.																GENERAL TOTALS.
	Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture.	Agriculture.	GRAZING.		Horticulture.	Other Laborers.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Domestic Servants.		Clerical profession.	Legal profession.	Medical profession.	Other educated persons.	Alms-people, Pensioners, Paupers, &c.	All other occupations.	Residue of population.	
			Shepherds and Persons in the management of Sheep.	Stockmen & persons in the management of horses & cattle.				Male.	Female.								
Aberdeen	2			1		1	1									22	27
Ailsa			1				1									12	14
Appin	16	3		3		5	7		7	1		1	2	1	3	81	130
Armidale	40	13		1	2	25	74	23	14	1		2	3		26	332	556
Albury		21	1	1		57	24	26	15	1	1	3	7		20	265	442
Bathurst	135	12	19	12	4	132	207	85	124	6	8	6	25	1	128	1348	2252
Brisbane, north, south, and Kangaroo Point.	152	8	152	35	4	165	192	51	114	11	7	11	30	5	55	1105	2097
Brisbane, east and west Suburbs	6	18	4	7	9	40	52	1	15				6		8	280	446
Braidwood	16	5	2		3	9	22	10	4	2		1	3		3	132	212
Boyd	4					1	1		1						1	13	21
Bowning	3				1	2	8		1				1			34	50
Bombalo	3	1	10	11		1	12	6	4			1	2	1	2	69	123
Berrima	11	2		1	1	8	24	11	9	1		2	3		5	114	192
Bungendore	5			1		4	9	2	2						6	34	63
Bungonia	12	4		3				5	4						2	46	67
Binalong	19	1	1	5		4		5	4		2		4		9	59	113
Camden	43	15	1	4		25	18	1	9	1		2	8			215	342
Campbelltown	88	11	2	4	1	14	31	15	27	5		2	8	1	11	313	533
Carcoar	36	1	2	3		25	21	18	14	1		2	3		13	164	303
Clarence Town	18	3		1		19	15	6	3				2		1	125	193
Cooma	2					2	8								3	32	47
Dalkeith	3		2			7	6	2	1				2		3	53	79
Dungog	36	4			1	18	13	3	4			2	10	1	1	193	286
Drayton	16	3	1		1	23	32	14	3	1		1	4	2	6	93	200
Dubbo	5		2			4	2	1	1				2		4	26	47
Eden	10	2	1	1	1	5	11	9	2				2		12	64	120
Emu	4		1			7	11	2							3	33	61
Gayndah	10		1			27	7	9	2			1	1	1	5	28	92
Gosford, east and west	E. 7 W. 4	2				10	9	2	1			2	2			81	116
Goulburn	307	16	12	24	4	74	46	38	92	4	3	10	25	45	31	787	1518
Grafton, north and south	N. 37 S. 23	3	2	5		40	3	7	5	1		1	1		4	84	193
Gundagai, north and south	N. 17 S. 8	1	4	17		15	31	8	13			1	4		12	199	322
Gunning	8	3		1	1	5	7	2	1	1			1		2	46	75
Hartley	9			1		2		4	5				3		12	52	88
Haydonton	4	1	6			9	12	7	5			2	2		6	86	140
Ipswich	104		9	5	4	114	50	42	55	3	1	6	9		14	516	932
Kelso	18	2	4	7	1	34	23	10	13				5		14	208	339
Kempsey	9	9		2		6	11	4	3			1	1		2	75	123
Kiama	25	13				13	5	4	9	2			3		1	124	199
Liverpool	33	3			1	10	32	7	21	2		2	8		25	247	392
Macquarie	41		1	4	11	42	20	8	16	2		5	7	3	46	313	519
Maitland, east and west	E. 142 W. 609	17	1	16	8	38	12	39	47	4	5	4	21	4	25	739	1099
Maryborough	39		45	2		80	11	12	8			1	2		2	97	299
Merriwa	4					13	13	1	2				3		2	85	123
Molong, west		1	1	4		1	2						1		2	20	32
Montefiores	15		9	4		8	21	2	3				5		5	110	182
Morpeth	55	12	2	2	1	58	92	12	31	2	1	2	11		45	408	734
Mudgee	12	1	2	1	2	31	18	12	11	1		1	7	2	6	185	292
Murrurundi	8					2	4	2	3				1		13	55	88
Muswellbrook	7		1	5		13	13	15	11	2			7	1	9	120	204
Narellan	13			1		3	5						3		1	45	71
Newcastle, City and Suburbs	C. 61 S. 1	2	4	4	1	109	93	21	54	3	1	3	8		71	570	1005
Nurea	5		16			82	10	3	5			1	1		3	229	335
Orange	2					8	6	3	2							35	75
Parramatta	341	21	11	6	23	273	265	49	157	11	4	10	68	2	403	2484	4128
Paterson	11	1				1	5	3	4	1		1	1		9	49	86
Penrith	23	7		3	1	18	42	11	24	2		3	3		24	255	416
Pictou	12	4			1	7	17	3	5				3		5	85	142
Pitt Town	6	23	1			11	9	1	7	2			3		5	142	210
Queanbeyan	18	1		2	1	14	36	19	12	3	1	1	2		29	233	372
Raymond Terrace	44	19	5	3		3	24	6	8	1		2	4	1	2	191	313
Richmond	104	33	1	1	3	33	36	10	27	1		4	13		27	443	736
Seaham	4							1								13	18
Scone	8		2	5		9	15	9	5	2		2	3	1	5	114	180
Singleton	82		2		1	21	26	26	28	3	1	1	11	3	10	415	630
St. Alban's	6					1		2					1		1	49	60
St. Aubin's	15		1	5		2	10	4	2							51	90
Stockton	1				1	5	42	1	1						5	110	166
Tamworth	7		2	7		48	29	9	5	1		1	10			135	254
Tumut	3					4	4		1				2		5	45	64
Warwick	10		3	19	2	31	31	11	8				4	1	9	138	267
Wagga, north and south	N. 1 S. 10	1				10	11	1	2						25	51	
Warialda	1			3		24	36	6	5			1	4		3	81	170
Windsor	155	26	3	12	6	33	152	29	63	5	7	7	23	42	66	806	1435
Wollongong	61	8	3			23	28	17	28	3		4	11		9	306	501
Wollombi	13	3	1			13	2	1	2	1		1	2			66	105
Wee Waa	2		9	12		2	3	2	4				1		3	30	68
Wellington	3		9			1	3	1	1						1	10	29
Yass, north and south	N. 50 S. 2		6	13	1	11	6	20	24	3	1	3	11	2	32	347	608
Total Population in Country Towns	3313	401	381	297	103	2206	2284	899	1357	105	46	132	511	124	1455	19692	33306
Total Population in Sydney and Suburbs	7267	63	88	28	206	2482	1258	1129	2962	107	128	137	1105	534	2933	33497	53924
Total Urban Population exclusive of the Military and of Mariners on board vessels.)	10580	464	469	325	309	4688	3542	2028	4319	212	174	269	1616	658	4388	53189	87230

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## HOUSES.

40.) ABSTRACT of the Returns of the number of Houses, and the Total number of Inhabitants in the several Cities, Towns, and Villages, and their Suburbs, on the 1st March, 1851.

CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	HOUSES.								TOTAL INHABITANTS.	
	Stone or Brick.	Wood.	Shingled.	Slated.	TOTAL.	Finished.	Unfinished.	Inhabited.		Uninhabited.
Aberdeen .....	..	5	3	..	5	4	1	5	..	27
Ailsa .....	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	14
Appin .....	4	22	25	..	26	26	..	26	..	130
Armidale .....	11	88	36	..	99	84	15	98	1	556
Albury .....	25	54	26	..	81	79	2	81	..	442
Bathurst .....	377	38	400	..	417	400	17	404	13	2252
Brisbane, north, south, and Kangaroo Point.	82	261	337	..	343	319	24	324	19	2097
Brisbane, east and west Suburbs .....	14	67	74	..	81	56	25	81	..	446
Braidwood .....	22	25	35	..	47	46	1	47	..	212
Boyd .....	6	14	17	1	20	18	2	5	15	21
Bowning .....	5	5	7	..	10	10	..	10	..	50
Bombalo .....	..	16	2	..	16	15	1	16	..	123
Berrima .....	16	20	29	..	36	36	..	36	..	192
Bungendore .....	3	6	5	..	9	9	..	9	..	63
Bungonia .....	2	15	11	..	17	13	4	17	..	67
Binalong .....	4	14	4	..	19	16	3	18	1	113
Camden .....	34	24	49	1	58	56	2	58	..	342
Campbelltown .....	64	42	104	..	106	99	7	106	..	533
Carcoar .....	19	32	30	..	51	50	1	51	..	303
Clarence Town .....	8	22	25	..	30	28	2	30	..	193
Cooma .....	..	9	..	..	9	9	..	9	..	47
Dalkeith .....	..	19	8	..	19	18	1	19	..	79
Dungog .....	5	42	38	..	47	39	8	47	..	286
Drayton .....	..	35	12	..	36	32	4	36	..	200
Dubbo .....	..	8	3	..	8	7	1	8	..	47
Eden .....	3	20	12	..	25	24	1	25	..	120
Emu .....	1	9	6	..	10	9	1	10	..	61
Gayndah .....	..	12	3	..	12	9	3	11	1	92
Gosford, east and west .....	{ E. 2	23	22	..	25	24	1	25	..	116
..	{ W. 3	14	14	..	17	17	..	17	..	95
Goulburn .....	214	82	239	..	296	283	13	251	45	1518
Grafton, north and south .....	{ N. 30	30	..	..	30	30	..	30	..	193
..	{ S. 25	22	..	..	25	22	3	25	..	126
Gundagai, north and south .....	{ N. 12	50	27	..	62	42	20	61	1	322
..	{ S. 11	3	..	..	11	11	..	11	..	75
Gunning .....	11	11	17	..	22	22	..	22	..	134
Hartley .....	7	6	10	..	13	11	2	13	..	88
Haydonton .....	6	21	11	..	27	23	4	27	..	140
Ipswich .....	12	144	146	..	156	142	14	156	..	932
Kelso .....	51	5	56	..	56	52	4	52	4	339
Kempsey .....	..	22	13	..	22	22	..	22	..	123
Kiama .....	4	29	28	..	39	28	11	39	..	199
Liverpool .....	90	28	113	..	118	113	5	83	35	392
Macquarie .....	94	32	121	..	126	120	6	107	19	519
Maitland, east and west .....	{ E. 120	70	189	1	190	181	9	183	7	1099
..	{ W. 290	362	627	1	652	631	21	591	61	3131
Maryborough .....	..	45	45	..	45	38	7	45	..	299
Merriwa .....	..	23	12	..	23	19	4	23	..	123
Molong, west .....	..	7	1	..	7	7	..	7	..	32
Montefiores .....	5	28	5	..	33	32	1	33	..	182
Morpeth .....	54	129	174	1	183	180	3	181	2	734
Mudgee .....	19	29	24	..	48	44	4	48	..	292
Murrurundi .....	4	9	5	..	13	12	1	13	..	88
Muswellbrook .....	16	29	45	..	45	45	..	45	..	204
Narellan .....	8	5	13	..	13	13	..	13	..	71
Newcastle, City and Suburbs .....	{ C. 92	61	152	1	153	151	2	153	..	1005
..	{ S. 43	16	46	..	59	56	3	59	..	335
Nurea .....	3	6	3	..	9	9	..	9	..	75
Orange .....	3	4	4	..	7	7	..	7	..	28
Parramatta .....	451	355	766	28	808	732	76	712	96	4128
Paterson .....	7	9	16	..	16	16	..	16	..	86
Penrith .....	27	45	52	..	72	69	3	72	..	416
Pictou .....	7	22	29	..	29	28	1	29	..	142
Pitt Town .....	8	40	42	..	48	44	4	39	9	210
Queanbeyan .....	35	35	44	..	70	70	..	70	..	372
Raymond Terrace .....	10	50	58	..	60	59	1	60	..	313
Richmond .....	72	49	121	..	121	121	..	121	..	736
Seaham .....	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	18
Seone .....	10	27	37	..	37	35	2	37	..	180
Singleton .....	50	62	108	..	112	111	1	112	..	630
St. Alban's .....	2	9	8	..	11	8	3	11	..	60
St. Aubin's .....	8	8	16	..	16	16	..	16	..	90
Stockton .....	29	8	32	..	37	37	..	34	3	166
Tamworth .....	7	36	8	..	44	40	4	44	..	254
Tumut .....	..	8	1	..	8	5	3	8	..	64
Warwick .....	..	37	13	..	37	32	5	37	..	267
Wagga, north and south .....	{ N. 1	5	1	5	6	5	1	5	1	51
..	{ S. 3	18	5	16	21	20	1	20	1	170
Warialda .....	..	9	2	..	10	9	1	10	..	45
Windsor .....	288	95	380	..	383	382	1	285	98	1435
Wollongong .....	68	27	94	..	95	95	..	95	..	501
Wollombi .....	..	25	17	..	25	24	1	25	..	105
Wee Waa .....	..	10	2	..	13	11	2	13	..	68
Wellington .....	1	3	2	..	4	4	..	4	..	29
Yass, north and south .....	{ N. 8	1	..	..	8	8	..	7	1	45
..	{ S. 37	121	107	..	158	158	..	121	37	608
Total Population in Country Towns .....	2989	3107	5493	55	6417	6043	374	5947	470	33306
Total Population in Sydney and Suburbs .....	8527	2223	10133	546	10750	10455	295	9578	1172	53924
Total Urban Population exclusive of the Military and of Mariners on board vessels. )	11516	5630	15616	601	17167	16498	669	15525	1642	87230

# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## AREAS.

41.) A TABLE shewing the proportion of the Areas of Counties and Commissioners' Districts, to the number of Inhabitants.

NAME OF COUNTY OR COMMISSIONER'S DISTRICT.	Population in each Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Average proportion of Persons to one Square Mile.
Argyle.....	5,465	1,591	3.43
Bathurst.....	6,405	1,860	3.44
Bligh, County.....	1,004	1,683	0.60
Brisbane.....	1,738	2,344	0.74
Camden.....	9,668	2,188	4.41
Cook.....	8,541	2,665	1.33
Cumberland.....	81,114	1,445	56.13
Durham.....	7,928	2,117	3.74
Georgiana.....	1,525	1,924	0.79
Gloucester.....	8,149	2,930	1.07
Hunter.....	1,063	2,056	0.52
King.....	2,505	1,781	1.41
Macquarie.....	1,637	2,220	0.74
Murray.....	8,886	2,248	1.73
Northumberland.....	15,207	2,342	6.49
Phillip.....	674	1,618	0.42
Roxburgh.....	2,588	1,519	1.67
St. Vincent.....	2,572	2,667	0.96
Wellington, County.....	1,609	1,656	0.97
Westmoreland.....	1,541	1,592	0.97
OLD COUNTIES.....	154,759	40,446	3.83
Stanley.....	4,787	5,460	0.88
SETTLED DISTRICTS.....	159,546	45,906	3.48
Bligh, District.....	1,291	13,020	0.10
Clarence.....	1,721	9,760	0.18
Darling Downs.....	2,178	25,640	0.08
Lachlan.....	2,892	22,800	0.13
Liverpool Plains.....	2,385	16,901	0.14
MacLeay.....	391	3,180	0.12
Maneroo.....	3,689	8,335	0.44
Moreton.....	272	2,460	0.11
Morumbidgee.....	4,671	26,897	0.17
New England.....	4,197	13,100	0.32
Wellington, District.....	1,512	16,695	0.09
Burnett.....	852	7,050	0.12
Maranoa.....	85	12,815	0.01
Wide Bay.....	406	5,255	0.08
Western Lower Darling.....	132	80,690	0.01
Eastern Lower Darling.....	291		
Gwydir.....	737	11,075	0.07
SQUATTING DISTRICTS.....	27,697	275,673	0.10
TOTAL OF THE COLONY.....	187,243	321,579	0.58



(No. 42.)

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# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

## DETAILED EDUCATIONAL ABSTRACT.

### SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

(No. 43.)

WARD OR SUBURB.	MALES.										FEMALES.										TOTALS.												
	Under four years of age.			Four and under seven.			Seven and under fourteen.			Fourteen and under twenty-one.			Above twenty-one years.																				
	Under four years of age.			Four and under seven.			Seven and under fourteen.			Fourteen and under twenty-one.			Above twenty-one years.																				
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.															
Gipps Ward .....	456	3	2	211	91	30	97	117	270	18	13	273	291	99	1495	429	7	2	240	87	26	102	140	297	381	287	203	1037	3466	3396	6862		
Brisbane Ward .....	360	2	1	199	88	13	54	119	262	15	14	277	227	133	1465	389	..	2	196	82	10	61	143	267	336	270	246	849	3229	2991	6220		
Bourke Ward .....	249	1	1	153	66	19	42	73	260	17	16	280	107	64	1388	288	4	..	120	56	15	48	111	275	421	163	124	938	2726	2730	5456		
Phillip Ward .....	770	6	1	363	177	29	131	285	485	36	28	497	441	323	2389	716	7	..	365	200	33	132	339	501	580	485	534	1505	5961	5639	11600		
Macquarie Ward .....	240	2	..	136	67	15	39	77	257	6	6	343	70	68	1245	270	2	2	125	75	19	45	85	230	42	72	394	128	788	2581	2416	4997	
Cook Ward .....	610	8	1	253	148	41	66	172	504	18	14	349	160	143	1846	613	4	1	261	161	34	74	224	478	64	132	602	303	1557	4333	4772	9105	
City .....	2685	22	6	1315	627	147	429	843	2048	110	91	2019	1296	830	9828	2705	24	7	1307	661	137	462	1042	2048	394	623	2714	1597	1549	32296	21944	44240	
Balmain .....	108	1	..	50	25	4	7	23	69	11	3	48	24	19	265	103	..	..	34	28	6	7	42	83	16	29	82	29	56	657	740	1397	
Camperdown .....	37	..	..	21	7	1	8	20	23	..	4	19	17	8	96	37	..	..	22	11	..	8	17	22	..	9	15	18	23	60	261	242	503
Canterbury .....	61	..	..	16	7	1	6	13	27	..	..	18	17	14	95	35	1	..	17	12	3	4	14	13	2	5	17	20	13	52	265	208	473
Chippendale .....	35	..	..	7	13	..	2	12	24	..	1	7	9	7	77	25	..	..	14	14	1	8	12	16	2	4	13	10	27	47	194	193	387
The Glebe .....	122	..	..	74	21	2	21	35	74	6	5	51	46	27	263	107	..	..	76	21	5	27	42	104	14	13	77	52	64	226	747	828	1575
Newtown .....	53	..	..	27	18	1	14	22	43	8	8	30	44	29	165	56	..	..	27	11	1	12	28	49	9	7	57	37	62	107	463	925	1488
O'Connell Town .....	36	..	..	23	9	5	8	14	28	..	..	19	13	18	107	46	1	..	19	6	1	8	15	26	1	4	26	15	28	84	280	280	560
Paddington .....	106	2	1	62	25	13	14	34	97	2	3	51	33	18	230	97	1	..	41	22	3	16	39	71	15	15	79	35	64	200	691	698	1389
Redfern .....	84	1	..	33	19	7	12	17	93	2	2	56	9	22	236	95	3	..	35	18	6	7	36	67	6	14	60	30	56	179	593	612	1205
St. Leonard's .....	43	..	..	17	12	3	5	17	26	6	4	28	23	18	165	30	1	..	23	9	4	7	23	43	3	13	53	15	37	109	367	370	737
Surry Hills .....	35	..	..	21	10	1	6	10	24	1	2	23	24	14	115	41	..	..	15	8	3	5	7	28	8	8	24	17	18	65	286	247	533
Suburbs .....	710	4	1	351	166	38	103	217	528	36	32	350	259	194	1814	672	7	..	323	160	33	109	275	522	76	121	503	278	448	4803	4881	9684	
City and Suburbs .....	3395	26	7	1666	793	185	532	1060	2576	146	123	2369	1555	1024	11642	3377	31	7	1630	821	170	571	1317	2570	470	744	3217	1875	1997	27099	26825	53924	



Kiana	11	3	6	13	1	164	1308	1852	983	7873	3024	75	7	1029	714	205	980	679	1625	238	368	1475	1217	1144	3911	18315	14991	33306			
Liverpool	25	3	6	28	1	3	3	10	21	86	17	3	9	6	12	7	3	1	2	4	3	3	23	17	11	55	206	186	392		
Macquarie	35	3	6	32	1	3	3	20	31	114	32	9	6	7	13	7	3	1	2	4	3	3	23	17	11	55	206	186	392		
Maitland	247	9	65	246	20	19	172	196	102	840	246	9	170	71	71	33	62	42	221	27	44	200	195	125	523	2212	2018	4230	516		
Maryborough	6	1	7	4	..	..	6	88	10	89	5	..	4	6	7	3	..	2	10	2	..	..	8	6	9	21	66	57	123		
Merrivale	5	..	1	4	..	..	6	9	32	7	5	..	2	2	7	8	2	6	3	..	..	2	..	3	13	21	100	82	182		
Molong (west)	6	..	1	7	..	..	..	4	19	33	17	..	2	8	22	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Montefiore	17	1	3	35	1	3	31	5	29	160	37	8	7	22	10	10	4	32	13	1	13	50	6	3	21	100	82	182	..		
Morpeth	62	4	98	16	..	..	3	10	8	67	21	..	10	10	10	10	1	3	13	1	4	6	5	11	42	101	324	731	..		
Mudge	22	1	1	16	..	..	8	10	4	21	9	..	5	5	3	3	4	3	13	2	6	6	5	11	42	101	324	731	..		
Murrumbidgee	10	3	4	11	..	..	..	5	4	14	10	..	5	5	3	3	2	3	21	1	1	6	2	3	8	27	107	97	33		
Muswellbrook	3	3	1	11	..	..	6	17	4	14	10	..	5	5	3	3	2	3	21	1	1	6	2	3	8	27	107	97	33		
Narellan	11	..	2	11	..	..	..	4	1	284	88	6	27	19	19	5	10	26	53	..	..	15	57	35	32	166	772	568	1310	71	
Newcastle, City and Suburbs	116	4	15	76	..	..	9	42	14	38	88	6	27	19	19	5	10	26	53	..	..	15	57	35	32	166	772	568	1310	71	
Norah	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	19	3	..	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	4	2	5	4	4	46	26	75	..	
Orange	176	2	98	277	..	..	14	305	126	760	186	4	110	85	11	14	28	106	248	37	44	236	235	143	472	2188	1288	348	1128	28	
Parramatta	8	..	..	15	..	..	4	16	3	20	33	..	15	15	15	1	3	7	96	1	6	20	18	13	13	18	38	86	116	..	
Petersburg	21	1	3	19	..	..	1	2	4	6	10	..	15	15	15	1	3	7	96	1	6	20	18	13	13	18	38	86	116	..	
Pitt	11	..	2	2	..	..	2	9	13	30	7	..	6	10	10	2	2	2	17	1	3	2	4	2	2	20	204	212	442	..	
Pitt Town	26	1	10	23	..	..	2	17	19	11	93	27	12	12	12	2	5	2	17	1	3	15	10	11	10	111	99	210	442	..	
Queanbeyan	23	..	2	23	..	..	2	17	19	11	93	27	12	12	12	2	5	2	17	1	3	15	10	11	10	111	99	210	442	..	
Raymond Terrace	45	..	9	51	..	..	4	27	25	123	40	1	28	28	28	2	3	21	43	2	7	32	22	26	86	394	342	736	118	..	
Richmond	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	11	18	..	..	
Seaham	34	2	2	10	..	..	..	12	9	42	16	..	5	5	5	1	2	13	42	4	4	36	22	12	12	79	180	86	118	..	
Singleton	19	1	1	12	3	4	24	28	9	111	43	..	26	20	20	9	1	13	42	4	4	36	22	12	12	79	180	86	118	..	
St Alban's	5	4	1	1	..	..	2	3	3	8	6	..	7	3	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	3	3	5	1	13	315	315	630	..	
St. Ann's	8	..	..	6	..	..	11	2	3	38	9	..	2	3	3	1	5	12	2	..	..	4	5	5	5	13	315	315	630	..	
Stockton	16	2	8	12	2	3	11	25	15	72	14	..	2	3	3	2	5	12	2	..	..	4	5	5	5	13	315	315	630	..	
Tamworth	16	2	8	12	2	3	11	25	15	72	14	..	2	3	3	2	5	12	2	..	..	4	5	5	5	13	315	315	630	..	
Tumut	12	..	1	4	..	..	5	15	7	13	8	..	6	7	7	1	4	1	10	1	1	7	7	7	7	23	166	166	332	..	
Wagga	15	2	3	4	..	..	6	15	7	13	8	..	6	7	7	1	4	1	10	1	1	7	7	7	7	23	166	166	332	..	
Warfield	21	..	1	1	..	..	3	8	15	10	4	..	11	9	9	2	5	3	6	2	..	3	3	5	5	23	119	72	92	..	
Warwick	91	2	21	85	1	13	6	15	10	4	..	..	11	9	9	2	5	3	6	2	..	3	3	5	5	23	119	72	92	..	
Wendore	26	2	11	32	1	2	15	17	11	273	104	2	39	23	23	3	39	39	72	7	21	89	63	62	153	100	267	1435	367	..	
Wellington	5	..	1	1	..	..	1	4	8	14	58	..	6	6	6	3	4	4	34	8	8	22	14	24	65	253	238	501	103	..	
Wellin	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	7	3	23	4	..	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	8	51	46	68	103	..
West Wyalong	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	21	2	..	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	2	3	3	3	6	41	24	29	..	..
Wyalong	87	..	6	33	2	3	21	34	14	150	43	2	19	19	19	1	8	11	23	7	6	34	39	19	61	370	263	653	..	..	
Total Population in the Country Towns and Villages	3108	67	567	1701	103	164	1308	1852	983	7873	3024	75	7	1029	714	205	980	679	1625	238	368	1475	1217	1144	3911	18315	14991	33306	..	..	
Total Urban population of the Colony, exclusive of the Military and of the population on board Vessels	5498	93	1027	1277	349	287	3577	3407	2007	19015	5101	109	11	2659	1535	375	951	1906	4185	708	1112	1692	3002	3141	11939	40414	41816	7380	..	..	

(45.)

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# NEW SOUTH WALES CENSUS—1851.

(46.)

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS
Population of the Colony classified and domiciled .....	106,229	81,014	187,243
Travellers, not classified nor domiciled, (estimate) .....	100	58	158
Mariners, &c., on board 89 Colonial Vessels in the Ports of the Colony.	553	13	566
Mariners, &c., on board 204 Colonial Vessels at Sea .....	1,220	.....	1,220
Military, &c., in Barracks and Guards.....	589	175	764
Total belonging to, or within, the Colony, 1 March, 1851 .....	108,691	81,260	189,951
Corresponding Total of the Colony, 2 March, 1846.....	94,585	62,145	156,730
Increase during these five years .....	14,106	19,115	33,221
Centesimal Increase during the same period .....	14·92	30·76	21·20
Centesimal proportion of the Sexes in 1841.....	65·80	34·20	100
1846.....	60·35	39·65	100
1851.....	57·22	42·78	100
Crews, &c., on Board 50 British Vessels in the Ports of the Colony.....	818	96	914
Crews, &c., on board 9 Foreign Vessels in the Ports of the Colony .....	134	.....	134

## Notes.

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In the Tables of Urban Population, 33, 40, and 44, some of the Towns, and some parts and suburbs of Government Townships, are of private formation ; but it has not been thought necessary to distinguish them.

Several Towns, possessing only a trifling population, are inserted in Tables 33, 40, and 44, in consequence of their having been formerly so shown, or for the sake of future comparison of their present state with their expected advancement.

The contents of the Population Tables for Cities, Towns, and Villages (25, 40, and 43-4), are comprehended as component parts of the contents shown in the Abstracts for the Counties, (1 to 8 and 42) ; the Police Districts, (9 to 16) ; and Parishes, (17 to 24) ; in which such Towns are situated.

The difference (in Tables 8, 16, 24, 32, 40,) between the sum of Slated and Shingled Houses, and the total number of Houses in any District, is made up of Houses covered with Bark or Thatch and Houses not roofed in. The difference between the total number of Houses and the sum of houses constructed of Brick or Stone and of Wood, consists of Houses formed of Bark, or other inferior material.

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1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.)

Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 30th September, 1850.

LIABILITIES.										ASSETS.										CAPITAL AND PROFITS.											
BANKS.		Notes in Circulation.		Bills in Circulation.		Balances due to other Banks.		Deposits.		Total Liabilities.		Coin.		Landed Property.		Notes & Bills of other Banks.		Balances due from other Banks.		Notes & Bills Discounted and all other Debts due to the Banks.		Total Assets.		Capital paid up.		Rate per Annum of last Dividend.		Amount of Dividend.		Amount of reserved Profits after paying Dividend.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales . . . . }		36,370	17 2	520	6 3	....	....	262,225	4 5	289,116	7 10	102,070	14 3	13,635	10 4	880	6 3	60,856	7 3	257,703	10 8	435,146	8 9	125,286	0 0	10	4	6,264	6 0	16,982	4 3
Commercial.		42,968	17 2	....	....	....	....	181,244	7 10	224,213	5 0	78,932	19 4	3,600	0 0	....	....	34,772	1 8	215,916	10 2	333,221	11 2	102,152	18 3	10	4	4,652	14 6	4,769	11 4
Australasia.		84,866	17 1	8,020	13 1	....	....	450,609	16 0	543,497	6 2	193,269	15 7	16,347	18 4	2,224	1 8	....	....	570,104	9 7	781,946	5 2	900,000	0 0	3	4	13,500	0 0	50,717	17 6
Union of Australia. }		94,612	7 8	6,336	7 10	1,238	4 1	537,377	15 6	639,564	15 1	210,479	1 11	5,523	4 11	....	....	....	....	539,451	2 10	755,453	9 8	820,000	0 0	6	4	37,976	5 0	93,494	10 0
Totals . . . .		258,818	19 1	14,877	7 2	1,238	4 1	1,421,457	3 9	1,696,391	14 1	584,752	11 1	39,106	13 7	3,104	7 11	95,628	8 11	1,583,175	13 3	3,230,576	14 9	1,947,438	18 3	.....	.....	62,393	5 6	165,964	3 1

\* And Bonus of 7s. 6d. per share, equal to 3 per cent. per annum, with 7d. in the £ added thereto.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25th October, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.)

Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 31st December, 1850.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.										ASSETS.										CAPITAL AND PROFITS.									
	Notes in Circulation.		Bills in Circulation.		Balances due to other Banks.		Deposits.		Total Liabilities.		Coin.		Landed Property.		Notes & Bills of other Banks.		Balances due from other Banks.		Notes & Bills Discounted and all other Debts due to the Banks.		Total Assets.		Capital paid up.		Rate per Annum of last Dividend.		Amount of Dividend.		Amount of reserved Profits after paying Dividend.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales (New)	16,945	7 8	996	18 0	*14,648	3 3	253,371	19 6	285,962	8 5	111,571	0 7	1,542	12 8	20	6 2	37,107	18 2	248,333	10 3	398,575	7 10	108,950	0 0						
Commercial.	44,147	18 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	186,745	14 5	230,893	12 10	84,500	6 0	3,600	0 0	.....	.....	17,227	6 8	237,576	16 3	342,904	8 11	102,996	13 3	10 ½	cent.	4,652	14 6	4,769	11 4
Australasia.	85,999	4 8	13,237	18 4	.....	.....	480,694	17 7	579,932	0 7	214,544	17 6	14,938	17 4	1,561	13 2	.....	.....	581,648	19 1	812,694	7 1	900,000	0 0	3 ½	cent.	13,500	0 0	50,717	17 6
Union of Australia.	97,543	9 2	8,503	9 3	726	4 7	600,908	11 9	707,681	14 9	245,387	14 4	6,044	10 11	.....	.....	105	12 2	598,754	14 11	850,292	12 4	820,000	0 0	4 ⅙	cent.	37,976	5 0	100,283	13 9
TOTALS....	244,635	19 11	22,738	5 7	15,374	7 10	1,521,721	3 3	1,804,469	16 7	656,003	18 5	26,126	0 11	1,581	19 4	54,440	17 0	1,666,314	0 6	2,404,466	16 2	1,931,946	13 3	.....	.....	56,128	19 6	155,771	2 7

\*To the Old Bank of New South Wales.

\*And Bonus of 7s. 6d. per share, equal to 3 per cent. per annum, with 7d. in the £ added thereto.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 30th January, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.





1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.)

Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 31st March, 1851.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.										ASSETS.										CAPITAL AND PROFITS.										
	Notes in Circulation.		Bills in Circulation.		Balances due to other Banks.		Deposits.		Total Liabilities.		Coin.		Landed Property.		Notes & Bills of other Banks.		Balances due from other Banks.		Notes & Bills Discounted and all other Debts due to the Banks.		Total Assets.		Capital paid up.		Rate per Annum of last Dividend.		Amount of Dividend.		Amount reserved Profits after paying Dividend.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
New South Wales . . . . }	33,016	3 1	611	0 3	....	....	290,607	1 0	324,234	4 4	87,968	17 7	1,677	11 4	3,629	1 7	80,749	3 11	275,760	13 11	449,785	8 4	122,120	0 0*	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Commercial.	49,927	1 6	....	....	358	4 3	212,324	4 2	262,609	9 11	93,497	11 7	3,600	0 0	....	....	32,431	11 9	247,987	18 1	377,517	1 5	107,447	0 9	10 ½ cent.	5,101	5 6	6,000	0 0	....	....
Australasia.	100,705	18 6	10,788	16 0	....	....	537,892	12 1	649,387	6 7	240,035	18 8	14,956	11 5	2,128	11 1	....	....	488,512	3 3	745,633	4 5	900,000	0 0	4 ½ cent.	18,000	0 0	32,717	17 6	....	....
Union of Australia. }	117,930	4 6	6,609	18 7	757	1 1	702,634	4 4	827,931	8 6	254,727	12 8	5,192	11 6	....	....	142	9 6	631,828	13 0	891,891	6 8	820,000	0 0	4 ½ cent.	37,976	5 0	100,283	13 9	....	....
TOTALS . . . .	301,579	7 7	18,009	14 10	1,115	5 4	1,743,458	1 7	2,064,162	9 4	676,230	0 6	25,426	14 3	5,757	12 8	113,323	5 2	1,644,089	8 3	2,464,827	0 10	1,949,567	0 9	.....	61,077	10 6	139,001	11 3	....	....

\*This being only the second Quarter of the Bank's operations, no dividend has been declared within the date of this Abstract. †And Bonus of 7s. 6d. per share, equal to 3 per cent. per annum, with 7d. in the £ added thereto.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 7th May, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.)

Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 30th June, 1851.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.										ASSETS.										CAPITAL AND PROFITS.									
	Notes in Circulation.		Bills in Circulation.		Balances due to other Banks.		Deposits.		Total Liabilities.		Coin.		Landed Property.		Notes & Bills of other Banks.		Balances due from other Banks.		Notes & Bills Discounted and all other Debts due to the Banks.		Total Assets.		Capital paid up.		Rate per Annum of last Dividend.		Amount of Dividend.		Amount of reserved Profits after paying Dividend.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales . . . . .	42,651	1 6	223	0 11	2,719	14 5	338,070	1 5	383,663	18 3	166,710	5 6	2,035	5 2	140	16 11	104,581	11 8	245,493	12 0	518,961	11 3	126,400	0 0	10	4 1/2	5,540	17 6	7,376	11 8
Commercial.	54,627	9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,671	8 5	280,298	17 8	92,128	15 7	3,600	0 0	.....	.....	42,797	9 0	262,962	3 6	401,488	8 1	108,072	5 9	10	4 1/2	5,101	5 6	6,000	0 0
Australasia.	104,210	0 0	9,743	13 11	.....	.....	527,499	1 6	641,452	15 5	255,919	6 10	14,274	5 9	1,976	11 7	.....	.....	522,292	16 9	794,463	0 11	900,000	0 0	4	4 1/2	18,000	0 0	32,717	17 6
Union of Australia. )	115,871	13 11	6,922	7 9	384	19 0	652,090	10 4	775,269	11 0	227,013	12 11	4,516	9 5	.....	.....	537	14 11	643,175	0 4	875,242	17 7	820,000	0 0	6	6 1/2	41,000	0 0	106,104	11 6
TOTALS . . . . .	317,360	4 8	16,889	2 7	3,104	13	5,174,331	1 8	2,080,685	2 4	741,772	0 10	24,426	0 4	2,117	8 6	147,916	15 7	1,673,923	12 7	2,590,155	17 10	1,954,472	5 9	.....	.....	69,602	3 0	152,199	0 8

\* And Bonus of 10s. per share, on the paid up shares, equal to 10 per cent.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 26th July, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES

(BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.)

Laid upon the Council Table by the Colonial Secretary, and Ordered by the Council to be Printed 28th October, 1851.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 30th September, 1851.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.										ASSETS.										CAPITAL AND PROFITS.									
	Notes in Circulation.		Bills in Circulation.		Balances due to other Banks.		Deposits.		Total Liabilities.		Coin.		Landed Property.		Notes & Bills of other Banks.		Balances due from other Banks.		Notes & Bills Discounted and all other Debts due to the Banks.		Total Assets.		Capital paid up.		Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of reserved Profits after paying Dividend.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales (New)	68,044	7 8	1,230	4 9	4,222	6 8	361,827	14 1	435,324	13 2	188,333	0 9	2,918	19 11	48	10 9	87,968	3 9	295,927	10 5	575,196	5 7	129,540	0 0	10 4	cent.	5,540	17 6	7,376	11 8
Commercial.	56,696	7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	241,565	10 5	298,261	18 1	97,810	9 0	6,346	12 1	.....	.....	36,885	6 7	277,361	16 11	418,404	4 7	109,801	12 3	10 4	cent.	5,314	9 0	9,064	17 6
Australasia.	57,352	12 4	6,552	17 3	.....	.....	253,870	0 6	317,775	10 1	115,168	15 6	9,750	0 0	874	3 1	.....	.....	298,297	7 7	424,090	6 2	900,000	0 0	4 4	cent.	18,000	0 0	36,255	16 10
Union of Australia.	80,683	6 1	7,589	10 8	.....	.....	271,328	0 6	359,600	17 3	168,863	8 11	905	7 5	.....	.....	158	4 11	354,546	7 11	524,473	9 2	820,000	0 0	6 6	cent.	41,000	0 0	106,104	11 6
TOTALS . . .	262,776	13 9	15,372	12 8	4,222	6 8	1,128,591	5 6	1,410,962	18 7	570,175	14 2	19,920	19 5	922	13 10	125,011	15 3	1,226,133	2 10	1,942,164	5 6	1,959,341	12 3	.....	.....	69,855	6 6	158,801	17 6

\* And Bonus of 10s. per share on the paid up shares, equal to 10 per cent.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 18th October, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORDNANCE RETURNS.

*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.*

No. 1.

*Office of Ordnance,  
Sydney, 28th July, 1851.*

RETURN of all Moneys which have been received by, or are now payable to, Her Majesty's Ordnance Department, (since the date of the last Return, dated 9th May, 1850,) in respect of any Lands, Tenements, or Buildings, vested in the Principal Officers of the Ordnance in New South Wales, under the provisions of the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	NAME OF OCCUPIER.	RENT PER ANNUM.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Military Barracks at Windsor, County of Cumberland .....	Mr. F. G. Panton .....	40 0 0	20 0 0
Military Barracks and Land at Bathurst, County of Bathurst.....	The Colonial Govern- ment .....	52 10 0	30 12 6
		Total.....£	50 12 6

REMARK.—The above Buildings and Lands are now in the charge of the Colonial Government, pr. Board's Letter, 23rd January, 1850, s. 6.

PERCIVAL WILKINSON,  
Deputy Storekeeper.

THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.



# No. 2.

*Office of Ordnance,  
Sydney, 28th July, 1851.*

A RETURN of all Lands, Messuages, and Tenements, and Buildings vested in the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, in the Colony of New South Wales, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	CONTENTS OF LAND.			WHERE SITUATED.			DATE OF DEEDS OF GRANT.	PURPOSES FOR WHICH AUTHORIZED.
	A.	R.	P.	P. ARISH.	TOWN.	COUNTY.		
Land .....	1	2	34	North Brisbane .....	North Brisbane .....	Stanley .....	21st July, 1843 .....	} Sites for Military Barracks.
	0	1	9	St. Luke .....	Liverpool .....	Cumberland .....	4th Aug. " .....	
	1	0	13	St. John .....	Parramatta .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	} Site for Military Hospital.
	0	1	31½	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do. ....	
	0	3	39	St. Matthew .....	Windsor .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	} Site for Military Barracks.
Pinchgut Island .....	0	0	16	St. Philip .....	Sydney .....	Do. ....	30th Jan., 1844 .....	
	..	..	..	Alexandria .....	.....	Do. ....	Do. ....	} For Defence of the Harbour.
Part of Goat Island .....	..	..	..	Petersham .....	.....	Do. ....	Do. ....	
	7	2	11	St. Philip .....	Sydney .....	Do. ....	31st July, 1844 .....	} For Defence of the Harbour.
Land on which Dawes' Battery is erected...	14	3	24	Bathurst .....	Bathurst .....	Bathurst .....	18th Dec. " .....	
	7	1	8	St. John .....	Parramatta .....	Cumberland .....	30th Jan., 1846 .....	} Sites for Military Barracks.
	16	1	15	Newcastle .....	Newcastle .....	Northumberland .....	5th Jan., 1847 .....	

REMARK.—These Lands, with the exception of those marked \*, are now in the charge of the Colonial Government, pr Board's Letter, 23rd January, 1850, s. 6.

PERCIVAL WILKINSON.  
Deputy Storekeeper.

THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD'S ACCOUNTS.

Laid upon the Council Table pursuant to the requirement of the Act of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 49, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.

THE Commissioners of the SOUTH HEAD ROADS in account Current for the half-year ending 31st December, 1850.

1850.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1850.	Cr.	£ s. d.
Dec., 31st...	To cash received for six months' rent of Gates at £40 per month .....	240 0 0	July, 1st...	By balance due Commercial Bank .....	72 17 2
"	To balance .....	109 2 0	Dec., 31st...	" cash paid contractors, say— Deery, account Roads ... £222 10 0 Calvert, account Bridges 21 0 0	
			"	" Surveyor six months' salary .....	248 10 0
			"	" " paid stationery, &c .....	18 5 0
			"	" " Auctioneer's charges and duty .....	1 19 6
			"	" " Commercial Bank interest .....	10 7 0
					2 8 4
		349 2 0	1851.	£	349 2 0
			Jan., 1st...	By balance due the Commercial Bank, for which the Com- missioners are personally liable .....	109 2 0

E. & O. E.

Sydney, 1st January, 1851.  
T. W. SMART,  
Treasurer.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST.

Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, pursuant to the requirement of the 6th section of the Act of Council 11 Victoria, No. 49, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 9th December, 1851.

The Commissioners of the SOUTH HEAD ROADS in account Current, for the last half-year ending 30th June, 1851.

1851.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1851.	Cr.	£ s. d.
June 30...	To cash received for one months' Rent of Gates .....	40 0 0	Jany. 1...	By balance due Commercial Bank .....	109 2 0
" "	do five do at £50 per month.	250 0 0	June 30...	" cash paid Contractors, say,—	
" "	do from the Colonial Treasurer .....	200 0 0	" "	Deery, account Roads .....	£ 70 0 0
		490 0 0	" "	Calvert, account Bridges...	134 0 0
			" "	Conway, account Roads ...	15 7 6
			" "	Riley, account Roads .....	60 0 0
			" "	cash paid Survey of Roads and Plan .....	279 7 6
			" "	cash paid Surveyor, six months' Salary .....	37 10 0
			" "	Commercial Bank Interest .....	21 1 8
July 1...	To balance in the hands of the Commissioners .....	38 14 8	" "	Balance .....	4 4 2
					38 14 8
					£ 490 0 0

E. & O. F. Sydney, 1st July, 1851.  
T. W. SMART,  
Treasurer.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUMBERLAND ROADS' TRUSTS ACCOUNTS.

Laid upon the Council Table, pursuant to the requirement of the 19th section of the Act of Council, 13 Victoria, No. 41, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.

HALF YEARLY Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Liverpool Road Trust, from 1st July to 31st December, 1850.

1850.	£ s. d.	1850.	£ s. d.
July 1.....	25 0 0	July 1.....	By Balance due to Commissioners as per Abstract to 30 June 1 8 10
„ 3.....	47 18 4	July 1 to 31.	By amount expended, as per Voucher 1..... 53 7 1
Aug. 5 .....	47 18 4	Aug. 1 to 31.	Do. 2..... 54 14 8½
Sept. 4 .....	47 18 4	Sept. 1 to 30.	Do. 3..... 48 15 10½
Oct. 3.....	42 18 4	Oct. 1 to 31.	Do. 4..... 41 12 6½
Nov. 6.....	42 18 4	Nov. 1 to 30.	Do. 5..... 36 11 6
Dec. 2.....	42 18 4	Dec. 1 to 31.	Do. 6..... 47 8 6
	1 10 0	Dec. 31 .....	By Balance ..... 15 0 11½
	£ 299 0 0		£ 299 0 0

We certify, that we have examined and compared this Abstract with the Vouchers contained therein, and found the same correct.

WM. CUMMINGS.  
WILLIAM TRISTRAM.

## CUMMERLAND ROADS' TRUSTS ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNT of all Moneys received and all Moneys expended by the Commissioners of the Narellan Road Trust, in the execution of their Trust, under the Act of Council, 13 Victoria, No. 41, for the half-year commencing 1st July, 1850, and ending 31st December, 1850, both days inclusive. Transmitted to the Auditor General of the Colony of New South Wales, in conformity with the 19th clause of the said Act. January 13, 1851.

DATE.	MONEYS RECEIVED.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	DATE.	MONEYS EXPENDED.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850.				1850.				
July 13th .....	From balance in hand in Commercial Bank, Sydney, this day, as shown by account rendered for the last half-year .....	.....	172 13 0	July 14th .....	Paid Commercial Bank, Sydney, for Cheque Book .....	.....	0 2 6	
Sept. 16th .....	From Mr. Timothy Cusack, Lessee of Toll Gate at Carne's Hill, for 1850, being the amount of rent for the month of August, 1850, (the rent for July, 1850, having been remitted, in consequence of the almost impassable state of the road, owing to unusual and continuous wet weather, which caused the traffic to be carried on by the road passing through Campbelltown) .....	.....		Aug. 31st .....	Paid sundry persons for labor done on the Road under Trust, from 12th to 31st August, 1850, inclusively .....	36 18 3		
" 23rd .....	From ditto, ditto, for the month of September, 1850 .....	30 16 8		Sept. 23rd .....	Paid sundry persons for labor and supervision of labor, done on the Road under Trust, from 2nd to 23rd September, 1850, inclusively .....	105 0 0		
Nov. 9th .....	From ditto, ditto, for the month of October, 1850 .....	30 16 8		Oct. 12th .....	Paid sundry persons for labor and supervision of labor, done on the road under Trust, from 24th September to 12th October, 1850, inclusively .....	44 13 1	186 11 4	
Dec. 7th .....	From ditto, ditto, for the month of November, 1850 .....	30 16 8		Dec. 16th .....	Paid Auctioneer for selling lease of Toll Gate on Carne's Hill, for the year 1851, viz. :— Commission as per agreement .....	1 0 0		
1851.					Orphan dues of ½ per cent on £380 the bidding realized .....	1 18 0		
Jany. 4th .....	From ditto, ditto, for the month of December, 1850 .....	30 16 8		July 1st to (Dec. 31st { 1851.	Paid postage and registration of Letters <i>bona fide</i> on account of the Trust .....	.....	2 18 0	
			£326 16 4	Jany. 13th..	Paid Clerk and Treasurer of Trust 5 ½ cent. commission upon all moneys collected and lodged in Bank by him, and payable to 31st December, 1850, inclusively, viz. on £154 3 4, as shewn opposite .....	.....	0 5 8	
				Jany. 13th..	Total amount expended .....	.....	7 14 0	197 11 6
					Balance in hand in Commercial Bank, Sydney, this day as for December 31st, 1850 .....	.....	.....	129 4 10
								£326 16 4

E.E.

WM. MACARTHUR, Commissioner of Narellan Road Trust.

J. N. OXLEY, Commissioner of Narellan Road Trust.

GEO. MACLEAY, Commissioner of Narellan Road Trust.

AN ACCOUNT of all sums of money received, paid, and expended by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1850.

Received.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Expended.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To five months' rent of Toll Gate at Beckett's Bridge .....	291 13 4		SALARIES.		
To five months' rent of Toll Gate at Broken Back Bridge .....	166 13 4		Surveyor .....	40 0 0	
To five months' rent of Toll Gate at Pitt Row .....	190 16 8	654 3 4	Clerk and Treasurer .....	25 0 0	
To Cash received from the Colonial Treasurer, being arrears of rent of Tolls in this District, from the year 1849 .....		435 8 4	Overseer .....	27 12 0	92 12 0
Total of Receipts .....		1,089 11 8	MISCELLANEOUS.		
30th June, 1850, Balance .....		86 16 4	Wages to laborers .....	367 6 9	
		£ 1,176 8 0	Stationery and Advertising .....	2 0 1	
			Forage for Horses .....	61 6 8	
			Road Metal and carriage of same .....	217 2 8	
			Repairs to Dams and Bridges .....	111 8 6	
			Shoeing horses, repairs to tools, carts and harness .....	17 16 6	
			Purchase of tools .....	12 9 6	
			Petty expenses .....	1 10 0	791 0 8
			Total of Expenditure .....		883 12 8
			31st December, 1850, Balance .....		292 15 4
				£	1,176 8 0

Office of the Commissioners of  
Road Trust, Parramatta, 12th February, 1851.  
S. PHILLIPS,  
Treasurer.

PAT. HILL,  
JAMES BYRNES,  
JAMES HOUISON,  
JAMES PYE,  
NATHIL. PAYTEN,  
Commissioners.



AN ABSTRACT of all sums of money received, paid, and expended, by the Commissioners of the

DATE.	RECEIVED.	No. of Voucher	AMOUNT.
<b>1850.</b>			<b>£ s. d.</b>
July 1..	Balance in hand .. .. .		48 15 0
„ 11..	Cash received from Colonial Treasurer .. .. .	1	83 7 7
	One Month's Rent of Howe's Bridge, to 30th June .. .. .	2	31 13 4
	Lessee of Black Town Gate, on account of Rent .. .. .	„	10 0 0
August 9..	Do. Howe's Bridge, Do. .. .. .	3	15 0 0
Sept., 5..	Do. Do Do. .. .. .	4	12 9 4
	Cash for Timber sold .. .. .	5	1 10 0
„ 24..	Lessee of Howe's Bridge, on account of Rent .. .. .	•	7 3 0
October 7..	Do. Black Town Gate Do. .. .. .	6	10 0 0
„ 9..	Do. Howe's Bridge Do. .. .. .	7	20 0 0
„ 29..	Do. Do Do. .. .. .	•	5 12 0
Novem., 19..	Cash received from Colonial Treasurer .. .. .	8	50 0 0
Decem., 14..	Lessee of Howe's Bridge, on account of Rent .. .. .	•	12 3 7
„ 31..	Balance due Commissioners .. .. .	....	12 8 11
TOTAL .....			320 2 9

•These sums were paid in by one of the Commissioners, and no receipts given by the Bank of New South Wales.

Windsor, 15th January, 1851.

## CUMBERLAND ROADS' TRUSTS ACCOUNTS.

5

Road Trust, at Windsor, from the first day of July, to the thirty-first day of December, 1850, inclusive.

DATE.	EXPENDED.	No. of Voucher	AMOUNT.
			£ s. d.
<b>1850.</b>			
July, 6	Wages of Men to this date .. .. .	1	7 7 6
	Charles Clifford, for 1 Pick and Pick Handles .. .. .	2	0 19 6
" 13..	Wages of Men to this date .. .. .	3	9 17 9
" 20..	Do. Do. .. .. .	4	13 13 0
" 22..	Thomas M'Carthy, for Nails .. .. .	5	0 2 7
	John Spears, for Timber .. .. .	6	5 7 6
	Christopher Davis, for 2 Wheelbarrows .. .. .	7	2 0 0
	Joseph Windred, for Ploughing Road at Howe's Bridge .. .. .	8	0 10 0
	James Flannery, for Repairs to Tools .. .. .	9	0 9 8
August 2	Wages of Men to 27th July .. .. .	10	20 18 9
	George Conley, for Tools .. .. .	11	2 10 6
" 12	Patrick Murphy, for Ploughing Richmond Road .. .. .	12	2 5 0
	Wages of Men to 3rd August .. .. .	13	1 3 0
	Do. 10th .. .. .	14	6 8 4
	John Oliver, for crying notice of Tenders .. .. .	15	0 2 0
	Cheque and Pass Book, charged at Bank .. .. .	16	0 3 0
	John Spears, for Timber .. .. .	17	1 10 6
	George Ancil, for Tools .. .. .	18	1 15 0
	J. Mortley, drawing plan and specification of Bridge .. .. .	19	0 10 6
" 19	Wages of men to 17th August .. .. .	20	8 5 3
" 26	Do. 24th do. .. .. .	21	12 0 6
	Samuel Callaway, expenses of journey to Sydney .. .. .	22	0 13 0
	Do. Postage .. .. .	"	0 0 6
	John Spears, for Timber .. .. .	23	2 5 0
" 30	Middleton and Woolly, repairs to temporary Bridge .. .. .	24	24 0 0
	George Conley, for Iron Bolts .. .. .	25	3 10 0
Sept., 4	Wages of Men to 31st August .. .. .	26	13 11 6
	S. Moore, for repairs to Chimney of Toll House, Howe's Bridge .. .. .	27	1 5 0
" 9..	John and James Smith, for repairs to Parramatta Road .. .. .	28	30 12 0
	Wages of Men to 7th September .. .. .	29	14 4 0
" 16..	Patrick Murphy, for Timber .. .. .	30	0 10 0
" 23..	Wages of Men to 14th September .. .. .	31	14 13 9
" 28..	Do., 21st do. .. .. .	32	19 18 6
	Do., 28th do. .. .. .	33	22 2 0
	John Oliver, for crying stoppage of temporary Bridge .. .. .	34	0 2 0
	John Spears, for Timber .. .. .	35	0 15 0
	Thomas M'Carthy, for Nails .. .. .	36	0 9 7
	James Smith, for repairing Bridge .. .. .	37	0 5 0
	James Rochester, for Slabs .. .. .	38	0 12 6
" 30..	Samuel Callaway, for Stationery and Postage .. .. .	39	0 4 4
	Patrick Murphy, for Timber .. .. .	40	0 10 0
	Samuel Callaway, Clerk to Trust, Quarter's Salary to this date .. .. .	41	2 10 0
October 7..	Wages of Men to 5th October .. .. .	42	0 14 0
" 12..	Do. 12th do. .. .. .	43	0 14 0
" 19..	Do. 19th do. .. .. .	44	0 19 3
Novem. 4..	Do. 26th do. .. .. .	45	1 5 4
	Do. 2nd November .. .. .	46	1 6 0
	Kemp and Fairfax, for Advertising .. .. .	47	0 17 2
	J. B. Laverack, advertising sale of old materials .. .. .	48	0 3 0
	John Speirs, for Timber .. .. .	49	1 17 6
" 11	Benjamin Isaacs, for Advertising .. .. .	50	0 3 0
	Wages of Men to 9th November .. .. .	51	4 5 0
	Henry and James Smith, for repairs to road .. .. .	52	1 4 0
" 18	John Oliver crying notice of repairs to Bridge .. .. .	53	0 2 0
	Wages of Men to 16th November .. .. .	54	6 1 5
" 25..	Middleton and Woolly, for removing railing of Bridge .. .. .	55	0 6 0
	Wages of Men to 23rd November .. .. .	56	7 15 6
	Thomas M'Carthy for Nails .. .. .	57	2 0 2
	J. Mortley for drawing Plan and Specification of repairs to Bridge .. .. .	58	0 10 6
Decem. 2..	Wages of Men to 30th November .. .. .	59	4 9 0
" 9..	Do. 7th December .. .. .	60	3 11 6
	George Conley, for Iron Work .. .. .	61	5 6 8
	James Miller, for Timber .. .. .	62	1 0 0
	James Rochester Do. .. .. .	63	1 7 6
	John Smith, for Twine, &c. .. .. .	64	0 2 0
	Kemp and Fairfax, for advertising .. .. .	65	1 6 3
	John Holden, for Iron Work .. .. .	66	1 3 7
	George Ancil, for Ropes and Iron .. .. .	67	4 18 1
	James Mountford, for Paint .. .. .	68	0 2 6
	Charles Clifford, for Timber .. .. .	69	0 5 2
" 31	Wages of Men to 14th December .. .. .	70	3 12 3
	Do. 21st do. .. .. .	71	0 14 0
	Do. 28th do. .. .. .	72	1 13 6
	J. B. Laverack, for Commission on sale of Toll Gates .. .. .	73	6 2 2
	John Holden, for Iron Work .. .. .	74	0 8 0
	Samuel Callaway, for Postage, and Acts of Council .. .. .	75	0 13 3
	Samuel Callaway, Clerk to Trust, Quarter's Salary to this date .. .. .	76	2 10 0
TOTAL .....			£ 320 2 9

We certify the above Abstract to be correct,

MICHAEL M'QUADE,  
JOHN BARKER,  
LABAN WHITE,  
RICH. RIDGE,  
WM. M. BENSON,

} Commissioners,

## SYDNEY ROAD TRUST.

**ABSTRACT** of all sums of money received and expended by the Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust, from 1st July to 31st December, 1850.

1850.	Received	£ s. d.	Expended.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To balance on 30th June .....	563 17 1	Secretary and Treasurer's salary .....	25 0 0	
July 26...	To rent of Tolls for June .....	230 0 0	Surveyor's commission .....	66 1 11	
August 29...	Ditto for July .....	230 0 0	Contract for forming and metalling roads .....	118 0 0	
October 5...	Ditto for August .....	230 0 0	Labourers' wages .....	635 19 7	
do.	Police Bench, Sydney, for fines inflicted on the Lessee (G. Davis) of the Toll Gate, for breaches of the Tolls' Act ...	2 1 0	Purchase of road metal .....	764 14 0	
Nov. 7...	To Rent of Tolls for September .....	230 0 0	Purchase of Tools and payment of sundries .....	11 1 6	
Dec. 10...	Ditto for October .....	230 0 0	Sundry repairs, &c. ....	21 12 9	
Dec. 28...	Payment on account of November rent .....	100 0 0	Printing, Stationery, and Rent .....	8 15 0	
		£ 1,815 18 1	Commission on sale of Tolls for 1851 .....	28 2 0	1,679 6 9
			Balance on 31st December ... ..	...	136 11 4
					£ 1,815 18 1

Sydney Road Trust Office,  
25th January, 1851.

W. S. DELOITTE, } Commissioners.  
G. KING, }  
EDWIN H. HOLLINWORTH, Secretary.

ACCOUNT of all Moneys received and all Moneys expended by the Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, in the execution of their Trust, under the Act of Council, 13th Victoria, No. 41, for the half-year commencing the 30th June, 1850, and ending 31st December, 1850, both days inclusive. Transmitted to the Auditor General of the Colony of New South Wales, in conformity with 19th clause of said Act. 31st December, 1850.

MONEYS RECEIVED.		MONEYS EXPENDED.	
DATE. 1850.	£ s. d.	1850.	£ s. d.
June 30 .....	83 10 0	Aug. 3 .....	3 0 0
By cash received as per last half year's account, up to 30th June, 1850 ..		Aug. 20 .....	7 6
July 31 .....	13 18 4	Aug. 30 .....	6 0 0
From Mr. Joseph Moore, lessee of Denham Court Toll Gate, from 30th June to 31st July .....		Sept. 20 .....	5 0 0
From ditto, up to 31st August .....		Sept. 20 .....	6 0 0
From ditto, up to 30th September .....		Sept. 23 .....	3 12 7½
From ditto, up to 31st October .....		Sept. 23 .....	5 0
From ditto, up to 30th November .....		Sept. 23 .....	4 0
From ditto, up to 31st December .....		Sept. 28 .....	1 5 0
From ditto, up to 31st December .....		Oct. 4 .....	6 0 0
Rent of Toll Gate for the year 1850 .....	167 0 0	Oct. 16 .....	3 12 6
Moneys expended from 31st December, 1849, to 31st December, 1850 .....	122 18 3½	Nov. 1 .....	3 10 0
The sum of forty-four pounds one shilling and eight-pence farthing, is in the hands of the Commissioners, up to this date.	44 1 8½	Nov. 1 .....	6 0 0
		Nov. 2 .....	2 0 0
		Nov. 13 .....	1 6 0
		Nov. 22 .....	4 2
		Dec. 2 .....	45 0 0
		Dec. 2 .....	24 0 0
		Dec. 13 .....	1 15 9½
		Dec. 18 .....	10 0
		Dec. 22 .....	9 6
		Dec. 26 .....	1 11 6
		Half-year's disbursements brought forward from 30th June .....	£ 120 13 7½
		Total amount of disbursements for 1850 .....	£ 2 4 8½
			£ 122 18 3½

W. HOWE, Junr., Commissioner Campbelltown Road Trust.  
R. HOWE, Commissioner Campbelltown Road Trust.  
JOHN HURLEY, Commissioner Road Trust.

Campbelltown, 31st December, 1850.

**AN ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Commissioners of  
both days inclusive, made in accordance with the 9th section of the**

DATE.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
<b>1850.</b>		<b>£ s. d.</b>
	<b>TOLL HOUSE AND GATE.</b>	
1 July	By Balance of amount placed to the credit of Mr. C. T. Weaver, by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to enable the Commissioners to erect a Toll House and Gate, as per account published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> , No. 113, of 24th September, 1850 .. .. .	38 15 5
		38 15 5
	<b>REVENUE RECEIVED FROM TOLLS AND MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.</b>	
1 July	To balance on account of revenue received for Toll House and Gate, as per account, published as above in the <i>Gazette</i> .. .. .	22 2 3
16 July	To part payment of Rent of Tolls, for May, 1850 .. .. .	11 4 0
16 July	do. do. do. June, 1850 .. .. .	28 16 0
13 Aug.	do. do. do. June, 1850 .. .. .	15 7 4
13 Aug.	do. do. do. July, 1850 .. .. .	4 12 8
7 Sep.	do. do. do. July, 1850 .. .. .	39 10 8
7 Sep.	do. do. do. August, 1850 .. .. .	4 12 8
8 Oct.	do. do. do. August and September, 1850 .. .. .	44 3 4
8 Nov.	do. do. do. September and October, 1850 .. .. .	44 3 4
13 Dec.	do. do. do. October and November, 1850 .. .. .	44 3 4
	Total Revenue from Tolls . . . . .	258 15 7
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.</b>	
10 Sep.	Repayment by Lessee of legal expenses incurred in consequence of his making default in payment of rental of Tolls .. .. .	3 14 8
18 Sep.	Amount placed to the credit of the public account of Mr. C. T. Weaver, by the Colonial Treasurer, being a portion of the rent received for Emu Ferry, for the year 1850 .. .. .	115 0 0
20 Sep.	Repayment of Cunningham and McCook's wages, from 11th to 23rd February, 1850, charged in Voucher 4 of Abstract published in <i>Gazette</i> , No. 113, of 24th September, 1850 .. .. .	0 13 0
20 Sep.	Repayment of Keefe's wages, from 11th to 23rd March, charged in Voucher 6 of same Abstract .. .. .	0 14 0
	Total Miscellaneous Revenue £	120 1 8
<b>Total charges on Revenue received from Tolls and Miscellaneous Sources £</b>		<b>378 17 3</b>

the Penrith Road Trust for the period from 1st July to 31st December, 1850,  
Act of the Governor and Council, 13 Victoria, No. 41, of 1849.

DATE.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	No. of Voucher.	AMOUNT.
<b>1850.</b>	<b>TOLL HOUSE AND GATE.</b>		<b>£ s. d.</b>
24 Sep. ..	To Henry Oldfield, for painting the Western Toll Gate, as per ..	1	1 10 0
31 Dec. ..	„ balance in hand on account of the advance made by the Colonial Treasurer, as per other side ..		37 5 5
			<b>38 15 5</b>
	<b>CHARGES ON THE REVENUE FROM TOLLS AND MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.</b>		
	<b>SALARIES.</b>		
31 Dec. ..	Salary to Surveyor, at £50 per annum, from 28th May to 27th Dec. ..	{ 2,3,4, }	29 3 4
31 Dec. ..	Salary to Secretary and Treasurer, at £10 per annum, from 1st April to 31st Dec. ..	{ 5,6,7,8 }	7 10 0
	<b>Total Salaries .....</b>	9,10,11	<b>36 13 4</b>
	<b>LABORERS' WAGES.</b>		
2 July ..	By 3 Laborers & 2 Carters with horses & carts, from 17th to 29th June ..	12	8 18 0
17 July ..	„ 3 do. 3 do. do. do. from 1st to 13th July ..	13	7 19 0
30 July ..	„ 7 do. 5 do. do. do. from 15th to 27th July ..	14	18 8 0
13 Aug. ..	„ 10 do. 5 do. do. do. from 29th July to 10th Aug. ..	15	21 13 3
27 Aug. ..	„ 8 do. 5 do. do. do. from 12th to 24th Aug. ..	16	19 1 6
10 Sep. ..	„ 8 do. 3 do. do. do. from 26th Aug. to 7th Sep. ..	17	15 1 0
24 Sep. ..	„ 8 do. 2 do. do. do. from 9th to 21st Sep. ..	18	11 5 0
8 Oct. ..	„ 1 Overseer, 7 Laborers, & 3 Carters, with horses and carts, from 23rd September to 5th October ..	19	15 10 9
22 Oct. ..	„ 1 Overseer, 6 Laborers, & 3 Carters, with horses and carts, from 7th to 19th October ..	20	13 12 3
5 Nov. ..	„ 8 Laborers, & 3 Carters with horses and carts, and 1 Carpenter, from 21st October to 2nd November ..	21	17 15 0
20 Nov. ..	„ 1 Overseer, 6 Laborers, & 3 Carters, from 4th to 16th November ..	22	12 1 0
3 Dec. ..	„ 1 do. 5 do. 3 do. from 18th to 20th do. ..	23	14 12 0
20 Dec. ..	„ 1 do. 10 do. 3 do. from 2nd to 14th December ..	24	20 3 4½
31 Dec. ..	„ 1 do. 10 do. 3 do. from 16th to 28th do. ..	25	16 14 6
8 Oct. ..	„ Shaw v. McBeath, Surveyor—Wages awarded ..	26	0 16 6
22 Oct. ..	„ 18 Laborers employed during the night of 17th October and following day in rescuing South Creek Bridge from effects of a Flood ..	27	3 3 0
2 July ..	„ 5 Men breaking metal, from 17th to 29th June ..	28	4 11 0
17 July ..	„ 6 do. do. from 1st to 13th July ..	29	6 5 6
30 July ..	„ 6 do. do. from 15th to 27th „ ..	30	3 10 6
13 Aug. ..	„ 5 do. do. from 29th July to 10th August ..	31	4 16 6
27 Aug. ..	„ 4 do. do. from 12th to 24th August ..	32	2 16 0
10 Sep. ..	„ 1 do. do. from 26th August to 7th September ..	33	1 17 0
24 Sep. ..	„ 1 do. do. from 9th to 21st September ..	34	1 17 6
8 Oct. ..	„ 1 do. do. from 23rd September to 5th October ..	25	1 12 0
22 Oct. ..	„ 1 do. do. from 7th to 19th October ..	36	1 12 6
5 Nov. ..	„ 1 do. do. from 21st October to 2nd November ..	37	1 12 6
20 Nov. ..	„ 1 do. do. from 4th to 16th November ..	38	1 17 0
3 Dec. ..	„ 1 do. do. from 18th to 30th November ..	39	1 12 0
20 Dec. ..	„ 1 do. do. from 2nd to 14th December ..	40	1 18 0
31 Dec. ..	„ 2 do. do. from 16th to 28th December ..	41	2 12 6
	<b>Total Wages .....</b>		<b>255 4 7½</b>
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
27 Aug. ..	John Nuttall, for Hammers and repairs to Tools ..	42	2 1 11
24 Sep. ..	T. B. Perry, for Shovels, File, and Oil, 22s. 6d., T. Beahan, repairs to tools ..	43,44	2 8 6
26 Sep. ..	A. H. McCulloch, for Legal Expenses ..	45	6 17 8
5 Nov. ..	C. Coltrell, for Sign Boards and Posts ..	46	4 8 0
20 Nov. ..	J. Nuttall, repairs to Tools ..	47	1 6 4
3 Dec. ..	H. Sherringham, for two Trucks ..	48	14 10 0
13 Dec. ..	J. Purcell, for selling Toll Gate ..	49	1 0 0
31 Dec. ..	do. orphan dues on sale of Toll Gate ..	50	1 16 0
31 Dec. ..	J. Beahan, for repairs to Tools ..	51	1 4 6
31 Dec. ..	C. T. Weaver, for Postages ..	52	0 8 7
	<b>Total Miscellaneous ..</b>		<b>36 1 6</b>
31 Dec. ..	By balance in the hands of the Treasurer on account of Revenue received from Tolls and Miscellaneous sources ..		<b>50 17 9½</b>
<b>Total charges on Revenue received from Tolls and Miscellaneous Sources £</b>			<b>378 17 3</b>

R. COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, *Chairman.*  
GEO. THOS. CLARKE.  
MAJOR LOWE.  
JNO. PERRY.

## RECAPITULATION.

Dr.		Cr.	
PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
By balance of advance from the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, on account of Toll House and Gate ..	38 15 5	By expenses incurred on account of Toll House and Gate .. .. .	1 10 0
		By balance in hand of advance for Toll House and Gate .. .. .	37 5 5
	38 15 5		38 15 5
By Revenue received from Tolls and miscellaneous sources, from 1st July to 31st December, 1850 .. .. .	378 17 3	By payment for Salaries, Wages, and miscellaneous charges out of revenue from Tolls and miscellaneous sources to 31st December, 1850 .. .. .	327 19 5½
	378 17 3	By balance in hand .. .. .	50 17 9½
			378 17 3
		Total Disbursements .. .. .	329 9 5½
		Total balance in hand on 31st December.	88 3 2½
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. £	417 12 8	TOTAL .. .. £	417 12 8

R. COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, Chairman.  
 GEO. THOS. CLARKE,  
 MAJOR LOWE,  
 JOHN PERRY,  
 CHAS. THOS. WEAVER. } Commissioners.

Office of the Commissioners of the Penrith Road Trust,  
 Penrith, 28th day of January, A. D. 1851.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CUMBERLAND ROAD TRUSTS.

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*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council,  
to be Printed, 9th December, 1851.*

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ACCOUNTS of the following Road Trusts, rendered pursuant to the 19th  
section of 13 Vict., No. 41.

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No. 1. Sydney Trust .....	1
„ 2. Parramatta Trust .....	2
„ 3. Liverpool Trust .....	3
„ 4. Campbell Town Trust.....	4
„ 5. Narellan Trust .....	5
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„ 7. Penrith Trust.....	8

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SYDNEY ROAD TRUST.

No. 1.

ABSTRACT of all Sums of Money Received and Expended by the Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1851.

RECEIVED.		EXPENDED.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1850	186 11 4	Secretary's and Treasurer's Salary	25 0 0
„ George Davis, for balance of Rent of Tolls due for the year 1850	360 0 0	Surveyor's Commission	51 13 9
„ Messrs. Obee and Ellison, for Rent of Tolls for the months of January, February, March, April, and May, at £234 3s. 4d. per month...	1,170 16 8	Overseers' and Laborers' Wages	537 15 11
„ Amount realised by the Sale of the temporary Toll House	7 15 11	Purchase of Road Metal	122 13 6
		Contract and Extra Work for Building Iron Cove Bridge...	517 15 0
		Building New and Temporary Toll House	120 0 0
		Forming Temporary Roads and Repairs to Bridges	18 19 11
		Purchase of Tools	7 15 1
		Erection of Fences	6 16 10
		Stationery, Advertising, and Rent	15 6 6
		Paid Petty Expenses	1 17 3
		Cash in hand	1,425 13 9
		Balance in the Union Bank	6 17 9
	£1,675 3 11		242 12 5
			£1,675 3 11

Sydney Road Trust Office,  
31st July, 1851.

W. S. DELOITTE,  
GEO. KING,  
EDWIN H. HOLLINWORTH, Secretary.

Commissioners.

## No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums of Money received, paid, and expended by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1851.

RECEIVED.			EXPENDED.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash Proceeds of Sale of Horses	..	..	SALARIES.		
..	..	..	Surveyor	40	0 0
..	..	..	Clerk and Treasurer	25	0 0
..	..	..	Overseer	17	7 3
..	..	..	MISCELLANEOUS.		
..	..	..	Wages to Laborers	177	12 6
..	..	..	Stationery and Advertising	1	2 6
..	..	..	Forage for Horses	27	14 8
..	..	..	Road Metal, and carriage of same	65	9 0
..	..	..	Repairs to Bridges	22	18 6
..	..	..	Shoeing Horses, Repairs to Tools, Carriage, and Harness	11	5 10
..	..	..	Preparing Leases, Commission and Duty on sale of same	16	3 6
..	..	..	Purchase of Tools	0	19 3
..	..	..	Petty Expenses	1	4 0
..	..	..		324	9 9
..	..	..	Total Expenditure	406	17 0
..	..	..	30th June, 1851. Balance	793	15 2
..	..	..		£ 1,200	12 2

PAT. HILL,  
JAMES BYRNES,  
JAMES HOUISON,  
JAMES PYE,  
NATHL. PAYTEN,

S. PHILLIPS,  
Treasurer.

Commissioners.

No. 3.  
 HALF-YEARLY Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the Liverpool Road Trust, from the 1st day of January to the 30th of June, 1851.

1851.	£	s.	d.	1851.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hand December, 1850 ... ..	15	0	11	January ...	Amount of Expenses for Salaries and Wages, as per Voucher No. 1		
Amount of Tolls ... ..	42	18	4	February ...	Do.	Do.	No. 2
Do. ... ..	50	16	8	March ...	Do.	Do.	No. 3
Do. ... ..	50	16	8	April ...	Do.	Do.	No. 4
Do. ... ..	50	16	8	May ...	Do.	Do.	No. 5
Do. ... ..	50	16	8	June ...	Do.	Do.	No. 6
Do. ... ..	50	16	8	By Balance in hand ... ..			
	£312 2 7						
	£312 2 7						

We certify that we have examined and compared this Abstract with the Vouchers therein, and found the same correct.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS.

WILLIAM TRISTRAM.

## No. 4.

ACCOUNT of all Moneys Received and all Moneys Expended by the Commissioners of the Campbell Town Road Trust, in the execution of their Trust, under the Act of Council 13th Victoria, No. 41, for the Half-year commencing the 31st December, 1850, and ending 30th June, 1851. Transmitted to the Auditor General of the Colony of New South Wales, in conformity with 19th clause of said Act. 30th June, 1851.

DATE.	MONEYS EXPENDED.		DATE.	MONEYS RECEIVED.	
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1851.			1851.		
4 April ..	To Frederick Harding, for Repairs to Road and Bridges from Campbell Town to O'Beim's, or Packer's Hill. See Voucher .. ..	6 11 0		Balance to the credit of the Commissioners in the Commercial Bank, up to 31st December, 1850 .. ..	44 1 8
1 May ..	To John Tonks, for Repairs to Road between Graham's fence and Warby's entrance. See Voucher .. ..	1 10 0		From Mr. Robert Wynne, Lessee of the Denham Court Toll Gate, let to him, by public auction, on 13th December, 1850, for one year, from 1st January, 1851, for the Rent, a sum of one hundred and fifty-eight pounds, payable in equal monthly instalments :—	
12 May ..	To John Hicks, for Repairs to Bridges and Eccleston's Hill. See Voucher..	3 17 0	31 Jan'y. ..	Month of January .. ..	13 3 4
			28 Feby. ..	Do. February .. ..	13 3 4
			31 March ..	Do. March .. ..	13 3 4
			30 April ..	Do. April .. ..	13 3 4
			31 May ..	Do. May .. ..	13 3 4
			30 June ..	Do. June .. ..	13 3 4
				Moneys Expended .. ..	123 1 8
		11 18 10			11 18 0
					£111 3 8

We certify that the above account is correct.

W. HOWE, JUNR., C. C. R. T.

EDWD. HOWE, C. C. R. T.

JOHN HURLEY, C. C. R. T.

No. 5.

ACCOUNT of all Moneys Received and all Moneys Expended by the Commissioners of the Narellan Road Trust, in the execution of their Trust, under the Act of Council 13 Victoria, No. 41, for the Half-year commencing 1st January, 1851, and ending 30th June, 1851, both days inclusive. Transmitted to the Auditor General of the Colony of New South Wales, in conformity with the 19th clause of the said Act. July 26, 1851.

MONEYS RECEIVED				MONEYS EXPENDED.			
DATE.		£	s. d.	DATE.		£	s. d.
1851.				1851.			
13 Jany. . .	From Balance in hand in Commercial Bank, Sydney, this day, as shewn by account rendered for last half-year . . .		129 4 10	10 Feby. . .	Paid account of <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> for Advertisements . .	0 19 6	
4 Feby. . .	From Mr. Robert Wynn, Lessee of Toll Gate at Carne's Hill, for 1851, (let to him by public auction on 7th December, 1850, for one year from 1st January, 1851, for the rent or sum of £380, payable in equal monthly instalments,) being the amount of rent for the month of January, 1851 . .	31 13 4		3 June . .	Paid sundry persons for labor and supervision of labor, upon the Road under Trust . . . . .	8 0 0	
1 March . .	From ditto, ditto, for the month of February, 1851 . .	31 13 4		1 Jany. to 30 June, inclusively	Paid postage and registration of letters <i>bona fide</i> on account of the Trust . . . . .	0 6 10	
1 April . .	From ditto, ditto, for the month of March, 1851 . .	31 13 4		1 July . .	Paid Clerk and Treasurer of Trust 5 per cent. upon all moneys collected and lodged in Bank by him, and payable to 30th June, 1851, inclusively, viz., on £190, as shewn opposite . .	9 10 0	
1 May . .	From ditto, ditto, for the month of April, 1851 . .	31 13 4			Total amount expended . . . . .	18 16 4	
1 June . .	From ditto, ditto, for the month of May, 1851 . .	31 13 4					
1 July . .	From ditto, ditto, for the month of June, 1851 . .	31 13 4		2 July . .	Balance in hand in Commercial Bank, } Sydney, this day, as for 30th June, 1851 }	300 8 6	
	Total amount received . . . . .		319 4 10			319 4 10	

Errors excepted.

J. N. OXLEY, C. N. R. T.  
JAS. J. RILEY, C. N. R. T.  
WM. MACARTHUR, C. N. R. T.

AN ABSTRACT of all sums of money received, paid, and expended by the Commissioners of the

DATE.	RECEIVED.	No. of Voucher	AMOUNT.
<b>1851.</b>			<b>£ s. d.</b>
January 13..	Arrears of Rent of Howe's Bridge for 1850* .. .. .	1	7 14 1
" "	Lessee of Black Town Gate, on account of Rent for 1851* .. .. .	2	9 0 0
February 4..	One month's Rent of Howe's Bridge, to 31st January, 1851 .. .. .	3	26 13 4
March 4..	Do. Do. 28th February, 1851 .. .. .	4	26 13 4
April 4..	Do. Do. 31st March, 1851 .. .. .	5	26 13 4
" 15..	Lessee of Black Town Gate, on account of Rent for 1851 .. .. .	6	10 15 0
" 15 {	Her Majesty's Government for erection of new Bridge over the South Creek, at Windsor .. .. .	7	1000 0 0
May 9..	One month's Rent of Howe's Bridge, to 30th April, 1851 .. .. .	8	26 13 4
June 10..	Do. Do. 31st May, 1851* .. .. .	9	26 13 4
" 30..	Lessee of Black Town Gate, on account of Rent for 1851* .. .. .	10	6 11 8
TOTAL.....			£ 1,167 7 5

\* Deposit receipts were not given for those sums.

Road Trust, at Windsor, from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of June, 1851, inclusive.

DATE.	EXPENDED.	No. of Voucher	AMOUNT.
1851.			£ s. d.
January 1..	Balance due Commissioners .. .. .	"	12 8 11
" 13..	Wages of men to 4th January, 1851 .. .. .	1	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 11th January, 1851 .. .. .	2	0 14 0
March 13..	Do. Do. 18th January, 1851 .. .. .	3	1 0 0
	Do. Do. 25th January, 1851 .. .. .	4	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 1st February, 1851 .. .. .	5	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 8th February, 1851 .. .. .	6	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 15th February, 1851 .. .. .	7	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 22nd February, 1851 .. .. .	8	0 19 0
	Do. Do. 1st March, 1851 .. .. .	9	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 8th March, 1851 .. .. .	10	0 14 0
	Enrolling Warrant of Attorney of Lessee of Howe's Bridge .. .. .	11	0 2 6
" 31..	Wages of Men to 15th March, 1851 .. .. .	12	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 22nd March, 1851 .. .. .	13	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 29th March, 1851 .. .. .	14	0 14 0
	Kemp and Fairfax, Advertising .. .. .	15	0 17 0
	Samuel Callaway, Stationery, and Postage during the Quarter .. .. .	16	0 9 5
	Samuel Callaway, Secretary to Trust, Quarter's Salary due this day .. .. .	17	3 15 0
April 16..	Wages of Men to 5th April, 1851 .. .. .	18	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 12th April, 1851 .. .. .	19	0 14 0
	David Rogers, preparing Plan and Estimate of new Bridge .. .. .	20	2 2 0
May 19..	Wages of Men to 19th April, 1851 .. .. .	21	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 26th April, 1851 .. .. .	22	1 4 0
	Do. Do. 3rd May, 1851 .. .. .	23	0 14 0
	Do. Do. 10th May, 1851 .. .. .	24	0 17 0
	Do. Do. 17th May, 1851 .. .. .	25	0 15 0
June 6..	Do. Do. 24th May, 1851 .. .. .	26	3 7 0
	Do. Do. 31st May, 1851 .. .. .	27	3 0 0
	John Oliver, repairs to Toll House, Howe's Bridge .. .. .	28	1 0 0
	Michael Fitzpatrick, on account of repairs to Richmond Road .. .. .	29	5 0 0
	James Seymour, repairs to Windsor Road .. .. .	30	0 5 0
	D. C. Dunston, for Slabs .. .. .	31	1 10 0
	W. R. Piddington, for Printing .. .. .	32	2 5 0
" 27..	Wages of Men to 7th June, 1851 .. .. .	33	3 18 0
	Michael Fitzpatrick, on account of repairs to Richmond Road .. .. .	34	5 0 0
	Wages of Men to 14th June, 1851 .. .. .	35	4 2 6
	Michael Fitzpatrick, on account of repairs to Richmond Road .. .. .	36	5 0 0
	Wages of Men to 21st June, 1851 .. .. .	37	3 9 0
	Michael Fitzpatrick, on account of repairs to Richmond Road .. .. .	38	5 0 0
	Wages of Men Windsor Road, for Twelve days .. .. .	39	15 13 10
	Do. Do. to 28th June, 1851 .. .. .	40	3 0 0
	Michael Fitzpatrick, on account of repairs to Richmond Road .. .. .	41	5 0 0
" 30..	John Smith, drawing Timber, Windsor Road .. .. .	42	0 10 0
	George Ancel, Rope, &c. .. .. .	43	0 3 7
	Samuel Callaway, Postage, and Stationery, during the Quarter .. .. .	44	0 4 10
	Samuel Callaway, Secretary to Trust, Quarters' Salary due this day .. .. .	45	3 15 0
	Balance in hand .. .. .	"	1061 3 10
TOTAL .. .. .			£ 1,167 7 5

We certify the above Abstract to be correct.

MICHAEL M'QUADE,  
 LABAN WHITE,  
 JOHN BARKER,  
 Wm. W. BENSON,  
 RICH. RIDGE,



**AN ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Commissioners of  
June,**

DATE.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
<b>1851.</b>		<b>£ s. d.</b>
	<b>TOLL HOUSE AND GATE.</b>	
1 Jan. ..	By Balance of amount placed to the credit of Mr. C. T. Weaver, by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to enable the Commissioners to erect a Toll House and Gate, as per account published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> , No. 39, of 4th April, 1851 .. .. .	37 5 5
		<b>37 5 5</b>
	<b>REVENUE FROM TOLLS.</b>	
1 Jan. ..	To balance on account of revenue received from Tolls and Miscellaneous sources, as per account published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> , No. 39, of 4th April, 1851 .. .. .	50 17 9½
9 Jan. ..	To payment made and agreed by the Commissioners to be received in full of all demands for rent of the Western Toll House and Gate, to the 31st of December, 1850 .. .. .	44 3 4
10 Feb. ..	To payment of Rent of the Western Toll Gate for January, 1851 .. ..	30 0 0
8 March ..	To do. do. do. for February .. .. .	30 0 0
8 April ..	To do. do. do. for March .. .. .	30 0 0
13 May ..	To do. do. do. for April, in part .. .. .	15 0 0
16 May ..	To do. do. do. for do. do. .. .. .	10 0 0
28 May ..	To do. do. do. for do. in full .. .. .	5 0 0
6 June ..	To do. do. do. for May, 1851 .. .. .	30 0 0
Total Revenue derived from Tolls £		<b>245 1 1½</b>

the Penrith Road Trust for the period from the 1st of January to the 30th of 1851.

DATE.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	No. of Voucher.	AMOUNT.
<b>1851.</b>	<b>TOLL HOUSE AND GATE.</b>		<b>£ s. d.</b>
1 Jan.	To balance in hand on account of the advance made by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, as per the other side .. .. .		37 5 5
			37 5 5
	<b>CHARGES ON REVENUE FROM TOLLS.</b>		
	<b>SALARIES.</b>		
27 May	By Salary to Surveyor at £50 per annum, from 28th December, 1850, to 27th May, 1851 .. .. .	1,2,3,4,5	20 16 8
8 April	.. Secretary and Treasurer at £10 per annum, from 1st January to 31st March, 1851 .. .. .	6	2 10 0
	Total Salaries .. .. .		23 6 8
	<b>WAGES.</b>		
14 Jan.	By wages to Overseer and Laborers from 30th December, 1850, to 11th January, 1851 .. .. .	7	11 3 0
28 "	.. do. to a metal breaker, do. do. .. .. .	8	1 16 0
28 "	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 13th to 25th January, 1851 .. .. .	9	13 15 3
11 Feb.	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	10	1 17 0
11 Feb.	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 27th January to 8th February .. .. .	11	15 1 9
25 "	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	12	1 8 6
25 "	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 10th to 22nd February .. .. .	13	15 14 3
11 March	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	14	1 8 0
11 March	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 24th February to 8th March .. .. .	15	14 9 6
25 "	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	16	1 4 6
25 "	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 10th to 22nd March .. .. .	17	16 15 6
8 April	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	18	1 0 0
8 April	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 24th March to 5th April .. .. .	19	16 8 6
22 "	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	20	1 12 0
22 "	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 7th to 19th April .. .. .	21	15 4 6
6 May	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	22	1 6 0
6 May	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 21st April to 3rd May .. .. .	23	16 2 10
21 "	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	24	1 4 6
21 "	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 5th to 17th May .. .. .	25	15 13 10½
3 June	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	26	1 12 6
3 June	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers from 19th to 30th May .. .. .	27	15 14 3
17 "	.. do. to a metal breaker do. do. .. .. .	28	1 10 0
17 "	.. do. do. from 2nd to 14th June .. .. .	29	2 15 0
"	.. do. to an Overseer and Laborers do. do. .. .. .	30	18 11 0
	Total Wages .. .. .		203 8 2½
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
11 Feb.	By John Nuttall for repairs to tools .. .. .	31	1 11 11
11 March	.. Thomas Beahan do. .. .. .	32	0 10 4
8 April	.. John Nuttall do. and bridge cramps .. .. .	33	3 19 4
21 May	.. do. do. .. .. .	34	3 8 4
17 June	.. do. do. .. .. .	35	3 7 4
14 Feb.	.. Kemp and Fairfax for printing .. .. .	36	5 1 8
30 June	.. C. T. Weaver for postages to date .. .. .	37	0 7 2
	Total Miscellaneous .. .. .		18 6 1
	Total charges on revenue derived from Tolls .. .. .		245 0 11½
"	By balance in the hands of the Treasurer on account of revenue received from Tolls .. .. .		0 0 2
			£ 245 1 1½

GEO. THOMAS CLARKE, } Commissioners of the  
JNO. PERRY, } Penrith Road Trust.  
CHAS. THOS. WEAVER, }

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 RECAPITULATION.
 

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## RECEIPTS.

By balance of advance for Toll-house and Gate .. .. .	37	5	5
By Revenue from Tolls .. .. .	245	1	1½
<hr/>			
Total .. .. .	£282	6	6½
Disbursements.. .. .	245	0	11½
<hr/>			
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer .. .. .	£37	5	7
<hr/>			

GEO. THOS. CLARKE, }  
 JNO. PERRY, } Commissioners of the  
 CHAS. THOS. WEAVER, } Penrith Road Trust.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.*

RETURN to an Address from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated 30th August, 1850, requesting that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid on the Table :—

“ A Return of the number of Visits made by Clergymen  
“ and Ministers of Religion, during week days, to each  
“ School under the Denominational Board of Education,  
“ distinguishing the respective Schools and Ministers,  
“ for the period extending from 1st of January, 1849, to  
“ the 1st of January, 1850.”

### SCHEDULE.

No.	Subject.	Page.
1.	Letter from Secretary to the Denominational School Board, dated 6th September, 1850, stating that there are in his Office no data for supplying the required information, but that the Board has made the necessary enquiries from the Heads of the different Denominations	1
2.	Letter from Chairman of the Board, enclosing the following :—	1
	(1.) The Lord Bishop of Sydney	2
	(2.) The Lord Bishop of Newcastle	2
	(3.) The Very Reverend the Moderator of the Synod of Australia	2
	(4.) The Reverend W. B. Boyce	3
	(5.) The Very Reverend Archdeacon M'Encroe	4



## No. 1.

LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY OF THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, *to* THE  
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 50-84.)

*Denominational Board Office,  
Sydney, 6th September, 1850.*

SIR,

I am instructed by the Denominational School Board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 3rd instant, No. 50-20, applying for a "Return of the number of Visits made by Clergymen and Ministers of Religion, during week days, to each School under the Denominational Board of Education, distinguishing the respective Schools and Ministers, for the period extending from 1st January, 1849, to the 1st January, 1850."

2. I have the honor to state that there are no data in this Office for the required Return; but a copy of your communication has been transmitted by the Board to the Head of each Denomination, with a request that the information sought for may be furnished with the least possible delay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. H. CHRISTIE,

*Secretary to Board.*

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 2.

LETTER *from* THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, *to* THE  
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 50-147.)

*Denominational Board Office,  
Sydney, 13th December, 1850.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 3rd September last, No. 50-20, calling upon me to furnish the following information, which has been called for by the Legislative Council, viz. :—

"A Return of the number of Visits made by Clergymen and Ministers of Religion, during week days, to each School under the Denominational Board of Education, distinguishing the respective Schools and Ministers, for the period extending from 1st January, 1849, to the 1st January, 1850," I have the honor to state that I lost no time in applying to the Heads of the different Denominations for the required information.

2. I beg to enclose a copy of the replies received.

3. I think it right to mention, with reference to a suggestion made by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, that his Lordship appears to have overlooked the fact that in the Roll Books supplied to the Denominational Schools a column is set apart for "Remarks, including Visits of Local Board, with Dates;" and that the Clergymen are in almost every instance Members of the Local Boards.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

C. D. RIDDELL,

*Chairman Denominational Board.*

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure]

(Enclosure 1 in No. 2.)

(Copy.)

Sydney, 14th September, 1850.

SIR,

Encl. 1 in No.  
2.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, No. 50-85, enclosing a copy of the Colonial Secretary's letter of 3rd September, 50-20, requesting information which has been called for by the Legislative Council, as to the number of Visits made by Clergymen, during week days, to each School under the Denominational Board, I beg to state that it does not appear to me that the Board can be, according to present arrangements, in a position to furnish such information.

So far as I am aware, or have been able to ascertain, no School has yet been supplied with any book wherein the names of visitors are recorded; neither is there any column in any of the forms of periodical returns wherein the days of the Clergymen's Visits might be entered, as was the practice in the forms which were in use so long as the Schools continued under the arrangements adopted by the Church and School Corporation.

I can but suggest that it would be very useful to have such a column introduced into the Returns required by the Board, from which the information now desired might at all times be easily obtained.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. G. SYDNEY.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Esq.

True copy.

W. H. CHRISTIE,

Secretary to Board.

(Enclosure 2 in No. 2.)

(Copy.)

Morpeth,  
December 3rd, 1850.

SIR,

Encl. 2 in No.  
2.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, No. 50-113, dated 1st November, 1850, from the Secretary of your Board, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office, dated 3rd September, 1850, which enclosure requests the following information, namely:—

"A Return of the number of Visits made by Clergymen and Ministers of Religion, during week days, to each School under the Denominational Board of Education, distinguishing the respective Schools and Ministers, for the period extending from 1st January, 1849, to 1st January, 1850."

Having made the necessary inquiries, I find that no account of the Clergymen's Visits has been kept at the Church of England Schools in my Diocese, as, indeed, no such account has been required by me, or would seem to be necessary.

I have, however, every reason to believe that the Clergy of the Church of England in this Diocese have faithfully attended to their ministerial duty in this respect; and, in compliance with my well known wishes, have visited their Schools, not only every week, but many times in each week, and in some cases almost every day.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed) W. NEWCASTLE.

THE HONORABLE THE CHAIRMAN  
OF THE DENOMINATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

True copy.

W. H. CHRISTIE,

Secretary to Board.

(Enclosure 3 in No. 2.)

(Copy.)

West Maitland,  
October 10th, 1850.

SIR,

Encl. 3 in No.  
2.

In reply to your communication of the 6th ultimo, 50-87, in which you request me to furnish the Board with information as to the number of Visits made by Ministers to the Presbyterian Schools, during the year 1849, I do myself the honor to state that, after communicating with my Brethren of the Synod, I find that, no record having been kept of the Visits in question, it is impossible, after so long an interval, to obtain the required information with any degree of accuracy.

All

All I am able to say is, that, *as a general rule*, some of the Ministers visit their Schools twice a week, if not oftener; others, once a month; and some, once in two and three months, according to circumstances.

Perhaps once a month, or twelve visits during the year, may be said to be the general average number.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM PURVES,  
Moderator of the Synod of Australia.

W. H. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,  
Secretary to the Denominational School Board,  
Sydney.

True copy.  
W. H. CHRISTIE,  
Secretary to Board

(Enclosure 4 in No. 2.)

(Copy.)

Sydney,  
25th September, 1850.

SIR,

In reply to yours of the 6th instant, I have to regret my inability to furnish <sup>Encl. 4 in No. 2.</sup> such *complete* Returns as those required by the Legislative Council.

No record of Ministerial Visits having been kept, it is obvious that, after nine months following the conclusion of the year to which the Returns refer, the most correct memory is not to be trusted, and that an approximation to the truth is all that can now be furnished.

*Bathurst*—About 24 visits have been paid by the Resident Minister during the year 1849.

<i>Maitland</i> —About 52 visits	} By the Minister residing in Maitland during the year 1849.
<i>Singleton</i> " 12 "	
<i>Newcastle</i> " 15 "	
<i>Wollombi</i> " 4 "	
<i>Paterson</i> " 8 "	} By the Minister residing in Windsor, during the year 1849.
<i>Windsor</i> " 30 "	
<i>Castlereagh</i> " 15 "	
<i>Richmond</i> " 12 "	
<i>Parramatta</i> " 12 "	} By the Resident Minister, during the Year 1849.
<i>Sydney</i> —York-street.	
" Prince's-street.	} About 15 visits by the Resident Minister in the course of the year 1849. More than that number to some of the Schools, a fewer to others.
" Chippendale.	
" Hay-street.	
" Surry Hills.	
<i>Newtown.</i>	
<i>Ashfield.</i>	

I believe the Returns to be *within* the truth than otherwise, and regret that I have no means of answering the enquiry conveyed in the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's letter more fully.

If the Board will direct Returns to be kept for the year 1851, the information now sought for will be at any time available.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) WILLIAM B. BOYCE.

W. H. CHRISTIE, ESQ.

True Copy.  
W. H. CHRISTIE,  
Secretary to Board.



(Enclosure 5 in No. 2.)

(Copy.)

*St. Mary's Priory,  
Sydney, 16 September, 1850.*

Encl. 5 in No.  
2.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge, on the part of His Grace the Archbishop, your communication of the 6th instant, with a copy of a letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

In reply the Archbishop respectfully submits that having, in compliance with the Regulations under which the Church Act is administered, certified to His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, at the end of the year 1849, that each Clergyman under his jurisdiction had fulfilled his duties during that year, he cannot be considered liable to be called upon to certify again to the discharge of *any particular duty* on the part of Clergymen, by Members of the Legislative Council.

2. The return of the number of Visits to each School would give a very inadequate idea of the attention paid to the religious instruction of the children. At certain periods religious instruction is required each day or nearly so. Again, the Districts in the Country are so vast in extent, that in the fulfilment of his sacred duties, the Clergyman must necessarily be absent from the locality in which the School is situated, for a considerable period of time. Some schools moreover, North Richmond or Picton, for instance, are far distant from the ordinary residence of the Clergyman.

In discharge of the other claims upon him, the Clergyman cannot frequently visit Schools so situated. The Denominational System presents great advantages in such circumstances, the Master being proved to be duly qualified to teach the catechism, and possessing the confidence of the parents, the children under his care have their religious instruction attended to, when the Clergyman, unavoidably, cannot fulfil that duty so frequently as he could wish.

3. From the communications *received*, it appears that the Schools were visited by the Clergy, and the children instructed, on an average, throughout the year 1849, twice each week.

In Sydney the Archbishop, or Bishop Coadjutor, when not engaged in other duties, visits from time to time the Schools.

I may add that having the superintendence of the Schools especially entrusted to me, I regularly visit some of them once or twice every week.

They are also visited frequently by the Clergymen of the respective districts of the City in which they are situated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. M'ENCROE.

W. H. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Denominational School Board.

True Copy.

W. H. CHRISTIE,  
Secretary to Board.

*Alfred R. Smith*  
1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOLD DISTRICTS.

*Laid upon the Council Table by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 12th November, 1851.*

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated 21st October, 1851, requesting a Return shewing:—

- 1.—“The number of Licenses to dig for Gold issued in each month  
“since the discovery of Gold in this Colony at Summer Hill,  
“in May last, specifying the places respectively where such  
“Licenses have been issued, and the number of Licenses issued  
“at each of such places.
- 2.—“The number of Commissioners for the Gold Districts  
“appointed since such discovery—their names—the dates of  
“their appointments—and the salaries paid to each, and where  
“stationed respectively.
- 3.—“The number of additional Police employed since such dis-  
“covery in the Gold Districts, including those employed in  
“escorting Gold to the Metropolis, and the cost of their main-  
“tenance, specifying also the daily pay paid to the Mounted  
“and Foot Police respectively.
- 4.—“The Revenue derived by the Government from the Gold  
“Fields since their discovery, specifying the Revenue from each  
“Gold District, and the amount paid by the Government in  
“relation to such Gold Fields, specifying the several items of  
“Expenditure.
- 5.—“The quantity of Gold, the produce of this Colony, exported  
“since such discovery.
- 6.—“The places at which Gold Fields have been discovered in the  
“Colony.
- 7.—“The Regulations made by the Government since such dis-  
“covery respecting the Gold Fields, and the Instructions to  
“the Gold Commissioners.
- 8.—“The receipts and disbursements week by week arising out of  
“or connected with the transport of Gold from Sofala to  
“Bathurst, from Ophir to Bathurst, and from Bathurst to  
“Sydney, from the month of May to the present time.”





## 3.

RETURN of Extra Constables appointed to the Bathurst Police on the Gold emergency, with the additional Expenditure consequent thereon, to this date inclusive. Bathurst, 24th September, 1851.

No.	RANK.	NAME.	When sworn in.	Number of days in Police.	Daily Pay.	Amount of additional expenditure up to this date.	REMARKS.
1	Ordinary Constable..	William Gunner .....	24 May ..	124	s. d. 4 6	£ s. d. 27 18 0	
2	do. ....	George Curll .....	24 May ..	124	4 6	27 18 0	
3	do. ....	John Woore .....	30 May ..	9	4 6	2 0 6	Dismissed 9th June.
4	do. ....	Richard Sanford .....	30 May ..	8	4 6	1 16 0	
5	do. ....	Michael Conway .....	31 May ..	11	4 6	2 9 6	
6	do. ....	Samuel Carr .....	2 June ..	108	4 6	24 6 0	Dismissed 17th September.
7	do. ....	William Guerin .....	2 June ..	115	4 6	25 17 6	
8	do. ....	Frederick Archer .....	2 June ..	115	4 6	25 17 6	
9	do. ....	John Forester .....	2 June ..	115	4 6	25 17 6	
10	do. ....	John Rowan .....	3 June ..	14	4 6	3 3 0	Dismissed 16th June.
11	do. ....	Joseph Attwood .....	3 June ..	114	4 6	25 13 0	
12	do. ....	Richard Heathcotte ..	4 June ..	58	4 6	13 1 0	Dismissed 31st July.
13	do. ....	John Witts .....	5 June ..	9	4 6	2 0 6	Dismissed 14th June.
14	do. ....	Robbin-di .....	2 June ..	73	0 6	1 16 6	Dismissed 13th August.
15	do. ....	Christy .....	2 June ..	73	0 6	1 16 6	
16	do. ....	James M'Donald .....	25 June ..	92	4 6	21 14 0	
17	do. ....	James Fyfe .....	28 July ..	57	4 6	12 16 6	Dismissed 23rd September.
18	do. ....	Joseph Godwin .....	8 Aug. ....	48	4 6	10 16 0	
19	do. ....	Richard Ainsworth ..	26 Aug. ....	30	4 6	6 15 0	
Total Amount expended 24th September, 1851, inclusive ....						£ 263 12 6	

RETURN of Constables employed as Guard of the Gold Conveyance, with Amount of their Pay, &c., up to 30th September, 1851, inclusive.

No.	RANK.	NAME.	When appointed.	Number of days in Police.	Daily Pay.	Travelling Expenses.	Total.	Amount of Expenditure up to this date.	REMARKS.
1	Serjeant .....	William Lane .....	17 July	76	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 8 0	£ s. d. 30 8 0	
2	Ordinary Constable	Alexander M'Gee ..	17 July	17	4 0	1 6	5 6	4 13 6	Resigned 2nd August.
3	do. ....	Robert Mitchell ..	17 July	17	4 0	1 6	5 6	4 13 6	
4	do. ....	George Bridgen ..	17 July	17	4 0	1 6	5 6	4 13 6	
5	Serjeant .....	James Graves .....	22 July	71	6 0	2 0	8 0	28 8 0	
6	Ordinary Constable	John M'Donald ..	20 July	73	4 0	1 6	5 6	20 1 6	
7	do. ....	Hugh M'Donald ..	20 July	73	4 0	1 6	5 6	20 1 6	
8	do. ....	James Leavers .....	20 July	73	4 0	1 6	5 6	20 1 6	
9	do. ....	William Quick .....	3 Aug.	29	4 0	1 6	5 6	7 19 6	Appointed in place of M'Gee, Mitchell, & Bridgen, resigned 2nd Aug.
10	do. ....	William Fife .....	3 Aug.	14	4 0	1 6	5 6	3 17 0	
11	do. ....	Thomas Casey .....	3 Aug.	59	4 0	1 6	5 6	16 4 6	Appointed in place of Fife, resigned 16th Aug.
12	do. ....	Patrick Sheady ..	17 Aug.	45	4 0	1 6	5 6	12 7 6	
13	do. ....	Thomas Hancock ..	1 Sept.	30	4 0	1 6	5 6	8 5 0	Appointed in place of Quick, resigned 31st Aug.
Total Amount expended 30th September, 1851, inclusive .....								£ 181 14 6	

MOUNTED CONSTABLES employed on the Western Road, as a Patrol, from the 18th May to the 30th September, 1851, inclusive.

1 Serjeant, from the 1st August, at 4s. 9d. per day .....	£ s. d. 758 13 3	£ s. d.
35 Mounted Men, at 3s. 9d. per day .....	41 12 6	
2 Draymen, from 7th June to 30th September, at 3s. 9d. per day .....		800 5 9
		£ 800 5 9

## ABSTRACT.

1. Additional Expenditure consequent on the Gold emergency caused in the Bathurst Police, to 24th September, inclusive .....	£ s. d. 263 12 6
2. Pay of Constables employed as Guard of the Gold Conveyance, to the 30th September, inclusive .....	181 14 6
3. Pay of Mounted Constables employed as a Patrol on the Western Road, to the 30th September, inclusive.	800 5 9
	£ 1,145 12 9

Office of Inspector-General of Police, }  
Sydney, 8th November, 1851. }

WILLIAM SPAIN,  
Inspector-General of Police.

4.

A Return shewing the Revenue derived by the Government from the Gold Fields, since their discovery, specifying the Revenue from each Gold District, and the amount paid by the Government in relation to such Gold Fields, specifying the several Items of Expenditure, so far as can be ascertained from the Accounts received in this Office to the present date.

REVENUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Proceeds of Licenses to dig for Gold, credited by the Colonial Treasurer, from 24th July, to 31st October, 1851 .....	15,023 15 10		Salaries and Allowances of the Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners for the Gold Districts, Clerks, and Constables, from 23rd May, to 31st October, 1851 .....	1,712 0 10	
			Cost of Horses, Forage, and other Contingent Expenses .....	989 7 1	2,701 7 11
			Salaries and Allowances of the Western Road Patrol, from 19th May, to 31st October, 1851 .....	1,157 14 4	
			Salaries and Allowances of additional Constables at Bathurst and Carcoar, from 24th May, to 31st October, 1851 .....	368 12 6	
			Contingent Expenses of the Western Road Patrol .....	322 0 5	1,848 7 3
			Salaries and Allowances of the Gold Guards, from 17th July, to 31st October, 1851 .....	317 13 6	
			Conveyance of Gold from Ophir to Sydney .....	528 0 0	
			Conveyance of Gold from Sofala to Bathurst .....	66 3 6	
Amount credited by the Colonial Treasurer, as received for the conveyance of Gold by the Escort, from 24th July, to 31st October, 1851 .....	1,485 12 10	16,509 8 8	Cost of a Coach and Harness .....	115 8 6	1,027 5 6
			Gratuity awarded to E. H. Hargraves, Esq., for his services in pointing out the Gold Fields in the Bathurst District .....	.....	530 0 0
			Travelling Expenses of the Surveyor General, while Surveying the Gold Regions .....	.....	250 0 0
			Purchase of specimens of Gold for transmission to Her Majesty .....	.....	212 7 6
			Expenses of the Geological Survey, under the superintendence of the Reverend W. B. Clarke, A. M. ....	.....	194 4 3
			Travelling Expenses of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, while visiting the Gold Districts .....	.....	48 0 0
TOTAL.....£		16,509 8 8	TOTAL.....£		6,811 12 5

Postscript.—Since the foregoing Return was prepared, it has been ascertained that in addition to the above amount of £15,023 15s. 10d., the sum of £3,054 was received, in the beginning of November, for Licenses issued in the Bathurst District, to 31st October, 1851. It appears, also, that the Proceeds of Licenses issued in the Braidwood District, for October, were not remitted, owing to the want of escort.

NOTE.—A sum of £2,500 has been remitted to the Colonial Agent General, to purchase Arms and Equipments, to replace those issued to the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners for the Gold District; also a sum of £50 for the purchase of Troy weights.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
1st November, 1851.  
WM. LITHGOW, Auditor-General.

## 5.

A RETURN of the Quantity of Gold, the produce of the Colony, Exported from the 29th May to the 31st October, 1851.

QUANTITY.			VALUE.
oz.	dwts.	grs.	£
67,151	18	16	214,886

Custom House, Sydney,  
4th November, 1851.

J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

## 6.

A RETURN shewing the places at which Gold Fields have been discovered in this Colony.

NAME.	COUNTY AND WHERE SITUATED.
1. Ophir .....	{ County of Bathurst; junction of Lewis' Ponds, and Summer Hill Creek, County of Bathurst.
2. The Turon River.....	County of Roxburgh.
3. Muckewa Creek .....	County of Wellington.
4. Louisa Creek .....	County of Wellington.
5. Meroo Creek .....	County of Wellington.
6. Winburndale Creek, and various small Tributaries to the above streams..... }	County of Bathurst.
7. Frederick's Valley .....	County of Bathurst.
8. The Abercrombie River .....	County of Georgiana.
9. Campbell's River.....	County of Bathurst.
10. Araluen River, and various Tributaries to the above..... }	County of St. Vincent.

31st October, 1851.

J. R. HARDY,  
C. C. Lands for the Gold District.

## 7.

## GOLD REGULATIONS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 23rd May, 1851.

## LICENSES TO DIG AND SEARCH FOR GOLD.

WITH reference to the Proclamation issued on the 22nd May instant, declaring the rights of the Crown in respect to Gold found in its natural place of deposit within the Territory of New South Wales, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to establish the following Provisional Regulations, under which Licenses may be obtained to dig, search for, and remove the same :—

1. From and after the first day of June next, no person will be permitted to dig, search for, or remove Gold on or from any land, whether public or private, without first taking out and paying for a License in the form annexed.

2. For the present, and pending further proof of the extent of the Gold Field, the License Fee has been fixed at one pound ten shillings per month, to be paid in advance; but it is to be understood that the rate is subject to future adjustment, as circumstances may render expedient.

3. The Licenses can be obtained on the spot, from the Commissioner who has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to carry these Regulations into effect, and who is authorised to receive the fee payable thereon.

4. No person will be eligible to obtain a License or the renewal of a License, unless he shall produce a Certificate of discharge from his last service, or prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he is not a person improperly absent from hired service.

5. Rules adjusting the extent and position of land to be covered by each License, and for the prevention of confusion, and the interference of one Licensee with another, will be the subject of early regulations.

6. With reference to Lands alienated by the Crown in fee simple, the Commissioner will not be authorised for the present to issue Licenses under these Regulations to any person but the proprietors, or persons authorised by them in writing to apply for the same.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

E. DEAS THOMSON.

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FORM REFERRED TO.

GOLD LICENSE.

No.

1851.

*The bearer* *having paid to me the sum of one pound ten shillings on*  
*account of the Territorial Revenue, I hereby License him to dig, search for, and remove Gold*  
*on and from any such Crown Land within the County of Bathurst as I shall assign to him*  
*for that purpose, during the month of* 185

*This License must be produced whenever demanded by me or any other person acting under the authority of the Government.*

(Signed) *A. B.,*

*Commissioner.*

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*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Sydney, 5th August, 1851.*

ADDITIONAL GOLD REGULATIONS.

**W**ITH reference to the Proclamation of His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, bearing date the 22nd day of May last, and to the Notice, from this Office, of the 23rd of the same month, His Excellency directs it to be notified, that the Licenses issued in accordance therewith, to dig, search for, and remove Gold found in its natural place of deposit, will, in future, be limited in their operations to alluvial Gold, whether consisting of dust, grain, scale, or lump, Gold, and will not extend to matrix Gold combined with quartz or any other rock, remaining in its original bed or situation. Pending the establishment of Regulations for the Working of Gold of this latter description, which will speedily be prepared and published, a Royalty will be charged on the quantity obtained, of 10 per cent., if found on Crown Lands, and 5 per cent., if on Private Lands.—These rates will be computed on the actual produce, valued at £3 4s. per oz., if procured by separation only, and £2 8s. per oz., if by amalgamation.

2. Previously, however, to the working of any such matrix Gold, notice must be given to, and a written permission obtained from, the Commissioner, or Assistant Commissioner of the Gold District, who will require such security, and make such arrangements, for the protection of the public interests, as he may deem necessary. If the parties concerned fail to give the required notice or security, or to observe the arrangements prescribed by that Officer, all such matrix Gold, and also all alluvial Gold, of every kind, procured without due authority, will be seized as the property of the Crown, in whose possession soever it may be found; and the persons offending will render themselves liable to be prosecuted for the offence.

3. in conformity with the principle laid down in the provisional Regulations of May last, above referred to, no person will be allowed to work matrix Gold on private lands, except the proprietors thereof, and such persons as they may authorise in that behalf, but in other respects these Regulations will be held to apply to all such private lands.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

E. DEAS THOMSON.

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*Colonial*



*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 12th August, 1851.*

### CONVEYANCE AND ESCORT OF GOLD.

**H**IS Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL directs it to be notified, with reference to the Notice of the 17th ultimo, that arrangements have been made for the conveyance of Gold, under the charge of an armed escort, from Ophir and Sofala to Bathurst or Sydney, and from Bathurst to Sydney, once in each week.

2. The Gold intended to be sent, under this arrangement, from Ophir or Sofala to Bathurst, or to Sydney, is to be delivered to the Commissioner of Crown Lands or Assistant Commissioner, on the spot, to be transmitted in the Chests or Safes provided for the purpose, to the Police Magistrate at Bathurst, who will deliver the Bags, addressed to that place, to the persons or agents appointed to receive them, and forward the Packages for Sydney by the Mail by which the escort proceeds, to the Colonial Treasurer, at whose Office they may be obtained by the persons duly authorised for the purpose.

3. The Gold, whether received at Ophir or Sofala, or at Bathurst, is to be placed in Bags, sealed, marked, &c., in the manner pointed out in the Notice of the 17th July, 1851; and the receipts to be granted, and the authorities to be produced to the Police Magistrate, at Bathurst, or to the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, for obtaining the packages, are to be those required by that notice.

4. A charge will be made for Gold, forwarded, under this arrangement, from Ophir or Sofala to Bathurst, of one-half per cent., and from any of these places to Sydney, of one per cent., on its value estimated at £3 4s. per ounce, for washed Gold, and £2 8s. for Gold obtained by amalgamation; and payment is to be made to the Police Magistrate at Bathurst, for Gold forwarded to that place; and to the Colonial Treasurer for that sent to Sydney.

5. the Mails, with escort, will leave Ophir and Sofala every Tuesday morning, and Bathurst every Wednesday, arriving in Sydney at 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon.

6. It is to be understood that, in the event of a loss, notwithstanding the protection afforded by the escort, the Government will not, as explained in the Notice of the 17th ultimo, be responsible for it.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

E. DEAS THOMSON.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 7th October, 1851.*

### ADDITIONAL GOLD REGULATIONS.

**W**ITH reference to the Notices from this Office of the 23rd May and 4th August last, and pending the receipt of Instructions from Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to publish the following further provisional Regulations for the search of Gold.

1. Persons occupying portions of the Gold Field by erecting temporary buildings, tents, &c., and carrying on business in any way, shall pay a fee of thirty shillings monthly for the use of the land so occupied by them; and they are required to pay the same on demand, and in advance, to the Officer appointed to receive payment of License Fees.

2. Persons desirous of establishing claims to new and unoccupied ground by working in the ordinary method for alluvial Gold, may have their claims marked out on the following scale, namely:—

- (1.) Fifteen feet frontage to either side of a river or main creek, to each person.
- (2.) Twenty feet of the bed of a tributary to a river or main creek, to each person.
- (3.) Sixty feet of the bed of a ravine or watercourse, to each person.
- (4.) Twenty feet square of table land or river flats, to each person.

Every such claim shall be voided by the failure on the part of the claimant to work the same within ten days after the date of its acceptance; and persons found working on such or any other ground without having previously paid the License Fee to the proper Officer, shall pay double the amount for such License; and in default be proceeded against in the usual manner.

3. The License fee for private lands will in future be one-half only of that payable for Crown Lands.

4. Persons desirous of working Auriferous Quartz Veins may make application in writing to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the Gold District, accurately describing the locality. Such application shall be immediately recorded by such Officer in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of applicants. In case no previous application shall have been made as above directed, and should there be no valid objection to the proposal, the Commissioner shall notify to the applicant his acceptance of the same. The applicant shall then enter into a bond

bond, binding himself and two or more sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Government, jointly and severally, in the sum of two thousand pounds, to pay a Royalty of ten per cent. on all Gold obtained from any part of the land within the limits of his claim, to an Officer to be appointed for that purpose by the Government. He shall further be bound to permit such Officer to reside on the land in the neighbourhood of the works, at such spot as may be assigned by the Commissioner, and also to give to such Officer access at all reasonable times to the buildings or premises, and to all books and accounts connected with the production of Gold; also to give all necessary facilities for the collection of the Royalty daily or weekly as may be found most desirable.

5. All buildings, machinery, or other improvements, erected or made on the land, shall be considered as additional security for the due performance of the conditions of the bond.

6. The above claim shall consist of half a mile of, and in the course of, the vein, with fifty yards reserved on each side of such vein for building and other purposes. The right of cutting and using timber for building purposes or for firewood from adjacent Crown Lands, as well as access to neighbouring water, shall also be conceded. The duration of the claim shall be three years, which shall however be extended for such further period as upon receipt of instructions from Her Majesty's Government may be determined upon, having due regard to the interests of the parties concerned. At the expiration of the term of their holding, or on the sooner termination of their tenure by consent of the Government, the parties shall have liberty to remove all buildings, machinery, or other improvements erected or made by them, and a reasonable time shall be allowed for that purpose; provided always, that the conditions of the Bond shall have been duly fulfilled.

7. A claim, such as the above, shall be forfeited by the failure of the applicant to enter within a reasonable period into the required bond;—by his neglecting to pay the prescribed Royalty, at the time and in the manner required by the bond;—by his not employing at least twenty persons on such claim within six months of the acceptance of his application for the same;—by his ceasing to employ that number of persons on the works for the period of one month thereafter; by obstructing the Officer in the proper performance of his duty, or in any other way violating the terms of the bond. Such vein shall then be open to selection by other parties.

8. Persons desirous of working Auriferous Quartz Veins on their own lands, shall be subject to the terms of the above Regulations, with the exception that the Royalty payable on the gross production of Gold shall be five per cent., and that they shall not be compelled to employ any specific number of persons, nor be liable to any penalty on their ceasing to work.

9. Persons desirous of draining ponds or waterholes may make application in the mode above stated, to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the Gold District; and shall be subject in all respects, to the same Regulations, with the exception that in the place of the payment of a Royalty, the applicants shall bind themselves to employ not less than forty persons for such undertaking during the period of their occupation, and take out a License for every person so employed; and such claim shall be voided by the withdrawal of such number of persons from the work, unless in case of interruption by flood or other unforeseen accident.

10. Where more than one application shall have been made for any pond or waterhole previously to the publication of these Regulations, or shall hereafter be made on the same day, such pond or waterhole shall be put up to Tender, the advance being on the existing rate of the License Fee. And it will be understood that such advance shall be paid on any number of persons employed in addition to the forty above determined.

The Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner is empowered to make such temporary regulation as may be necessary to prevent inconvenience to other licensed persons from the carrying on operations of the above nature.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
E. DEAS THOMSON.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*  
*Sydney, 21st October 1851.*

#### GOLD REGULATIONS.

**H**IS Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following modifications in the provisional Regulations of the 7th instant, having reference to the draining of ponds or watercourses, for the purpose of searching for Gold.

1.

1. In lieu of uniformly fixing at forty, the number of persons to be employed on any such undertaking, the Government will, on the report of the local Commissioner, determine in each case the number of persons for whom the working of the claim would properly afford employment.

2. The persons undertaking to drain any such pond or watercourse will not, however, be compelled to employ that number of persons during their occupancy, as required by the Notice of the 7th instant; it will be sufficient that during such occupancy they pay for Licenses for the full number of persons so fixed.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

E. DEAS THOMSON

*Colonial Secretary's Office*

*Sydney, 21st October, 1851*

#### GOLD.

**H**IS Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st proximo, all alluvial Gold, or matrix Gold obtained by separation only, which may be tendered to the Government in payment of License fees, will be valued at three pounds per ounce, instead of there pounds four shillings, as determined by the Notice of the 5th August last; and according to this value also, (£3 per ounce,) will be computed the Royalty on matrix Gold, and the commission on the conveyance by the Government of all Gold, except such as may be procured by amalgamation.

2 It has not been found necessary to make any alteration in the value at which the Government consents to receive Gold obtained by amalgamation, namely:—Two pounds eight shillings per ounce; and the Royalty on such Gold, and the commission on its conveyance will be regulated accordingly.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

E. DEAS THOMSON.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS FOR THE GOLD DISTRICT.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

*Sydney, 23rd May, 1851.*

SIR,

In consequence of the discovery of Gold in the Western Districts of the Colony, and the collection in that quarter of a large number of persons, His Excellency the Governor has thought it expedient to take steps for the protection of the rights of the Crown, and for other purposes; and he has been further pleased to appoint you a Commissioner of Crown Lands, under the Local Acts for protecting the Crown Lands of the Colony from encroachment, intrusion, and trespass, for the purposes and with the instruction following.

2. You will, in the first place, organize the force of ten men, which will be placed under your orders, for the purpose of carrying out the duties for which you are appointed. You will at once arrange for their being armed, accoutred, and mounted, and for their being furnished with other indispensable articles as much as possible, on the model of the late Mounted Police.

3. You will instruct the men composing such force as to the terms on which they are employed, as set forth in the memorandum A\* annexed, more particularly explaining to them the probable want for the present of lodging, and of regular rations; and such men will sign an engagement in the form B\* appended, and be sworn in as constables.

4.

\* These Appendices were not furnished with the other documents.

4. You will then proceed, without delay, to the Bathurst District, and establish yourself and your force in some locality that is central, and otherwise suitable for your undertaking, providing rations for your party, and forage for your horses, as you may find practicable, and making such arrangements as you can for temporary shelter.

5. You will, at once, proceed to carry out the views published in the Proclamation of the 22nd instant, and the regulations of this date. You are instructed to compel every individual at work at the Gold Field, to take out and pay for a license in the required form. You will be furnished with the necessary books, and it will be your duty to visit every person at work to receive the prescribed payments, and to furnish the licenses, properly filled up. It is probable that the only means of payment will be the Gold collected, you will be furnished with scales and weights, to enable you to take payment in Gold, according to the scale following, namely,—at the rate of £2 8s. per ounce, for such as is obtained by amalgamation,—and £3 4s. per ounce for such as is obtained by washing.

6. You will be furnished, as I have stated, with books, containing the form of license for each month in the year. You will, on the delivery of each license, enter the name and description after the model here given, of the person taking out the license,—you will observe that in the license the name only, but not the description, is inserted. In the butt however from which the license is separated, the description is added to the name. The reason of this is, that if any person should leave the Gold Field, and transfer his license to another person, who will assume his name for the purpose, the imposition will be at once detected in most cases. You are, of course, only expected to approximate to a correct description, for it is probable that much offence might be given by attempting perfect exactness. You will, moreover, before granting licenses, require from each applicant a discharge from his last service, unless you have reason to believe such person was not at a time shortly preceding in service. It is, however, impossible for you to ascertain these points in many cases that may arise, but you will at least refuse a license to any one whom you may have sufficient reason to believe to be improperly absent from hired service.

7. You will be required to give security to the Government by two sureties severally and respectively bound with yourself, in the sum of £2000, for the faithful discharge of your duty as Commissioner, and for the payment to the Government of all moneys and Gold you may receive for licenses; such moneys and Gold are to be sent in the first week of each month to the Colonial Treasury, at Sydney, under a sufficient and properly armed escort. You will advise the Colonial Treasurer by post of all such remittances, and transmit to him an account of your receipts during the month in which they have been collected, together with such vouchers in support thereof, as shall be required by the Auditor-General, and the correctness of every such account shall be attested by the declaration required by law.

8. With respect to such persons as shall refuse to pay the moderate fee demanded by the Government, you will, I doubt not, act with vigour and determination, remembering that the very object of your being furnished with an efficient force, is to enable you to cause the Government Regulations to be invariably respected, and for this purpose His Excellency the Governor has been pleased by the accompanying document, to give you full authority to remove all unlicensed persons.

9. These are the instructions the Government has deemed it proper to give you at present, it may probably be necessary soon to extend them, and for that purpose it will be requisite for you to give as full and frequent information to the Governor, through this Office, as may be practicable. It is impossible to mark out for you an exact path, something must, at this early stage, be left to your discretion, and in using, either in acting, or in forbearing, you will lose no time in reporting your proceedings for approval.

10. And, in conclusion, though your chief business will be to protect the interests of the Crown in matters of Revenue, it will be an essential part of your duty to preserve the peace, to put down outrage and violence, and to protect the community generally. In this portion of your duties you will, I have no doubt, co-operate zealously with the Local Police, and as a ready and convenient accessory to your force, you will, with as little delay as possible, select from the respectable portions of the licensed persons employed in the locality, such and so many as you may find necessary to be sworn in as special constables

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

JOHN RICHARD HARDY, ESQ.,  
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,  
FOR THE GOLD DISTRICT.

INSTRUCTIONS

## INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONERS.

1. You will, on the first and following days of each month, commence issuing Licenses in your District, receiving payment for the same in money, or gold dust. You will commence at the portion of the Diggings which is most convenient, marking out at the time of giving the Licenses, the boundaries of each party, on the following scale, namely,—

On every River or main Creek, fifteen feet frontage to either side of the stream to each person Licensed.

On every tributary to a River or main Creek, twenty feet to each person Licensed.

In every ravine or dry watercourse running into a Creek or River, sixty feet of the bed to each person Licensed.

On table-land or River flats, constituting dry diggings, twenty feet square to each person Licensed.

These allotments are to be marked consecutively, where practicable; and, you will, with the assistance of your Clerk, who will accompany you at suitable times, enter in a book, in the form annexed, (B,) the description of the localities allotted, with the names of the parties. You will append to such book, a rough chart of the ground in the manner annexed, marked A, giving names for the convenience of reference to the more prominent portions of the ground.

2. You will be furnished with books of blank Licenses, with butts like a cheque-book; and monthly requisitions are to be made by you, on the Colonial Storekeeper, for such further books as may be necessary, care being taken that your demand is made sufficiently early to enable that Officer to forward them to you by the time they are required.

You will fill up and deliver the Licenses to the parties at the Gold Fields, entering their names in the butts, and receiving the prescribed fees; and you will make half-monthly payments direct to the Colonial Treasurer, in Sydney, of the amount collected by you for Licenses, accompanied by statements, in duplicate, of the particulars. You will also make a return to me of the number of Licenses issued, and the amount received, as well as of the number remaining of the blank License forms. At the commencement of each month, you are to furnish to the Auditor General, a return of sums received by you during the previous month, and of the number of Licenses issued, transmitting to him, at the same time, the butts and blank Licenses for the month, remaining unexpended; and you are clearly to understand, that no deduction is to be made from the amount of your collections, but that the whole is to be paid in gross into the Treasury.

For any expenses which you may be authorised to incur, accounts should be rendered, as early as practicable, to the Auditor General, who, if he finds them correct, will prepare a warrant authorising payment of them to be made from the Treasury to the parties or their agents.

In such cases as it may be deemed expedient to make payment for any supplies, earlier than can be done in this way, an advance will be made to you from the Treasury for the purpose, with the understanding that it will be adjusted by a certain time to be named in your application for it, which is to be made to the Auditor General, specifying the general objects for which it is required; and that you will be held responsible for the amount until this has been done by the passing of the accounts for the expenditure at the Audit Office.

3. You will at the same time forward to the Auditor General, the monthly abstracts of the salaries of your establishment, including authorised accounts for forage and rations.

4. You will, in all respects, carry out the general regulations, of which copies are annexed, reporting any temporary deviation which circumstances may render inevitable. You will especially report upon the applications made to you by companies or individuals under the 4th, 8th, and 9th clauses of the regulations of the 7th October, 1851, that the necessary steps may be at once taken to carry out their objects.

5. You will be furnished with an Iron Safe for the security of Gold and money received by you; and it is desirable that in your temporary absence, the same should be given to the care of the Serjeant of your party. You will take care that the Barracks or Tents are not, at any time, left without a sufficient guard; and you will keep a sentry on the ground at all hours day and night.

6. You will settle all disputes between Licensed Occupiers of the Gold Field, visiting the spot in dispute, with as little delay as possible. It is most desirable that every dispute should be instantly investigated and settled, that disputants may not have the temptation to redress their grievances themselves.

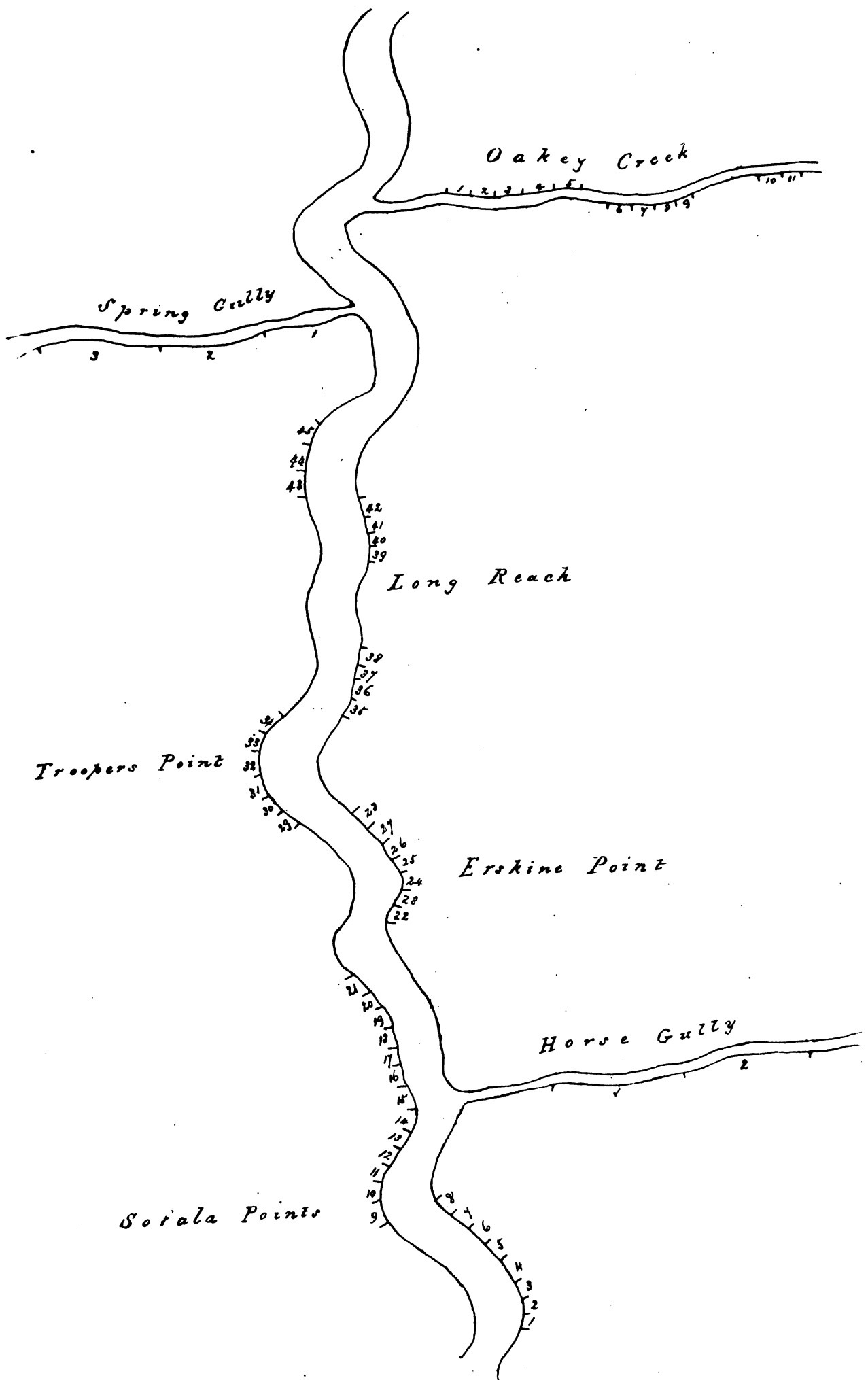
7. You will keep copies of all correspondence and accounts, reporting to the Colonial Treasurer the particulars of the Gold received by you, and sent by escort to Sydney or elsewhere.

8. You will keep me informed at all times with the particulars of the Gold Field in your District, including the number of persons, the number Licensed, and the general prospects of the place.

9. As soon as practicable, you will divide your District into separate beats, assigning to each Trooper, a particular locality. By this means he will soon become acquainted with every person on his beat, and more readily detect unlicensed diggers.

A

CHART OF THE (UPPER TURON) GOLD DIGGINGS



1913 01 01

1913 01 01

1913 01 01

1913 01 01

## B.

*UPPER TURON.—NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS.***Maitland Point.**

No. 1.—Henry Smith, Thomas Smith, John Paton.

No. 2.—W. H. Moore, J. Hindes.

No. 3.—Henry Thomas, William Pollard, Henry Pollard, Thomas Snow, William Moore.

No. 4.—&c.,                      &c.,                      &c.

**Sofala Point.**

No. 9.—William Smith, Henry Smith, Thomas Erskine.

No. 10.—Thomas Rowe, &c.

**Erskine Point.**

No. 22.—Henry Smith, William Smith, Thomas Jones, &c.

No. 23.—&c.,                      &c.,                      &c.

**Troopers' Point.**

No. 29.—Henry Smith.

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Referring to my previous instructions, of the  
I have the honor to forward to you a few general instructions, for your guidance in matters  
of Police.

Your Establishment will consist of a Clerk, at £                      per annum ; of five  
mounted and five dismounted Troopers, namely, a Serjeant, at three shillings and nine-pence,  
and the remainder at three shillings and three-pence, per diem, each, with the old Mounted  
Police Rations, and with clothing.

You will hold Courts of Petty Sessions at the place, near to your head quarters,  
which may be proclaimed for that purpose, on such days as shall be most convenient, giving  
sufficient publicity to the same. You will carry out the general Police business of your  
District, taking especial care that sly grog selling and gambling, and other disorders are, as  
much as possible, put down. Your Clerk will also act as Clerk of Petty Sessions, and the  
Serjeant of your party as Chief Constable, and their duties will be those ordinarily belonging  
to such officers.

You will provide for the escort of Prisoners to Bathurst, or elsewhere, as well as for  
their safe custody and support while in detention.

You will further furnish me, monthly, with an account of the number of days on  
which Courts of Petty Sessions are held ; and of the number of cases, and their result ; dis-  
tinguishing their several characters.

You will assign to each Trooper a particular horse, for the care and good order of  
which he will be responsible ; and you will have the power of dismissing any of your party  
for drunkenness, or other misconduct, reporting to me the circumstances.

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8.

A RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements, week by week, arising out of or connected with the Transport of Gold from Sofala to Bathurst, from Ophir to Bathurst, and from Bathurst to Sydney, from the 17th July to 31st October, 1851, so far as can be ascertained from Accounts received in this Office to the present date.

WEEK.	Receipts for the Conveyance of Gold by the Escort.	Salaries and Allowances of the Gold Guard.	Conveyance of Gold from Ophir to Sydney.	Conveyance of Gold from Sofala to Bathurst.	Contingent Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
17th July to 24th July	18 10 11	19 2 6	11 0 0			30 2 6	
25th do. to 31st do.	5 17 4	21 3 0	11 0 0			32 3 0	
1st August to 7th August	66 17 0	21 3 0	11 0 0			32 3 0	
8th do. to 14th August	55 12 4	21 3 0	45 0 0			66 3 0	
15th do. to 21st do.	73 9 3	21 3 0	45 0 0			70 11 6	
22nd do. to 28th do.	31 11 0	21 3 0	45 0 0	4 8 6		72 6 6	
29th do. to 4th September	84 19 7	21 3 0	40 0 0	6 3 6		67 6 6	
5th September to 11th do.	167 16 1	21 3 0	40 0 0	6 3 6		67 6 6	
12th do. to 18th do.	153 1 8	21 3 0	40 0 0	6 3 6		67 6 6	
19th do. to 25th do.	172 16 4	21 3 0	40 0 0	6 3 6		67 6 6	
26th do. to 2nd October	47 0 1	21 3 0	40 0 0	6 3 6		67 6 6	
3rd October to 9th October	208 17 7	21 3 0	40 0 0	6 3 6		67 6 6	
10th do. to 16th do.	111 13 4	21 3 0	40 0 0	6 3 6		67 6 6	
17th do. to 23rd do.	142 6 0	21 3 0	40 0 0	6 3 6		67 6 6	
24th do. to 31st do.	145 4 4	23 12 0	40 0 0	6 3 6		69 15 6	
Contingent Expenses					115 8 6	115 8 6	
TOTAL.....£	1,485 12 10	317 13 6	528 0 0	66 3 6	115 8 6	1,027 5 6	

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
1st November, 1851.  
WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor-General.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 2nd December, 1851.*

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Council, dated 28th October, 1851, requesting His Excellency the Governor-General will cause to be laid upon the Table:—

“ A copy of all Correspondence which has taken place between  
“ His Excellency the Governor-General and the Right Honor-  
“ able the Secretary of State, in reference to the appointment of  
“ a Mineral or Geological Surveyor, together with any Instruc-  
“ tions given by the Colonial Government to that Officer, since  
“ his arrival in the Colony; also, a copy of any Correspondence  
“ which has taken place between the Geological Surveyor and  
“ the Colonial Government, in reference to the Gold Fields  
“ recently discovered; also, a copy of any Instructions given to  
“ the Surveyor General of the Colony, to report upon such Gold  
“ Fields, and of any Reports made in consequence by that Officer  
“ to the Colonial Government; also, a copy of any Commission  
“ issued or Instructions given to any other Scientific Gentlemen  
“ appointed by the Government as Explorers throughout the  
“ Districts of New South Wales, and of any Reports made by  
“ those Gentlemen to the Government.”

SCHEDULE.

*I.—Correspondence between His Excellency the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, with respect to the appointment of a Geologist.*

No.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1.	Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy to Earl Grey. 1st March, 1849, (No. 40.) .. ..	1
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## No. 1.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR SIR CHAS. AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, TO THE  
RIGHT HON. EARL GREY.

No. 40.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 1 March, 1849.*

MY LORD

I am desirous of bringing under your Lordship's notice the expediency of causing a Mineralogical and Geological Survey to be made of this Colony, in order to determine the mineral resources which it may possess. The subject has very extensively engaged the public attention for several years past, in consequence of the great success which has attended the opening of some of the Copper Mines in the neighbouring Colony of South Australia.

2. Researches have been made by a great many private individuals, and in various parts of the Colony strong indications of the existence of metalliferous ores have been discovered.

3. Copper Mines are already in operation in the neighbourhood of Yass, and at Molong, near Wellington Valley. The success which has attended the opening of these mines, has only as yet been partial, but the experiment has not yet proceeded far enough to test with any certainty their ultimate productiveness.

4. It is also in contemplation, I understand, to open Copper mines in the neighbourhood of Carcoar, in the County of Bathurst, and at Summer Hill, in the same County, where strong indications of the existence of lodes of sufficient richness to justify their being worked, have for some time been known to exist.

5. A Lead Mine was opened during the last year in the neighbourhood of Yass, but has been abandoned in consequence of its not having proved sufficiently productive to defray the expenses of working it.

6. An Iron Mine has also recently been opened in the neighbourhood of Berrima, where an abundant supply of ore is found on the surface, said to yield from 65 to 70 per cent. of metal of the finest quality. It is also said to possess the peculiar property of running into pure steel when smelted. From specimens which were exhibited to me in a manufactured state, on a recent visit which I made to that part of the country, I can have no hesitation in stating, that the steel which this mine produces appears to be of first-rate quality. It is capable of taking the most beautiful polish, and the highest temper, and is pronounced by competent persons to be therefore adapted for the manufacture of the best descriptions of cutlery, and other articles of hardware, usually made from this material, requiring these peculiar properties.

7. It may not perhaps be superfluous to add that all the mines which have as been yet opened are on lands which have been alienated by the Crown without any reservation of the mineral rights.

8. In some parts of the Colony, I am informed that auriferous ores have been discovered. A specimen weighing about three ounces and a-half was lately exhibited to me; I have not been able to learn the precise locality where it was found; except that it is on the western side of the great dividing range in the Sydney or Middle District.

9. An extensive Gold field is also said to have been recently discovered at the Pyrenees, in the Port Phillip District; but I have been unable as yet to obtain any authentic information on the subject. If in the course of the visit I am about to make to that District, I should obtain any particulars respecting it worthy of being communicated, it will be my duty again to address your Lordship on the subject.

10. I have thought it necessary to trouble your Lordship with these details, in order to shew the probability that if the country were examined by a competent Geologist who would be at liberty to devote his time exclusively to this object, valuable metalliferous ores would be discovered, which would not fail to add greatly to the resources of the Colony, extensively to benefit the Land Fund, and thus to open out a new field for British Emigration. I would therefore take the liberty of suggesting to your Lordship the expediency of sending out to the Colony a well qualified Geologist, whose employment in the Public service should probably be limited to such a period only as might be necessary to accomplish the object of his appointment. It would of course be his duty to furnish the Government from time to time with reports of his proceedings, and maps, shewing the Geological structure of the country examined. The information thus obtained would, there is little doubt, be found to be highly valuable both in an economical and scientific point of view. I would further take the liberty of pointing out that probably by application to the Chairman of the Geological Society, an individual well suited to undertake this duty might be selected.

11. It is not of course possible for me to state what should be the amount of remuneration to be paid to the person who may be appointed to perform this service; but if the proposition be entertained, the expense should, I think, be borne on the Land Fund, as the Territorial Revenue is likely to be considerably benefited by the measure.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

No. 2.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY TO GOVERNOR  
SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY.

*Downing Street,*

No. 187.

28 November, 1849.

SIR,

I received your Despatch No. 40, of the 1st of March last, containing a general report on the indications of minerals at present exhibited in New South Wales, and suggesting the expediency of instituting a Mineralogical and Geological Survey of the whole Colony, in order fully to develop its Mineralogical resources.

Having obtained the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in defraying the charge consequent on such an undertaking from the Land Revenue, I immediately communicated with Sir Henry De la Beche, with a view of obtaining the services of some person well qualified for that service.

I transmit for your information and guidance copies of the correspondence with Sir H. De la Beche on that subject, from which you will perceive the conditions under which Mr. Bristow has been engaged for the survey; and you will further be informed of the circumstances under which his departure has been delayed until the month of May next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 2.]

(Copy.)

Downing-street,  
13th July, 1849.

SIR,

I am directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you, the enclosed copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, reporting on the mineral indications in that Colony, and recommending that a well qualified person should be sent out for the purpose of examining the mineral resources of the country. Encl. 1 in No. 2.

Before adopting a decision on this proposal, Lord Grey would be glad to be informed whether it would be in your power to recommend a competent person for that service, and on what terms you suppose that his services might be procured.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

B. HAWES.

SIR H. DE LA BECHE.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 2.]

(Copy.)

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Baslow, Derbyshire,  
14th July, 1849.

SIR,

With reference to your communication of the 13th Instant, accompanied by a Despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, in which His Excellency brings under the notice of Earl Grey the expediency of a Geological Survey of that Colony, for the purpose of determining its mineral resources, I am enabled to state in reply to the desire expressed by Earl Grey, whether it would be in my power to recommend a competent person for the Survey proposed, and the terms on which I suppose his services might be procured. Encl. 2 in No. 2.

That we have now upon the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, Mr. Beete Jukes, Master of Arts, Cambridge, a highly qualified person, who has visited Australia, when acting as Naturalist and Geologist, on board H. M. S. *Fly*, when engaged in the Admiralty Survey of Torres Straits, and who has published a valuable work respecting that voyage, in which the different parts of Australia visited are noticed.

How far Mr. Beete Jukes might feel disposed to undertake a Geological Survey of Australia, I am not aware, but should Earl Grey desire it, I would communicate with him on the subject. There are also other parties who might be recommended, should such an office not suit Mr. Beete Jukes.

With respect to the remuneration of a competent person for this service, and unless one who was really so were engaged, it would not appear desirable to commence the work; I should suppose that a salary of about £600 or £700 per annum would be looked for.

On this subject I would venture to suggest for the consideration of Earl Grey, seeing the advantages which might arise by some kind of connection between the British Geological Survey and the Museum of Practical Geology (in Jermyn-street), now about to come into full action, more particularly as illustrating the mineral wealth of the British Islands and the Colonies, with Colonial Geological and Mineral Surveys, if some union of action might not be established, by which the general public service might receive benefit, should his Lordship deem it expedient that a Geological Survey of New South Wales should be undertaken.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

H. T. DE LA BECHE.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., M.P.  
&c., &c., &c.



[Enclosure 3 in No. 2.]

(Copy.)

Downing-street,  
4th September, 1849.

SIR,

Encl. 3 in No. 2.

With reference to my letter of the 1st Instant, I am directed by Earl Grey to inform you that his Lordship will feel much obliged to you if you will ascertain from Mr. Jukes whether he will accept the appointment of Mineralogical Surveyor in New South Wales, and should he decline it, if you will offer it to any other person whom you may consider well qualified to undertake its duties, at a salary of £600 a year.

Lord Grey also desires me to thank you for your letter of the 4th Instant, containing various suggestions in regard to the best practical mode of placing the Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom and New South Wales in connection with each other, so as to ensure the utmost amount of information on that subject for the mutual benefit of both countries; and concurring, as his Lordship does, in the importance of such an object, he would suggest that you should communicate your views to the gentleman who may eventually receive the appointment.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

B. HAWES.

SIR H. DE LA BECHE.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 2.]

(Copy.)

Craig's Court,  
12th October, 1849.

SIR,

Encl. 4 in No. 2.

Having, in consequence of the receipt of the letter from the Colonial Office, dated 4th September, on the subject of the appointment of a competent person for a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of New South Wales, and in which authority was given, by direction of Earl Grey, to offer the appointment to Mr. Beete Jukes, at a salary of £600 per annum, so offered it to that gentleman, and Mr. Beete Jukes having declined the appointment,

I have now the honor to state, for the consideration of Earl Grey, that in consequence of the authority his Lordship was pleased to grant in the letter above mentioned, that I should offer it to some other person, should Mr. Beete Jukes decline the service, the appointment has been offered to Mr. Henry William Bristow, who is now attached to the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and who is willing to accept it on the terms proposed, namely, £600 per annum salary, if an allowance be made for the cost of travelling in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Bristow had distinguished himself at King's College, London, and had studied Mining in Cornwall, prior to joining the Geological Survey, into which he was admitted in consequence of an excellent character and his acquirements; and it is but justice to him to state that since he has been on that service, now 7 years, he has always conducted himself, and discharged the duties entrusted to him, in the most satisfactory manner.

Having consulted with Captain P. P. King, R. N., &c., of New South Wales, who is in this country for a short time, and who is so well able to form a correct opinion of the wants of a person engaged in the Survey proposed, it would appear that the cost for travelling on this service would be about £171 per annum, as shewn by the accompanying memorandum, prepared at my request by Captain King.

Without regard to the outlay for a Tilted Cart and two Horses, about £200 per annum would appear needed to cover the cost of travelling and other charges, not estimated in Captain King's memorandum, on account of the Geological Survey itself.

Should Earl Grey deem it expedient to sanction the addition of an allowance for travelling, as above estimated, and approve of the appointment of Mr. Bristow, there is every reason to anticipate that he would, from his Geological, Mineralogical, and Mining knowledge, carry on a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of New South Wales with credit to himself and to the advantage of the service contemplated.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

H. T. DE LA BECHE.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ. M.P.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Copy of a Memorandum by Captain P. P. King, R. N., &c., respecting the outlay Encl. 4, in No. 2. for travelling with a Tilted Cart and one Horse, with a Saddle Horse, and expense of keep of the Horses in New South Wales.

OUTLAY.						£	s.	d.
Cost of a Tilted Cart	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
Two Horses	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	0
Harness for Cart	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
Saddle and Bridle...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	0
						68	0	0

ANNUAL EXPENSE.						£	s.	d.
Stable keep of 2 Horses for 1 year.....	£104							
Keep of 2 Horses while travelling for 1 year	£223							
Keep of 2 Horses estimated at half the year stabled								
half the year travelling	...	...	...	...	...	163	10	0
Shoes for 2 Horses, one year	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	0
Farriery and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	0
						£171	0	0

(Copy.)

(Enclosure 5, in No 2.)

Downing Street,  
23 October, 1849.

SIR,

I have laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 12th instant, in which you Encl. 5, in No. 2. recommend Mr. H. W. Bristow, for the purpose of executing the Geological and Mineralogical Survey in New South Wales.

2. With regard to the extra allowances to which you refer, Lord Grey directs me to observe, that having regard to the general scale of such allowances, his Lordship would be prepared to authorise the Government to grant Mr. Bristow a forage allowance for two horses, if it should appear that they were required by him, and a ration or an equivalent allowance while in the field; but that Lord Grey cannot sanction any further personal allowances to Mr. Bristow, and that he must leave it to the local authorities to consider whether any other incidental charges may be necessary to be provided for by the Government in carrying out the object of the survey in question, which it will be for them to decide with reference to the generally established practice on such occasions.

3. If Mr. Bristow should be prepared to proceed to New South Wales on that understanding, Lord Grey will have great pleasure in acting upon your recommendation of him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

B. HAWES.

SIR H. T. DE LA BECHE.

(Copy)

(Enclosure 6, in No. 2.)

Geological Survey Office,  
7th November, 1849.

SIR,

Having in consequence of your letter of the 23rd October, communi- Encl. 6, in No. 2. cated with Mr. W. H. Bristow, forwarding him a copy of that letter, I am enabled to state that he is perfectly willing to proceed to New South Wales, in accordance with the regulations deemed expedient by Earl Grey, and feels very grateful to his Lordship for his intention to appoint him to the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of that Country.

As the services of Mr. Bristow would be most important to the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom for a few months more, he being engaged on work which no one, at present, could finish in a satisfactory manner except himself, I would earnestly suggest for the consideration of Earl Grey, that Mr. Bristow may be permitted to remain on our Survey until may next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. T. DE LA BECHE.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ.

&c., &c., &c.

121—b

[Enclosure

(Copy.)

(Enclosure 7, in No. 2.)

Downing Street,  
24th November, 1849.

SIR,

Encl. 7, in No. 2.

I have laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 7th instant, and I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that although it is very desirable that no avoidable delay should be incurred in entering upon the projected Mineralogical and Geological Survey of New South Wales, yet as Mr. Bristow would, if he were to make immediate preparations for his departure from the country, naturally arrive in the Colony at that period of the year least favorable for the commencement of such an undertaking; and as it appears to be of importance to the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom that Mr. Bristow should continue in his present employment until the month of May next; Lord Grey will not withhold his assent to that arrangement. Lord Grey would, however, much regret if Mr. Bristow's departure should be delayed beyond that period.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

B. HAWES.

SIR H. T. DE LA BECHE.

No. 3.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY, TO GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY.

Duplicate.

No. 56.

Downing-street,  
4th May, 1850.

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch, No. 187, of the 28th of November last, I herewith transmit for your information and guidance, copies of a correspondence which has passed with Sir H. De la Beche, from which you will see that Mr. Bristow, who was appointed to superintend the Mineralogical and Geological Survey of New South Wales, has recently declined the office, and that, on the recommendation of Sir H. De la Beche, Mr. S. Stutchbury has been engaged in his stead. This gentleman will, it is to be hoped, arrive at his destination within the time allowed to Mr. Bristow, so as to prevent any delay or inconvenience resulting to the Colony from the change of person.

You will perceive that it is proposed to pay part of Mr. Stutchbury's salary to his family in this country, on receiving from your Government the requisite certificates for the purpose; which certificates I have to request that you will cause to be forwarded direct to the Colonial Agent.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

GOVERNOR SIR C. A. FITZROY,

&c., &c., &c.,  
New South Wales.

(Copy.)

(Enclosure 1, in No. 3.)

Geological Survey Office,  
Jermyn-street,  
16th April, 1850.

SIR,

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of Earl Grey, the accompanying communication which I have received from Mr. Bristow, who had been appointed to proceed on a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of New South Wales. The reason assigned by Mr. Bristow for his inability to proceed to Australia is, I am aware, correct, family adjustments making it a duty for him to remain in England.

Should Earl Grey, under these circumstances, deem it expedient that I should again endeavour to find some properly qualified person to recommend to him for this service, I would endeavour to do so to the best of my ability.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

H. T. DE LA BECHE.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ.,  
&c., &c., &c.

[Sub-Enclosure]

(Copy.)

(Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure 1.)

Nether Compton,  
Sherborne, Dorset,  
11th April, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

It is but right to inform you, for the satisfaction of the Colonial Authorities, that it will not be in my power to undertake the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of New South Wales, which they did me the honor to offer through you in October last. Sub-Encl. in Encl. 1.

Without entering into explanations of a purely personal nature, it will be sufficient here to say, that since the offer was made and accepted, certain family matters have sprung up, rendering it my duty to remain in England; otherwise I should have had particular satisfaction in endeavouring to carry out in the other Hemisphere, the admirable system of Field Geology of which you are the author, and the principles of which I have learned (however imperfectly) under your auspices.

Once more thanking you most sincerely for the confidence you have placed name, by recommending me for an appointment of so great trust and responsibility

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

HENRY WILLIAM BRISTOW.

To SIR H. T. DE LA BECHE, C.B.,

Director General of the Geological Surveys.

(Copy.)

(Enclosure 2, in No. 3.)

Downing-street,  
23rd April, 1850.

SIR,

I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th Instant, stating that Mr. Bristow, who had been appointed to superintend the Mineralogical and Geological Survey of New South Wales, has now declined to accept the office. In reply, I am to acquaint you, that Lord Grey would be glad if you should be enabled to secure the services of some other properly qualified person, but as so long a time has elapsed since the Governor of the Colony expressed his anxiety on this subject, I am to add that it will be indispensable that any one selected for the duty should engage to start without delay. Encl. 2, in No. 3.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

B. HAWES.

SIR H. DE LA BECHE, C. B.

(Copy.)

(Enclosure 3, in No. 3.)

Geological Survey Office,  
Jermyn-street,  
26th April, 1850.

SIR,

With reference to your communication of the 23rd Instant, acquainting me that Earl Grey was desirous that I should secure the services of a properly qualified person for the Mineralogical and Geological Survey of New South Wales, in the place of Mr. Bristow, who feels compelled by domestic reasons to remain in this country. Encl. 3, in No. 3.

I have the honor to recommend to Earl Grey, as highly qualified for the service, Mr. Samuel Stutchbury, Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and Member of various other learned Societies, now and for many years past the able Curator of the British Scientific Institution, and with whom I have been personally acquainted for many years; Mr. Stutchbury is well instructed in our mode of work on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, has had great experience as a Coal Viewer, and is perfectly acquainted not only with Mineralogy as a science, but also practically with the mode of occurrence of the ores of the useful metals.

Upon consultation with Mr. Stutchbury, I find that he would be prepared to proceed to New South Wales, as Earl Grey proposes, without delay, should his Lordship deem it expedient to appoint him to the service, a short time only being allowed him to arrange his affairs, so that his family could receive a portion of his salary during his absence.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

H. T. DE LA BECHE.

BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ., M.P.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

[Enclosure

(Copy.)

(Enclosure 4, in No. 3.)

*Downing-street,  
4th May, 1850.*

SIR,

Encl. 4 in No. 3.

In answer to your letter of the 26th Instant, I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you that his Lordship has much pleasure in accepting the recommendation which it contains of Mr. S. Stutchbury, to superintend the Mineralogical and Geological Survey of New South Wales, in the place of Mr. Bristow; and with reference to your concluding remark, I am to add that there will be no objection to a portion of Mr. Stutchbury's salary being paid to his family in this country, subject to the understanding that such payments cannot commence until after his arrival shall have been reported, and that they can only be made upon the receipt of periodical certificates from the proper officer in the Colony that he is alive and in the execution of his duty, and that a corresponding deduction has been made from his salary.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

B. HAWES.

SIR H. DE LA BECHE.

No. 4.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY, TO GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY.

Duplicate.

No. 78.

*Downing-street,  
20th June, 1850.*

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch of the 4th Ultimo, No. 56, in which I apprized you of the appointment of Mr. Stutchbury to superintend the Mineralogical and Geological Survey of New South Wales, I have now to acquaint you that in consequence of a representation which has been made in Mr. Stutchbury's behalf by Sir Henry De la Beche, I have consented, under the peculiar circumstances of his case, to his receiving a passage to the Colony, in addition to the usual allowance of half salary from the date of his embarkation.

I have also sanctioned, on his entering into such an agreement as would guarantee the public from loss in the event of casualties, the issue to him of an advance equal to six months' salary, in order to enable him to defray the necessary preliminary expenses of his voyage, and to provide for the support of his family in this country during the first period of his absence.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY.

No. 5.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY TO GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY.

No. 101.

*Downing-street,  
5th August, 1850.*

SIR,

Mr. Stutchbury having, previously to his departure to New South Wales, applied for permission to take out with him certain specified Books and Charts, which

which he represented to be of great importance in carrying out the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of that Colony, I have to inform you that the necessary authority has been given to the Colonial Agent General, to purchase the works in question, and to forward them to New South Wales with the least possible delay. The expense of complying with this application, which amounts to about £15, will, like the other expenses of this Survey, be chargeable on the Land Fund of the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

GREY.

GOVERNOR SIR C FITZ ROY.  
&c., &c., &c.

## II.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST.

#### COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

50-118.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 23rd December, 1850.*

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State has notified to him your appointment to the office of Geological and Mineralogical Surveyor in New South Wales, in compliance with an application which his Excellency, some time since, made to his Lordship to send out a gentleman qualified to ascertain and determine the Mineral resources which the Colony may possess. It is proper that I should here explain to you that your appointment is not to be considered one of a permanent nature, but only for such time as it may be deemed necessary to take advantage of your services in the important investigation with which you are charged. It will not be possible, of course, to say with any precision what may be the probable duration of your employment, but considering the very extensive field over which the enquiry will be spread, it is not unlikely that it may extend over a period of several years.

2. The subject of the Mineralogy of the Colony, has very extensively engaged the public attention for some years past, in consequence of the great success which has followed the opening of some of the Copper Mines in the neighbouring Settlement of South Australia, and from the discovery, in researches made by private individuals, of strong indications, in various Districts, of the existence of metalliferous ores; and the expediency of further examination being made by a competent Geologist, able to direct his time exclusively to this object, occasioned the application to the Secretary of State which led to your appointment.

3. Where there is so large a field of enquiry, it would not perhaps be advisable to prescribe to you the order in which the country should be examined, and it is therefore proposed to leave you in this respect to act on your own discretion, subject to your apprising the Government of your intention of visiting any place where you are likely to be occupied for any considerable time, and reporting the result on your return in special cases, where, from any cause your attention may have been directed to any particular object.

4. It will however be desirable that you should take early opportunities of proceeding to those Districts in which metalliferous ores have been already discovered, and in some of which mines have been opened. These are Yass, Molong, near Wellington, and Carcoar, where Copper Ore has been obtained, and Berrima, where an Iron Mine has been opened, and from which steel of apparently the first quality, and adapted for the manufacture of the best descriptions of cutlery has been produced. In some parts of the Colony auriferous ores are stated to have been discovered, and a specimen weighing about three ounces and a-half, was exhibited to the Governor in 1849. The precise locality where it was found was not

121—c

ascertained

ascertained, but it was understood to be on the western side of the Great Dividing Range, in what is known as the Sydney or Middle District. Coal is found chiefly at Newcastle, Lake Macquarie, and Illawarra.

5. To facilitate your operations, I have addressed a communication to the Surveyor-General, requesting him to afford you access to the Maps in his Office, as well as any information which his Department may be able to supply calculated to promote the service on which you are to be engaged. He has likewise been requested to apprise you of the stations of his officers in the field, and to instruct them to furnish you, when in their neighbourhood, with any information likely to be useful to you in the prosecution of your enquiries.

6. I have also addressed a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, in order that the Commissioners under his orders in the Districts beyond the Boundaries may likewise furnish you with any information which you may desire to obtain from them, when in the vicinity of their stations.

7. The discoveries hitherto made of ores have been chiefly on Lands which have been alienated from the Crown, but as it is desirable that when Lands containing Minerals are offered for sale, notice thereof should be given to the public, and the upset price regulated accordingly, it will be proper for you to communicate to the Government at the time any discovery you may make in the course of your examination on Lands which, from information derived from the Surveyors or otherwise, you may understand to be about to be offered for sale.

8. Besides the reports which you will make of any special Surveys, it will be necessary for you to furnish to this office quarterly reports of your proceedings and of the progress of your General Survey, accompanied by maps shewing the Geological structure of the country examined.

9. It is of course desirable that you should enter upon the important service to which you have been appointed as early as practicable; and I am therefore directed by his Excellency to request that your arrangement for this purpose may be expedited as much as possible, and a report made to me, for his information, when you are ready to proceed into the country, the investigation of which you propose first to undertake.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

SAMUEL STUTCHBURY, Esq.,

Geological and Mineralogical Surveyor.

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No. 7.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

50-119.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

*Sydney, 27th December, 1850.*

M. 9650.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 23rd Instant, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that under the instruction of the Secretary of State, you will be paid a salary, whilst employed in making a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of New South Wales, at the rate of (£600) Six Hundred Pounds per annum; and in compliance with your desire as expressed to his Lordship by Sir H. De la Beche, a portion of this amount will be remitted periodically to the Colonial Agent General, for the purpose of being paid to your family in England. I have therefore to request that you will state what portion of your salary you wish to be thus appropriated.

2. It appears that you have also been allowed a passage to this Colony, and that half salary is to be granted to you from the date of your embarkation to that of your arrival in Sydney, from which time your full salary will commence.

3.

3. An advance having been made to you in England of six months pay, the amount will of course be deducted from any sums due or becoming due to you.

4. In addition to your salary, you will be allowed the equipment hereafter mentioned, and your actual expenses for yourself, your men and horses when travelling, on an account to be rendered by you in such form as may be satisfactory to the Auditor General, and on a certificate, on honor, that such expenses are actually and necessarily incurred on the public service.

5. Your equipment is to consist of two men, a spring cart, two horses, harness, two saddles, and two bridles. Instructions have been given to the Colonial Storekeeper to provide the cart, harness, &c. ; and you have already been authorised to select the men, and to propose the rate of wages proper to be allowed to them. Arrangements have also been made for obtaining the two horses required.

6. I beg to add, that the Auditor General will furnish you on your application, with any further information which you may require respecting the forms of Abstract and Account which it will be necessary for you to furnish to his office for your salary and expenses.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUNR.

S. STUTCHBURY, Esq.,  
Geological and Mineralogical Surveyor.

No. 8.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

51-1.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 1st January, 1851.*

50-12,220.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, relative to the persons required to assist you in making the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the Colony; and I am directed to convey to you the Governor's authority for the employment of the man first referred to at the rate of wages proposed by you, viz., £24 per annum, with the usual rations.

2. His Excellency also approves of your engaging the services of a person possessing the qualifications mentioned by you, on the same terms as persons are employed in a similar capacity in the Survey Department, under the designation of Volunteer Surveyors. Those persons in the first instance take the place and wages of surveying men, and receive a gradual increase of pay to £50, £75, and £100 a-year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUNR.

S. STUTCHBURY, Esq.,  
Geological and Mineralogical Surveyor.

No. 9.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

No. 51-32.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 19th February, 1851.*

51-1692.

SIR,

It appearing to the Committee of Management of the Australian Museum, that it would be highly beneficial to the Colony to establish at that Institution a Depository for a general collection of specimens of economic and scientific Geology, I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to request that you will be good enough



enough to place yourself in communication with the Committee, and from time to time transmit to them specimens properly labelled, with their names and locality.

I have &c.,  
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

SAMUEL STUTCHBURY, Esq.

## III.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST, WITH REFERENCE TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

## No. 10.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

No. 51-71.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 5th May, 1851.*

51-4285.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter received from Mr. E. H. Hargraves, in which he mentions certain places in which gold is to be found, and who has been instructed to place himself in communication with you, in order that he may point out the localities containing the gold; and I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to request that you will make a strict examination of them, and transmit to me, for his Excellency's information, a report of the result at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

S. STUTCHBURY, Esq.,  
Geological and Mineralogical Surveyor.

(*Enclosure 1, in No. 10.*)

(Copy.)

*Sydney, 30th April, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and in reply beg to say that I am quite satisfied to leave the remuneration for my discovery of Gold on Crown Lands to the liberal consideration of the Government. The following are the localities where it exists, viz.: "Lewis Ponds" and "Summerhill Creeks," "Macquarie" and "Turon Rivers," in the Districts of Bathurst and Wellington." I am now awaiting his Excellency's pleasure as to the mode of testing the value of my discovery. Please address, care of Samuel Peek and Co., George-street.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 11.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you (hastily, to save a post) that having been two or three hours at the Gold Diggings, I have seen sufficient to prove to me the existence of grain gold. Of course I cannot say more at the present moment, but will write again by the next Mail.

The number of people congregating requires from the authorities some prompt measures, regarding power to work, &c. Immediate power should be given some person to act temporarily.

Mr.

Mr. Hargraves will remain at Guyong until he hears further from you. If I may be allowed to suggest, I think, from Mr. Hargraves' experience, you could not at the first moment engage a better person to carry out your views, until matured measures can be brought into operation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

TO THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 12.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Summerhill Creek,*

*May 19th, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, since my first communication, gold has been obtained in considerable quantity. Many persons with merely a tin dish or other inefficient apparatus, having obtained 1 to 2 ounces per day. The number of persons engaged at work and about the diggings (that is occupying about one mile of the Creek), cannot be less than 400, and of all classes.

Report speaks of parties being at work in various places. I have no doubt of gold being found in greater or less quantities over a vast extent of country. It is accumulating in the low grounds at the present time, as I have found it far above the high flood line of the Creek in various places, proving it to originate in the ranges, and washed down by the rains.

I fear unless something is done very quickly, that much confusion will arise in consequence of people setting up claims, &c. At present everything is quiet, many people are entirely without food, and stores are not to be got, although I hear that some are on the road which I hope will speedily arrive.

I shall consider it my duty to remain here until I hear the intention of Government respecting this very important business.

Mr. Icely will be able to give you particulars, as I understand he proceeds immediately to Sydney.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Excuse this being written in pencil, as there is no ink yet in the City of Ophir.

No. 13.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

*Sydney, 21st May, 1851.*

(No. 51-79.)

SIR,

It being considered of importance that the Government should be furnished with further information with as little delay as possible, on the subject of the Gold Field reported to have been recently discovered in the County of Bathurst, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request, that you will, without loss of time, make such an examination of the country in the neighbourhood as will enable you to report on the following points:—

(1.) The richness of the Matrix near their several sources, to be shewn as far as possible, by specimens broken off from the side of the mountain in the vicinity

vicinity of such sources, with their several localities carefully marked. These specimens might also shew how far the gold in its Matrix occurs generally in a granular state.

(2.) Whether any ore of mercury has been found in the District; and if so, Where?

(3.) The general bottom of the Creeks, whether sandy or not, as they approach the plain.

2. In addition to your Report on these points, I am to request that you will furnish such further information as you may consider desirable on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

P.S. You will please to have the goodness to keep me informed of your address.

SAMUEL STUTCHBURY. Esq.,  
Geological Surveyor,  
Orange.

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No. 14.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

No. 51-80.)

*Colonial Secretary's Office,,  
Sydney, 26th May, 1851.*

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to call your attention to the very meagre and unsatisfactory, and particularly to the unscientific and unbusiness like character of the information you have as yet afforded the Government on the subject of the Gold discovery.

2. His Excellency further directs me to desire that you will continue your researches as to the extent and richness of the Gold Field with the utmost diligence, and report by every opportunity the discoveries you may make, and the opinions you may be led to form on this most important subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. DEAS THOMSON.

S. STUTCHBURY, Esq.  
Geological Surveyor,

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No. 15.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Geological and Mineralogical Survey,  
Camp, 3 miles West of the Gold Diggings,  
May 25th, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the number of people at the Diggings on the Summerhill Creek has greatly increased, and is daily increasing, upon an extent of about a mile. I estimate the number to be not less than 1000, and with few exceptions they appear to be doing well, many of them getting large quantities of gold.

Lumps have been obtained varying in weight from 1oz. to 4lbs., the latter being the heaviest I have heard of.

The larger pieces are principally got out of fissures in the Clayslate rock,

rock, which forms the bed of the river; the slate dips to the North East at various angles; the fissile cleavage presenting jagged edges and joints which have opened under the influence of the atmosphere; the smaller grain gold is procured by washing the alluvial soil resting upon and filling in the cleavage joints of the rocks.

The gold is not entirely confined to the bed of the Creek, but is also to be found on the flanks of the ranges, a proof of its originating in the mountains. The high lands are mostly surmounted by basalt, the whole being thickly traversed by veins of quartz. Much of the gold carries evidence of its having originated in the quartz.

I have been shown gold, but cannot learn the precise locality, which is crystalline and not abraded in the slightest degree, which must have been procured from its natural gangue.

The workings at present are conducted in the most wasteful manner, from the cupidity and ignorance of the people, which cannot be remedied until some officer is appointed acquainted with the proper mode of working, and with power to enforce it. The best thing that could happen would be a severe flood, which would fill in the present diggings, and oblige them to begin *de novo* under proper restrictions.

\* \* \* \* \*

In a short time many other diggings will be established, as there cannot be any question but that gold will be found throughout the country to the extent of these formations, which includes an immense area.

Gold has been found in Argyle, on the Abercrombie, in the Creeks running South from the Conobolas, such as Oakey Creek, the whole length of the Macquarie from Bathurst to Wellington, the Curragurra Creek, &c.

To-morrow I proceed to the Turon in furtherance of His Excellency's instructions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 16.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Geological and Mineralogical Survey,*

*Orange, June 9th, 1851.*

I had the honor late last evening to receive yours of May 26th with His Excellency the Governor's further instructions, directing my particular attention to the Gold district.

I am also in possession of a communication bearing date May 21st received on the 26th, at the moment of my departure for the Turon River, in accordance with instructions, previously received. On the 25th prior to the receipt of either of the above mentioned, I wrote particulars as to the manner in which gold was found, and the mode by which it was obtained. During the last fortnight in a journey among the mountains and defiles of a portion of the Macquarie and Turon Rivers, I have found but little to add as to the manner in which gold occurs.

The

The following route will give His Excellency some idea of the points touched upon.

After examining the Summerhill Creek some distance above and below, I crossed it at Belarida, where several people were at work finding small grain gold by washing the earth and sand lodged in the fissures of a very hard grindstone schist, (dipping to the N.E. at an angle of 60') and in the drift of a heavy shingle bar. Then passed over the Belarida range west of Mogo, at the south end of the range there is a very remarkable conglomerate of quartz pebbles cemented by Titaniferous magnetic iron, a very probable Matrix for gold, as both quartz and iron-sand (incorrectly called emery) is always present in gold-washing.

First came upon the Macquarie at Walgumballa, from thence ascended to the junction of the Turon river and proceeded up it, found minute gold at all the places tried.

On the Turon a compact porphyry is succeeded by hard clay-slate, forming in many places perpendicular walls 4 to 500 feet high, found gold on several of the bars until arriving at a creek which falls into the Turon at Choonnarang, traversed the creek its extent into the mountains, did not find any gold.

Left the Turon and crossed the mountain range, and came again upon the Macquarie at Neilli (Nelly's corner), found thin scale gold, pursued the upward course of the River, examined the junction and some distance up the Winburndale creek, did not find gold. At Stony Creek and Wallumbulta minute gold was found; from the latter place proceeded up the river to Killinbulta, at this point left the Macquarie and crossed the mountains to Whitmungbulli creek and thence to the Coollaballa creek which falls into the Summerhill creek about three miles above Belarida.

During the journey, the ranges as well as the water-courses were carefully examined, but in no instance have I found gold in that which I should consider its natural Matrix.

Although in many places I did not succeed in procuring gold, I by no means infer that it does not exist in such localities; with regard to comparative richness this can only be proved by actual and extensive working.

The bars of detritus in the rivers and creeks are numerous and large, giving an immense workable area.

The whole of the gold I have seen with the exception of that mentioned in my letter of the 25th May, bears undoubted evidence of being water-worn; that some has been found far above the present waters level is true; I attribute its occurrence to the wearing effects of the atmosphere, and its removal from its original position to heavy rains, thunder-storms, &c., &c.

I have seen a few grains of Platina, but it appears to be rare.

It will at once be seen that I am as yet unable satisfactorily to answer the various questions contained in yours of the 21st ultimo.

1st. The richness of the Matrix near their several sources, &c.

I have not found gold in its natural matrix.

2nd. Whether any ore of Mercury is known in the district?

I am not aware of any, but report says it has been found near Capertee.

I shall proceed without delay to examine the numerous tributaries of the Macquarie, and also that river, from and below the junction of the Summerhill Creek downwards.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

P.S. I have thought it my duty to acquaint Mr. Commissioner Hardy, with the situation of places that I think will pay the working of.

No. 17.

## No. 17.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Geological and Mineralogical Survey,**Orange, June 23rd, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Governor, that I have examined the Macquarie River from the junction of the Summerhill creek to within two or three miles of the Cuoraquorac Creek, and as also several tributary creeks, and that I have found gold, but so small, that it might justly be termed microscopic.

The structure of the country continues to be schistone, with scarcely any quartz. In consequence of the rain the river was so swollen with water, as to leave but few of the bars exposed, only those at the junctions of the large creeks. I find that the upper part of the Summerhill creek, above the first falls contains gold of a heavy grain character, and from the structure of the surrounding mountain ranges (in which quartz is largely developed), I have no doubt but gold may be found the whole extent of the creek upon land belonging to Mr. Wentworth, close upon the south side or within the fork where the Gosling Creek forms a junction with the Frederick's Valley Creek upon a range of 50 or 60 ft. above the valley. Gold has been picked up from the surface of the ground principally in fragmentary quartz and ochreous loam.

This gold cannot have been removed far from the rock in which it originated, as it does not exhibit the usual waterworn character. That its original site is in the quartz rock immediately adjacent is evident from the unabraded appearance of the gold and the sharp angular state of the quartz.

Quarrying into the body of the rock would most probably exhibit the gold in veins.

The fact of its being found on the summit of the hills in or near its original Matrix is very important; further examination in similar situations may prove its occurrence in regular lodes or veins like the baser metals.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

Wellington will be my nearest post town after this date.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 18.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.  
51-100.*Colonial Secretary's Office,**Sydney, 11th July, 1851.*

M 9992.

SIR,

I do myself the honor, by direction of his Excellency the Governor-General, to request that you will have the goodness to proceed with the general Geological Survey, according to the instructions you received before your proceedings were interrupted by the Gold Discovery.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

SAMUEL STUTCHBURY, Esq.,

Geological and Mineralogical Surveyor.

121—e

COPY

No. 19.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Geological and Mineralogical Survey,**Camp, near Larry's Lake,*

July 21st, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 11th Instant, informing me of his Excellency's desire that I should resume my general Geological Survey.

For the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, I have to state that since my last communication I have found gold in the following localities:—

Calliulia Creek

Stony Creek, between Calliulia and Carr's Creek

Carr's Creek, named on the map Larry's Lake

Bell's River, at the junction of Carr's Creek

Millawardra, a tributary of the Nubrigan

Nubrigan Creek, upper part

Gibber Jack's Creek, a tributary of the Nubrigan

Shepherd's Creek, a tributary of the Curragurac

Curragurac Creek.

The Curragurac is a locality of great promise.

I have &amp;c.,

THE HONORABLE

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 20.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.

51-139.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

51-9849.

*Sydney, 27th October, 1851.*

SIR,

Having laid before the Governor-General your letter of the 6th Instant, I am desired to acquaint you, that the Maps which accompanied your two Reports shall be returned to you, as suggested, on the completion of tracings thereof for the Secretary of State.

2. The Surveyor General has been instructed to furnish you with another Field Map, of which, you state, you are in need.

3. In reference to replacing the men who have left you for the purpose of proceeding to the Gold Diggings, His Excellency directs me to say that you must do the best you can.

4. His Excellency is not aware how your request for some trustworthy person competent to act as your assistant, can be complied with.

5. It has been found necessary to refer to the Auditor General for his report on your suggestion that a fixed allowance should be allotted to provide rations for the men, and forage for the horses of your party. On the receipt of the requisite Report, a further communication shall be addressed to you.

6. In reply to your enquiries on the subject, I beg to inform you that His Excellency is not in possession of any information of the discovery of Diamonds or of Mines of Silver or of Tin.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

SAMUEL STUTCHBURY, Esq.,  
Geological and Mineralogical Surveyor.

P.S. Although a crystal supposed to be a Diamond has been sent to me for inspection, it is doubtful whether it be really a precious stone of that description.

FIRST.

## No. 21.

## FIRST REPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST.

In the following observations, I have deemed it necessary to be particular in description, consequent upon the minute character of the maps, and the great difficulty (impossibility?) of depicting upon their surface the geological features with any degree of accuracy, as the breadth of the line of a pen, would often be more than enough to cover the space occupied by many of the lines of strata, lodes of mines, ridges of lime-stone, &c., all of great importance when taken in conjunction with each other, also because in the course of time, the progress of cultivation, and an improved system of farming, independent of other causes, may remove from the surface many indications which at present appear to be useless, but which may become most important and valuable.

In consequence of the metalliferous character of the country now reported on, I have been extremely careful in marking the locality of limestones, from the probability that much smelting may be carried on alongside the mines; as lime is a flux of the highest importance in the reduction of the ore, independent of its other economic uses; very many varieties might be used as marble in the ornamental decoration of houses of the higher class.

The granites and sienites are in many places compact, durable, and beautiful, and nothing but the expense of transit should prevent its being generally used in the erection of mansions and public buildings, it might at least be advantageously used in the basements.

The decomposition of the granite gives rise to porcelain clay or "Kaolin;" if potteries were established there would be no difficulty in procuring the material for common domestic earthenware, or for Porcelain of the highest quality. I may instance as one locality the "Lambing Flat," near King's Plains.

For bricks or drain tiles, it is scarcely possible to find a locality that would not furnish the earth for their manufacture.

It is not necessary to speak of the material for glass making, it being so abundant in the neighbourhood of Sydney. Yet if wanted in the inland towns of this district, there is an abundant quantity of quartz rock, which calcined would produce a silex equal to the making of glass of the best kinds.

Of the metals, Iron is very abundant and of the best kind of ores, viz.:—compact hæmatites, magnetic oxides, bog iron, micaceous and others, exceedingly well adapted for the manufacture of cutlery, especially as the smelting probably for some time yet, can only be carried on by means of green timber, or charcoal, forming steel; in fact the working of these ores, must for a period be carried on after the manner of those in Sweden, Silesia, Carinthia, East Indies, &c., but upon the opening up of the country by rail-road or other means, when the ore could be carried to the coal districts, or the coal and limestones brought to the iron mines, then probably manufacturing towns may arise in the inland high summit lands, like unto Birmingham,—the highest town in England.

Of copper sufficient has been said, in the description of the mines or workings to show the importance of this metal, the mines are not yet enough developed to give an idea beyond that which in Europe would be called the "Gossan" ores, or those which occupy the upper portion of the lodes.

I wish at this the earliest opportunity to chronicle my opinion that the large masses of iron ore found as veins, on mountain tops, will in some way or other be found to be connected with copper or other metallic lodes, in the same way that Tin is usually on the "back" of the copper lodes in Cornwall.

Lead



Lead although existing, as described, near Bathurst, has not been found as yet in sufficient quantity to pay the adventurers, and in this respect, it is in accordance with what I should expect in the districts I have examined.

Of the more precious metals, I have not in the limited district examined, seen the slightest indication.

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GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SURVEY  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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*Belabula Rivulet. Carcoar,  
County Bathurst,  
April 12th., 1851.*

REPORT.

In accordance with instructions from His Excellency the Governor directing my attention to the metalliferous districts as at present known, such as Carcoar, Cornish Settlement, Molong, Wellington, Yass, &c, I left Sydney January 18th., 1851, and proceeded to the westward by Parramatta, Penrith, and the Blue Mountains.

By keeping the line of road nothing is seen but the Sydney sandstone, until reaching Hartley, at which place the first change in the geological constituents of the country occurs.

Immediately after passing the Church, large masses of a coarse grained granite is exhibited, traversed by fine grained veins; the granite is composed of white quartz, pale pink felspar, and black mica; these masses assume the form of boulders.

On the north-west side of the bridge, which crosses a small stream at the foot of Hartley, the granite is in place, bedded and jointed with lines of a red color, like that of Peterhead, in Scotland, including veins of soft magnesite.

The granite continues from Hartley, along Rivulet Hill, unto a bridge at the base of Hassan's Walls, at which point coal measures come in; the range to the right of the Mudgee road contains coal, especially in the lands belonging to Mr. Andrew Brown, Mr. Thomas Brown, and the Rev. ——— Stewart. On the land of Mr. T. Brown there is a seam of highly inflammable coal,\* which was discovered while quarrying for building stone, about 4 feet underground; between the beds of coal there is a thin seam of white shale, about six inches thick, replete with fossil plants.

In the creek, there are two beds of Coal visible.

I should little doubt but that the whole range to Mount York, and Mount Clarence (similar coal is to be seen at Kangaroo corner, near Mount York) contains coal, as well as the flat lands of the Messrs. Brown.

There is also coal at Hassan's Walls about a mile from Plover's Hollow, situate at an elevation above the main road of about 100 feet. I did not ascertain whether the coal at Piper's Flat is continuous with this or not.

The whole of this district is worthy an especial survey.

At Junction Hill the granite is again seen, fine grained, consisting of quartz, variously colored felspar, (Orthoclase) black mica, and garnets.

The rounded blocks which when free upon the surface appear to be immense boulders, or erratic blocks, are not such, but large glandular, or globular masses often connected by veins, and evidently intruded subsequently; these may be seen in

\* Vide Appendix No. 1.

in many places in the road-side sections, imbedded in coarse granite traversed by quartz veins in all directions.

The foot of the hill is composed of disintegrated granite forming a loose sand. About one mile east of the river the granite is overlayed by clay slate "Killas." Granite with fragmentary trap-rock appears to form the whole of the country to Macquarie and Bathurst Plains; the Plains are alluvium, and judging from the debris in the water-runs, most probably investing granite.

Lead mines were reported as occurring at Brucedale, about eight miles from Bathurst, a little eastward of north, the residence of Mr. W. Suttor; the road then contains much micaceous sand, and quartz pebbles. On descending the last hill about two miles from the house, blocks of decomposing granite are occasionally observed; upon crossing the creek, it is found in place on a ridge running nearly east and west, associated with mica slate, much disturbed, passing into clayslate, the dip of the clayslate is west north west.

To the eastward of south, half a mile from Mr. Suttor's house, a mine has been opened in which the following varieties of ores have been found—

Sulphuret of Lead with arsenical pyrites.  
Green Phosphate of Lead, in veins in the clay-slate  
Arsenio-phosphate of Lead, and  
Argentiferous sulphuret of Lead.

The cross lodes make their way W.N.W. through clayslate, the angle of dip being 50°.

The mines as at present exhibited do not promise to be remunerative, the ore appears to be sporadic, rather than in regular lodes.

On the eastern side of the creek there are numerous fragments of grit-stone containing impressions and casts of *Spirifer* evidently belonging to the coal-measure these must have been transported some distance; since leaving the locality I am informed by a smith now living on King's Plains, that he has obtained coal between Winburndale creek and Clear creek, in a gully called the Dogkennel, between Bathurst and Green Swamp, on land called "Yarris."

From Bathurst I proceeded to the Copper mines at Summer Hill, on Campbell's river, about twenty-four miles S.S.W. of Bathurst; for the first four miles across the plains, there is nothing but alluvial soil with mounds of gravel, then coarse-grained granite to the flanks of Mount Evernden; this mountain consists of micaceous slates N.N.E. in direction; to the westward near the creek the schists are rich in mica, and of a slate color; as the summit is approached they are decomposed and silvery white.

Crossing the creek, on a ridge to the west, a beautiful white saccharoid limestone is found, and it is reported that due west from this spot, there are immense masses of limestone; in connection with the limestone are large, brecciated rocks, quartz rocks and isolated pieces of a close textured hornblende slate; on recrossing the creek and continuing up the mountain, ridges of quartz rock of great width occur, with mica slate. Having passed over the summit which is about ten miles from Bathurst, a large mass of hornblende and hypersthene rock comes in, after which slaty rocks, in which the Mica is replaced by hornblende; to the east of the road are several slabs of laminated limestone, the laminæ being caused by thin layers of minute mica, closely approaching tremolite in general appearance; from hence to Forster's Valley hornblende rocks continue.

After passing the Inn (Lewis') limestone is met with at intervals in junction with clayslate, just beyond Captain Steel's, and passing a ravine the limestone ceases to exhibit itself, and clayslate is the predominant rock.

At Mr. Pye's there are hornblende or greenstone slates much disturbed, with fragments of micaceous rocks, and boulders of basalt with *olivine*, and a small quantity of granite, these minerals form the debris of the plains between Pye's and the Summerhill mines.

To the eastward of Mr. Saddler's Inn, there is a hill composed of mica slate, much thrown about, probably by basalt beneath.

Nearly half a mile west of the Inn a quarry is worked of talcose schist, the whole of this rock is dotted through with decomposed crystals of garnets; it is known in this neighbourhood under the denomination of "Soap Stone" probably from the unctuous feel of the talc. It forms a good fire-stone for furnaces, and is therefore a very valuable adjunct to the mines.

The rocks or strata in which the mining is carried on, are for the most part mica and grindstone slates; the strike or level line is west of north, and east of south.

The workings consist of three shafts, the Gilmandyke, Clymos, and the present working shaft; the sinkings are upon two lodes parallel to each other.

The ore which forms the bulk for smelting are pyritic, viz. :—

Yellow sulphuret of Copper,  
 Arsenical sulphuret of Copper, or  
 Domeykite? of Haidinger.

There are other varieties in small quantities. On the spoil heaps may be seen some very beautiful sulphates, formed by the decomposition of the sulphurets by exposure to the atmosphere.

At the bank of the eastern shaft there is a large heap of ore which, from its appearance, I take to be *Domeykite*, or arsenical sulphuret of copper, a very rich ore. This has been thrown out as waste, under the supposition that it was iron pyrites "Mundic." There is also much valuable ore on the spoil heap, and underground in one of the "vugs."

The experiment of smelting with green timber is in a fair way of being successfully proved, although working under the disadvantage of an ill constructed, half worn out, air furnace, the produce of the first process was encouraging.

The country around is very favorable in a geological point of view, for the occurrence of much valuable mineral; it is what would be called in the west of England a "kindly sort of country."

The mine with its present prospects, with care in the management, there is good reason to believe might remunerate the adventurers, although I do not think, without further discoveries, it will ever be a first class mine.

From Bathurst to Evans' Plains, and thence along Rodd's new line, the country is composed of gravelly ridges, with occasional masses of basalt or whinstone. After passing the summit of the third hill, quartz rock is met with; from this, compact greenstone and quartz alternate; after which, large bosses of flesh colored granite, with crystallized potass, felspar (orthoclase), and golden colored mica; and then a tract of alluvium which reached the creek a short distance from Mr. Sullivan's stations. At this place a ridge of clay slate is found in a direction east of north and west of south, and from this to King's Plains, the rocks are principally basalt and quartz. The alluvial soil of the plains is composed of basaltic or whinstone debris. The Windmill Hill is entirely whinstone.

There is Epidote and Thallite on Willis's range, as also Iron pyrites ("Mundic") these were brought to me under the supposition that they were copper ores.

From

From King's Plains to near the "Five Mile Water Holes," there is nothing but broken greenstone and whinstone. At the latter place large blocks of sienite are seen standing out of the ground, formed of white felspar, and black hornblende; traced the sienite across the bush to the south-east as far as the creek (by a small farm occupied by a man of the name of Flood.)

Sienite and granite in great variety extends westerly as far as Carcoar, where it crosses the creek for a short distance.

Taking the course of the King's Plains creek from the township of Blayney, the ranges on both sides are greenstone slates, excepting a fine ridge of blue marble limestone about 100 feet wide, which is best seen crossing the creek, it is situate in section 66, of the Church and School lands. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile along the creek the granite appears which had been before traced from the Mackenzie's, or five-mile water-holes; in section 47 there are some limestone quarries, and a mount of Iron ore near the sheep-wash-pen (remarkable from a large mass of white quartz rock jutting into the rivulet,) a mountain spur occurs on the summit of which is an extensive mound of a very rich oxide of iron, compact, crystallized and magnetic.

In the paddocks (in the occupation of Carroll) are some immense blocks of Iron flint "*Eisen-kiesel*;" at the western end of the same spur there is a ridge of limestone, consisting of white variegated and dove-colored marble.

The quartz rock before mentioned is seven feet wide, and takes a regular course across the range bearing N.  $20^{\circ}$  west; on another spur south of the rivulet (Couragee) there is a large vein of agate, chalcedony, jasper, &c., which appears to represent the iron ore of the neighbouring mount, near this there is also iron ore and limestone.

The whole of the Church lands to N.E. excepting where the sienite, quartz rock and minerals before mentioned appear, consists of green hornblende schists, standing nearly vertical with the occasional intrusion of a sap-green talcose or chlorite schist, particularly well exhibited to the north of what is termed the "Company's old head Station" in section 46.

In section No. 8, a never-failing spring of pure water arises from a limestone ridge.

In section 39, there are three limekilns—in section 16, blocks of fine grey marble which would take a good polish, as also much iron ore of excellent quality may be had. On the western side of this section a small range of granite protrudes itself, and in quarrying for building stone, there were slight indications of copper ore.

Corse's bush-road, and the ranges east of Stonestreet's farm, are wholly greenstone in all its varieties from schist to clinkstone "*Phonolite*."

On the western side (Sir Jas. Stirling's land) there is true basalt with crystallized Olivine, best seen on the table-land north of Sullivan's sheep station (Stony Point) and extensively so in sections 21 and 22.

At the "Dog trap," in section No. 11, a very curious pale blue quartz occurs (not *Dichroit*.)

The Church-hill in the parish of Lindesay, one mile west of the Traveller's Inn, is worthy a close examination, it is composed of clayslate with "gossan" and other favorable indications of being a metalliferous country.

After passing the granite, which extends itself a very short distance west of Carcoar Creek, the hornblende, greenstone, and clayslates re-appear, extending over the whole of the Coombing estate, the property of Thomas Icely, Esq.

In the great park at Coombing, the summits of five small mountains or hummocks

mocks (of from 20 to 50 or more acres each) are composed of a very rich compact *hæmatite* iron, much of it being magnetic.

A similar ore of iron forms the back of a copper lode on the same estate.

The apparent quantity of iron is immense, and if all things else were compatible with the manufacture of iron, there is sufficient to supply another Sheffield for ages to come.

At the present time I would suggest the examination by shaft or level of the interior of one of these mounds, as it is possible that the iron may be laying on the back of a "room" or the cross junction of metallic lodes of higher commercial value than the iron.

Near to Mr. Icely's residence, in one of the paddocks, a copper lode has been discovered and opened to some extent; but not more than was just necessary to demonstrate its capabilities.

In comparison with others which I have examined in this Colony it is certainly of high promise. The following was the result of my examination on the 8th of February.

#### COOMBING COPPER MINE.

The mine is situate on the Estate of Thomas Icely, Esq., at Coombing, about two miles W.S.W. of Carcoar.

Its geological position is upon an "Elvan" course in greenstone-slate, with occasional bands of clayslate; compact *hæmatite* iron, with magnetic brown oxide of iron compose the "back" of the "lode;" standing above the grass the strike or level course is north  $20^{\circ}$  west underlaying to the eastward at an angle of  $61^{\circ}$ .

The shaft was sunk perpendicularly ten fathoms, where it touched the "foot-wall" of the lode, which exhibits "slickensides," "killas," backed by elvan; at this point a "plat" was formed, and a "drift" cut across the lode to the extent of 30 feet; it is not satisfactorily known whether the "headwall" or "hanging" was attained or not.

The shaft was then turned down vertically some distance on the drift; the angle has since been cut away and the back filled in, it now proceeds on the incline of the underlay.

A plat 15 feet by 12 is cut out at sixteen fathoms; in this plat a "slide" or "fault" has shifted the metallic run of the lode four feet to the eastward, at this part some very encouraging evidences occur, there has not been any "driving" on level course, or drift, but merely an extension of the plat.

At twenty fathoms a level course has been worked 31 feet to the northward and 33 feet southward, the level is three feet wide and six feet high; a cross drift 27 feet in length has been made opposite the shaft, at which place the miners pronounce the head-wall to be; this is not proved.

At the north-end of the level there is a considerable quantity of soft grey "Killas" the joints and laminations of which are filled with beautiful vermilion red oxide of copper ("Chalcotrichite") minutely crystallized, this appears to accompany the line of slide or fault; upon driving about four feet in drift the face of the slide was observed.

The shaft has been sunk ten fathoms below; at thirty fathoms water was cut into; at present it is easily kept under by the "kibble."

By following the 16 fathom level to the south for about 300 yards, an adit would be formed and the water turned into the creek from this level.

Of

Of the lode itself it will be evident by the description of the workings on level course and on drift across the course, that there is 30 or more feet between the two rock walls.\*

Since the above date an air-shaft has been sunk to the eastward, and at a depth of eight fathoms some valuable ores was met with.†

The following varieties of Copper ores are found disseminated through the lode:—

Copper Salts.	Chrysocolla	Silicate of Copper.
	Azurite	Blue Carbonate „
	Malachite	Green Carbonate „
	Phosphorochalcite	Phosphate „
Copper Oxides.	Cuprite	Red oxide of Copper.
	Chalcotrichite	Capillary red oxide.
	Kupferbraun	Tile Copper ore.
	Kupfermanganerz	Black oxide of Copper with Manganese.
Native Metal.	Copper	Pure malleable.
Copper Sulphurets.	Chalcopyrite	Copper pyrites yellow sulphuret.

The Chrysocolla is principally contained in a gangue or matrix of semi-opal in a portion of the lode about four feet thick, in this part of the lode the whole of the copper salts and oxides occur, excepting the black oxide, the latter is sporadic, being found in “nests” distributed throughout the lode.

The native malleable copper is arranged in veins or fissures crystallized in perfect octohedrons.

The copper pyrites is at present disseminated through a bed of Lime alumina-garnet crystallized in Icositrahedrons (deltoid dodecahedron) this variety of garnet is so easily fusible that it may be used in the furnace to advantage as a flux.

There are other minerals in the mine but not of any economic value.‡

The ranges south of the Carcear creek, east of the Coombing estate, and west of Mount Lachlan “Combulla,” consist of alternating schists and sienitic or granitic rocks.

On two of the “spurs” from the little mount “Combulla narang,” I have opened several lodes of copper ore.

The first appears to take a course (a) || west 12° north, and east 12° south, this lode close under the grass carries a thickness of two feet with its underlay to the southward, and much valuable ore, principally Tile ore and green carbonates of copper.

In the creek about 150 yards north, the back of another lode appears (b) nearly six feet wide, this may be traced direct north over the next range until it reaches the main creek. On the summit of its course, it is overlaid by a rich crystalline magnetic iron ore.

There also appears in the “escarpment” at the north end, evidence of two

\* Vide Appendix No. 2.

† Vide Appendix No. 3.

‡ Vide Appendix No. 4.

|| Vide Appendix No. 5.

parallel

parallel lodes, one on the eastern and one on the western side of the lode before described; the three lodes would not extend beyond 200 yards in lateral distance.

These valuable discoveries have excited a good deal of interest in the neighbourhood, and being on Crown lands I understand application has already been made for its purchase by a Company formed for the purpose.

Pretty Plains give a fine flat of alluvium with patches of compact whinstone, passing into basalt, which on disintegration makes a soil of rich black loam about a mile from Kyong on the bifurcation from the Wellington road to the Cornish settlement, the greenstone is much disturbed, compact and contains crystals of Olivine.

The mining district of the Cornish settlement, consisting of hill and dale, is composed of the above-mentioned rocks, the valleys filled from 10 to 20 feet with a rich black loam.

The formation of Creeks is here exhibited in a very instructive manner.

I am informed by several residents, and by others who have travelled through this part of the country, that five years ago there was not anything in the form of a creek, merely flat-bottomed valleys,—now they are numerous.

They commence abruptly from the grass, either in a line ploughed, more often a cart-rut, or any slight abrasion of the original surface, the water collecting gets an accidental fall over a stone or any slight impediment, it immediately commences cutting a perpendicular face, perhaps three feet deep, and three or four feet wide, increasing to twenty or more feet in depth, and from twenty to fifty in width, carrying before it the alluvium and the rocks beneath; if a ridge or vein of hard rock should occur, such as quartz, a barrier is produced, and the softer rock being washed away, lodgments or reservoirs for water are formed which are locally termed waterholes.

It frequently happens that several will originate on one flat and by their junctions, and divisions, deltas of dry land remain, cut off from the main, like so many islands.

#### CORNISH SETTLEMENT COPPER MINES.

The rocks or *country* as the miners term the strata in which the lodes occur are principally composed of Clay-slate, Chlorite, and Talcoose schists with veins of quartz. No Elvan has yet been seen, the lodes large and small are very numerous. No "Champion" lode has yet been met with. The "Master" lodes appear throughout the district to have a direction N. 20° W. with small bifurcating diverging and loop branches.\*

The underlay is westerly at an angle varying from 40° to 62°; the metallic portion of the lode is from six inches to two feet in thickness.

At the level of the creek, and twenty-seven feet to the north, they have commenced driving an adit which they find will clear them 18 fathoms from water.

From the mouth of the adit to Rose's shaft 227 feet bearing 340°.

From Rose's shaft to Jenkins' shaft 205 feet bearing 344°.

From Jenkins' to Tucker's shaft 167 feet.

\* Vide Appendix No. 6.

The bearings and distances commencing at the south end of the level which at the shaft is six and a half fathoms, and communicates with Tucker's shaft, is as per diagram.\*

From the rise of the land Tucker's level is ten fathoms. At Jenkins' shaft they have sunk a futher depth of nine fathoms eight inches, and at Tucker's shaft they are five and a half fathoms below the working level.

There is another shaft sunk upon Mr. Lane's land 428 feet due west of Tucker's shaft, this is called Weeks' shaft.

On a bearing of  $28^{\circ}$  225 feet from Weeks' shaft to a marked tree, and from the tree another bearing of  $347^{\circ}$  306 feet will give the position of Maker's shaft on Mr. Glasson's land. This shaft has three levels, one at ten fathoms which is driven two fathoms southward and seven fathoms northward to an air pit. The workings on the fourteen fathom level are, bearing  $335^{\circ}$  36 feet to the centre of the shaft. Shaft eight feet by four, bearing  $345^{\circ}$  30 feet, the lode splits into two branches which will probably meet again in a loop. The twenty fathom level is driven two fathoms southward and six and a half northward.

The ores above the ten fathom level are similar to those described as occurring in the Coombing mine, and may be considered as "Gossan" ores—below this depth the yellow sulphurets of copper commence, with much "Mundic" or sulphuret of iron.

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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No. 22.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*July 18th, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward my second Report on the Geological structure of the Colony of New South Wales so far as my examination has yet proceeded, which you will favor me by laying before His Excellency the Governor-General.

I have thought it best, for the reasons given in the preliminary remarks of my former Report to continue the same topographical system, because I believe that at a future time something like a Geological Itinerary may be produced useful to those interested in cattle, sheep, agricultural and mining pursuits.

In its present form it appears verbose and technical, as most such productions are, which merely record facts as they arise.

It will be observed that I have abstained from anything like deductions which involve theories or hypotheses, believing, from the comparative small portion of the Colony yet examined, that they would be based on insufficient evidence and therefore premature.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

\* Vide Appendix No. 7.

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GEOLOGICLA



GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SURVEY OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Camp, near Currugurac,*

*July 18th., 1851.*

REPORT.

Hard compact greenstone "Whinstone" constitutes the mountain ranges on each side of the "Gap" on the Church and School Lands, and on section 75 a hard conglomerate rock "Protogene" consisting of an augite paste with minutely crystallized epidote.

The creeks which are tributary to the Courajee rivulet, and the major part of the Courajee itself are granitic—the great mass of the land known as the Forest, is schistose, with occasional bands of compact augite containing crystals of sahlite. At the head of the creek which rises from a spring on Lundy Swamp, there are veins of quartz amidst which are small traces of sporadic argentiferous galena. The creek takes its course through a very broken country to the "Triangle flat," having numerous falls over dykes of greenstone porphyry which is very compact; and the fracture sharp and angular.

A few yards above the spring there are several lodes of "Gossan" carrying iron pyrites. At the mouth of the second gully below, several veins of chloritic talcose and quartzose stuff, with great abundance of mundic; these I have but little doubt are the backs of lodes of yellow copper. On the west side of the main creek, immediately opposite the second gully below the upper fall, by moving a large body of the rock containing pyrites, I discovered a fine vein of yellow sulphuret of copper accompanied by green carbonate of copper,—its width is about one foot six inches,—from appearances it was likely to be joined by two other thin branches or veins of yellow copper.

Its true position will be best understood by the accompanying diagram.\*

The country from Lundy swamp to Springfield long swamp, consists of greenstone schists, greenstone porphyries, and the round hill (near Mr. Rodd's shearing shed) basalt.

At the first waterfall on the Maramur or Flyer's creek, direct south from the spring heads, in Long swamp, there is a lode of yellow sulphuret of copper crossing the creek, direct east and west from section No. 1., Church and School Lands into a section of land consisting of 443a. 3r. 1p., for sale at Carcoar, May 7th. There is also a small lode crossing in the same direction a few chains further south.

Fossiliferous limestone and limestone shales occur on both the east and west sides of the south end of Longswamp,—that on the east side near to Mr. Burford's house is burnt for lime. In the limestones as well as in the shales there are numerous remains of Corals, Crinites and Mollusks; in the first I observed a species of the genus *Porites*, resembling, if not identical with the Devonian *Porites pyriformis* and *stenopora*, and *Favosites*. Among the Crinoidæa were the genera *Actinocrinites*, *Platycrinites*, *Rhodocrinites* and *Cyathocrinites*. Of the latter a species with a pentangular column, numerous specimens of *Spirifer Stokesii* and a turbinated shell. The limestone and shales exhibited in one of the creeks a section of more than one hundred feet thick overlaid by basalt, that on the western side of Long Swamp is overlaid by a stratified sandstone capable of producing excellent grindstones.

Vide Appendix No. 8.

In

In a gully or creek called the Waterfall Creek, running into the Cadiangullong or Oaky Creek, at the western end of a section of 640 acres, forming Lot 1 for sale May 7th, at Carcoar, and at the extremity of a mountain spur, known as the Rocky Range, there is an immense mass of oxydulous iron forming in one solid mass a precipitous waterfall of about sixty feet in height; in this mass of iron, especially in the joints, there is brilliant crystallized iron pyrites with a small quantity of yellow copper ore and traces of blue and green carbonate of copper. A few yards below the waterfall large masses of yellow ochreous iron "Gossan" occur in the banks and bed of the creek. This Gossan contains a considerable quantity of earthy green carbonate of copper, also plushlike malachite in thin veins. Upon sinking a short distance into it on the eastern side, a rich lode of grey sulphuret of copper was found; in traversing the creek southwards, numerous indications of other lodes were visible together with large masses of mundic, and in one place the iron pyrites is in course of decomposition, giving rise to vitriolic salts (Sulphate of iron).

\* \* \* \* \*

On the Oaky Creek I found other valuable indications of copper which I was upon the eve of particularly examining, when I received His Excellency the Governor-General's instructions to meet Mr. Hargraves, and examine into the reported discovery of gold.

#### GOLD DISTRICT.

In obedience therefore to my instructions I proceeded on Saturday, May 10th., to Coombing where I met Mr. Hargraves who showed me about four ounces of gold, said to have been procured at the junction of Lewis' Ponds, with the Summer Hill and Frederick's Valley Creeks. I met him again by appointment on the 13th May, at Kyong, and accompanied him to Yorkey's corner, where I found the Messrs. Tom and Lister at work, procuring gold from the bed of the creek.

The whole country from Kyong to the junction of the two creeks above-mentioned consists of clayslates traversed by numerous and large veins of amorphous quartz.

Having washed several pans of earth and found gold, independent of the evidence of other persons at work, Mr. Hargraves left with the intention of communicating further with the Government.

I will now endeavour to describe the Geological features of the Gold producing country, so far as my examinations and observations will enable me, founded upon the survey of the undermentioned portions of the district, which comprise Lewis Ponds, Frederick's Valley Creek, the lower portion of the Summer Hill Creek from the point of junction with Lewis Ponds down to Belarida, the Macquarie River, Turon River, the tributary Creeks west of Summer Hill, such as Oaky Creek, Bosh's Creek, and several others unnamed, as far west as the Currugurrac Creek, including the intervening mountain ranges.

The trend of all the water ways is into the river Macquarie, the general run of which is in the direction of the strike of the strata, viz.: from east of south to west of north, its deviations from this course being consequent upon the hard character of many of the rocks, especially those of igneous origin, such as the granites, sienites, porphyries, basalt, &c. The whole area, however, may be considered as schistose, principally clayslate, accompanied by nearly all the other varieties of slate rocks, in many cases greatly disturbed by the intruded rocks above mentioned of subsequent igneous formation, also by a large amount of quartzoides in veins or

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lodes

lodes parallel to the strike of the schists. The quartz is amorphous, very rarely crystallized, and in the neighbourhood of the gold-yielding localities it is accompanied by titaniferous iron crystallized and in loose grains.

That the matrix of the gold in this district is quartz there cannot be any doubt, so many instances have occurred in which the quartz still remains attached, and interlaced by the gold, as also by the iron. It is a fact worth recording that no washings have yielded gold without the iron sand (incorrectly termed emery) accompanying it.

Gold in small quantities has been found on the summits, and upon the flanks of the mountain ranges, but, with few exceptions, it bears evidence of abrasion; the largest produce in every instance has been found in the lower levels,—and assuming that the auriferous deposits originated in the quartz rock, there is no difficulty in accounting for its presence most abundantly in the ravines, gullies, and creeks, which are so frequent in this remarkably broken country.

The schistose rocks so readily acted upon by the atmosphere by constantly disintegrating, and exposing the quartzose dykes, leaves them unsupported, and thus gravitating downward the very large blocks are crushed and crumbled in their onward course, letting loose the tenacious gold in large or small portions, which in obedience to its gravity, and the force of the impelling torrent, rolls on until arrested for a time in hollows, or in the cleavage fissures of the slaty rocks, or quietly deposited in the sand or mud as the case may be, by the cessation of the flood, until it is again removed by the repetition of similar causes, or it may remain for ages undisturbed, by the torrent taking another course, of which there are so many instances, leaving ancient bars of shingle debris, now covered by accumulated soil. It therefore follows that gold, even if it be of the earliest geological origin, may and will be accumulating in the lower levels so long as mountains waste, and valleys exist for its reception.

Nor is it at all surprising that the precious metal should be so rarely found in its original gangue as compared with the large quantity found in the limited areas of the earth's surface, if the mind is only prepared to grasp the immense amount of disintegration and consequent denudation, together with the lapse of countless ages which may have taken place since the removal of the first atom to the present time.

As a proof of the effect of the transporting forces (although scarcely necessary) I may mention that in the bed of the Summer Hill Creek above and below Belarida I found rounded blocks of fossiliferous limestone, which from a careful examination I am convinced must have come from the mountain range between Summer Hill and Emu Swamp; having traversed the tortuous course of the creeks, passed over precipitous falls, forced through deeply hollowed water-holes and other impediments, and yet large portions of this limestone still remain as evidence of the power of these periodical mountain torrents. This single instance is sufficient to explain the abraded, battered, and waterworn character of the gold, and the general absence of any particle of its original investing, but more fragile matrix.

That gold does occur as veins in the quartz, although so rare as compared with other metals of economic use, and that it has been found in quantities to allow for its appearance in its present large accumulation, I think, when the circumstances before adduced are taken into consideration, and the knowledge of its existing still imbedded in its natural matrix as at Mitchell's Creek, and one or two other places—the proofs are quite sufficient.

That quartz is the principal matrix for gold is well known to all collectors of minerals. There is scarcely a cabinet without an example, and nearly all the mines—properly so called—(not washings in alluvial drifts) have been in quartz lodes from

from the time of the Romans who worked it in Transylvania and in Wales, at the Ogofan in Caermarthenshire, during their occupation under Trajan, to the present time. But it has also been found in its original position in nests and veins, usually of small extent in granite (as at North Tawton, Devon and St. Just, Cornwall,) in Sienite, greenstone, porphyry, trachyte, the crystalline schists, and transition strata; all of which are largely developed in this portion of New South Wales.

The extent of the gold district must mainly depend upon the amount of surface in which the above named rocks are exposed; but it may extend beyond, especially in alluvial flats, by having been transported or drifted far beyond the original site.

Platina occurs, but, as far as I have observed, it is rare.

Portions of a steel-grey metal have been exhibited to me as occurring with the gold in the washings, which at the time I considered as merely fragments of the tools used by the parties at work, but upon reconsideration it is possible that they may prove to be of native iron.

So much of hypothesis and theory, together with the facts as far as they have been observed in other parts of the world respecting gold, has been given in the Colonial press, compiled from various authors who have written upon the subject, that it would be irrelevant for me to do more than merely state the facts as they have come under my own observation.

Thus, I have not as yet seen gold in its unmoved original matrix—it has all been obtained in a loose state bearing marks of transport, with the exception of some found far above the present water levels, on land belonging to William Wentworth Esq., near Summer Hill. The gold there found is much mixed with angular fragmentary quartz accompanied by an ochreous loam and minute brilliant crystals of titanite iron, resplendent and in many instances of a ruby-like colour and transparency.

By the process of "Prospecting," that is, washing small quantities of earth in a tin dish, I have procured gold in the following localities:—

Lewis' Ponds to its junction with the Frederick's Valley and Summer Hill Creeks.

On the range between Frederick's Valley and Gosling's Creek—Mr. Wentworth's Land.

Along the whole line of Frederick's Valley Creek.

Emu Swamp Creek.

Summer Hill Creek down to Belarida.

On a Creek which joins that of Summer Hill below Belarida.

Oaky Creek, west of Summer Hill Creek, falling into the Macquarie River.

Macquarie River, at the junction of several small creeks west of Bosh's Creek.

Macquarie River from the junction of Bosh's Creek to Killinbutta, especially at— Wallgumbulla.

The junction of the Turon and the Macquarie Rivers,

Neele,

Stony Creek,

Wallenbutta.

Turon

Taron River on the various "bars" from Choe-narang Creek its junction to with the Macquarie.

#### CALLALLIA CREEK.

Most of the hills situated to the westward of the principal gold diggings are capped with basalt. At Bruno, a cattle station kept by a man named William Willbraham, on a creek leading into Frederick's Valley Creek, there is a waterfall exhibiting a good example of columnar basalt, supporting an homogeneous mass of the same rock of vesicular and amygdaloidal character, the cavities being filled with carbonate of lime, olivine and mesotypes.

The vesicular character of the upper part of the basalt is occasioned by the rapid cooling and induration of the tenacious mud, containing air bubbles, while the lower portion had time to arrange itself into a symmetrical polygonal columnar form.\*

I find by observation that the trappean rocks such as basalt and porphyry by having arisen to the surface, and projecting themselves through the schistose rocks, and by overflowing and subsequent degradation, have given origin to most of the round topped hills,—these hard rocks including quartz, disintegrating slower than the schists, there is a constant and comparatively quick wasting of the latter, so that the denser rocks by slightly rolling appear to cap the schists, the vertebrae-formed joints of the columnar basalt readily weather down into their original concretionary elliptical or spheroidal forms.

When the slate rocks are not intersected by dykes of basalt or porphyries, or by quartzose veins, they then weather away equally, and form table lands with mural precipices.

There are also in the basalt-capped hills, frequent lodes or veins of iron flint, assuming in many cases the character of jaspers, passing into semi-opal.

The road from Bruno to Summerhill passes over clayslate as far as the crossing place above the upper falls of the Frederick's Valley creek;—at this place a large extent of intrusive porphyry is seen. On the hill on the east side there is a remarkable variety composed of white compact quartz with small waterworn grains or minute pebbles of transparent rock crystal. The gold found at this portion of the creek is larger grained and less waterworn than that found lower down. Clayslate is again the predominant rock, but greatly intersected by quartz, giving place to talcose and chlorite schists, which extend through Nurembla, the estate of Arthur Templer, Esquire, as far as the junction of the Gosling with that of Frederick's Valley creek, interrupted for about one mile in width by a mass of granite. The chlorite schists carry veins of a close textured steatite, resembling in character Agalmatolite the Chinese figure stone.

On the land belonging to W. Wentworth, Esquire, near a boss of quartz rock, gold is found on the surface intermixed with fragmentary quartz in an ochreous earth containing a large proportion of crystallized titanite iron. The gold appears to have never been waterworn in the slightest degree, and is evidently derived from the adjacent quartz, although I failed to find it in place.

The western flanks of the Summerhill creek as far down as the pass of Belarida exhibit the same schistose character. About half a mile above the crossing-place, the rocks are singularly contorted. On the west end of the Belarida range, north of the mountain "Mogo" there is an interesting conglomerate of quartz pebbles and sand cemented by oxidulous iron, much resembling the cascalho or diamond

\* Vide Appendix No. 9.

gangue of the Brazils. Then follows basalt, and the schists, direct east as far as Wallganbulla on the Macquarie River; and from thence to the junction of the river Turon the schists and quartzites prevail intersected by large dykes of porphyry. On a mountain situated in the north-west angle of the junction of the two rivers, a great abundance of clear transparent rock crystal may be procured.

About midway between the points of junction of the Winburndale creek with the Macquarie, and Yorkey's corner (now by common consent called Ophir) a large range of granite exhibits itself, about two miles in width, the direction being north and south. Immense blocks, many of them forty or fifty feet in their shortest diameter, are loose upon the ground. These blocks appear to have had their origin like those described in my former report, as occurring at Hartley, and are rudely represented by a diagram in the Appendix.\*

The granite is flanked by coarse altered micaceous schists.

About four miles south of Callalia creek on the dividing range the first evidence I have had of the existence of gneiss,—composed of compact felspar, translucent quartz, and black mica—occurred, followed by cornean porphyries (which were also in some degree stratified) and siliceous slates. Upon reaching the lower road to Wellington, the quartz is so predominant as to appear as if broken small for the purpose of macadamizing the road, it is angular and not waterworn like gravel. The Callalia creek, and as far as "Sammy's flat" is clayslate, in many places greatly altered, producing jasperoid rocks; its direction is slightly west of north, with its dip to the westward at an angle of about 30°

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 23.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Burrondong, near Wellington,  
October 27th., 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward you my Third Report upon the Geological structure of the Colony of New South Wales; with the request that you will lay it before His Excellency the Governor-General.

I have delayed sending it for some time in the hope that I should have received the maps whereon to have colored so much as has been surveyed subsequent to my former Reports. This shall be done as soon as I am in receipt of them.

My work being still confined to that portion which is termed the Western Goldfield, I may add my testimony to the daily development of the riches of this portion of the Colony. There is scarcely any part wherein gold may not be found, and it is a remarkable fact that in the richest localities there is rarely a trace of any other metal with the exception of iron; further I may state that, as the search goes on, discovery of the precious metal is being made on the ranges and flanks thereof far above the present water levels.

In the course of my wanderings among the mountains and gullies, I am constantly meeting with parties working, many of them following a perfect erratic life, scraping up a little here and there, mostly in blind creeks, or ravines, depending

\* Vide Appendix No. 10.

upon occasional rain to enable them to pursue their avocations; this is well exemplified in this immediate neighbourhood; in the course of forty-eight hours the "Brick-yard" and Gilmingere Creeks will have 100 men or more working upon them, but as the water is quickly used up they depart to other places, or wait about, living upon the produce of their few hours work; some cart the earth down to the Macquarie. As the water is decreasing in the latter river parties are beginning to work it there, and I believe that as the summer advances it will become a strong hold of the miners, fine (small) gold being found throughout its extent, i.e. east of Wellington.

In my last communication I requested to be informed whether there was any authenticity in the report respecting Diamonds. I have now to state that I have seen a small but very beautifully crystallized specimen, its weight not exceeding a grain.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

TO THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SURVEY OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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*Camp near Burrundong,*

October 18th., 1851.

REPORT.

In passing from Callallia to Sammy's Flat distant about five miles, the Callallia, Stony or Carr's Creeks are crossed by the road to Molong. The general aspect of the country being schistose carrying extensive lodes or veins of quartz, and a small band of limestone at the crossing place of Carr's Creek. At the "Gap" about two miles down the creek a large mass of sienite intrudes itself flanked on the western side by hard siliceous or cornean slates forming from their compactness precipitous waterfalls. At the junction with the Bell river an extensive dyke or series of dykes of porphyritic and basaltic rocks are to be seen.

At one mile and a half west of Sammy's Flat there is a singular quartzose conglomerate, the pebbles of which are completely water-worn; this may be seen on both sides of the road and it will be interesting to know if the quartz composing this conglomerate is auriferous. About a quarter of a mile west a boss of fossiliferous limestone, but in extent not more than fifty or sixty acres, may be observed on the north side of the road.

On the Iron-bark range, south of Sammy's Flat are two lodes of rich titaniferous iron similar in appearance to that on Mr. Wentworth's land. I carefully examined it for gold, but did not observe any; a considerable thickness of yellow ochre accompanies this iron ore. On a ridge north of Cotumba or Sammy's hill, specimens of oxyde of Manganese were found loose upon the ground. Compact green epidote is a very common mineral, and has been often mistaken by shepherds and others as indicative of copper. Specimens of native copper have been found in Pink's Creek which falls into the Bell River on the western side; I could not find the lode although I have but little doubt that it exists probably hid by the lodes of iron flint "Eisenkiesel," which abounds near the limestone and which is extensively developed in a north and south line from Guanno Hill to the Bell River, which it crosses between Mr. Lee's Bell river sheep station and his head station, called Larry's Lake by Donohoe's Creek.

Near the junction of Pink's Creek with the Bell River are beds of striped clay-slate converted into jasper closely resembling the ribbon jasper of Siberia.

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The Beari Creek, which takes its rise from a series of water-holes on Sammy's Flat, extends itself until it forms a junction with the Wambre Creek which falls into the Nubrigan; on the east side of the Beari Creek another large mass of fossiliferous limestone is situated, as also a parallel ridge occupying in parts both banks of the Nubrigan creek from near Mr. Finch's to the north-western end of Cooper's Flat, where it joins the Baduldurra Creek.

The general aspect of the limestone is very remarkable from its having weathered into rounded and irregular elliptical masses which are furrowed in radii, from the summits downwards as if it had been in a plastic state and had been moulded by the fingers; there are several areas of depression on the surface occasioned by the falling in of the roofs of caverns, the remains of several of which are apparent but requiring great labor to obtain an entrance. The limestone is traversed by narrow veins of quartz.\*

The organic remains found in the belts of limestone mostly converted into chert, consist of the following genera of Corals, Cyathophyllum, Favosites, Stromatopora and Porites, together with Crinites and some Mollusks.

On this creek (the Beari) as also elsewhere, particularly Gibber Jack's and Pink's Creeks, a singular conglomerate occurs in the clay-slates, composed of pebbles of igneous rocks and compact schists cemented in many instances by oxyde of Iron; this conglomerate is in regular sequence with the schists and in degree exhibits cleavage planes the same as the slates.†

At Molong an outburst of fine textured rich-colored granite occurs composed of pink-coloured felspar "Orthoclase" quartz and crystals of green hornblende, well exhibited along the Molong Creek from the Post Office to Mr. Smith's paddock. At this point, but outside the boundary line of location, is another parallel of limestone extending itself in a northerly direction towards Copper Hill.

Taking another course from Sammy's Flat north-eastward, passing Mr. Finch's, a dividing range running N.N.W., throws its waters on the western side into the Bell, by numerous gullies and creeks, the principal of which are the Nubrigan and Baduldurra, and on the eastern the Currugurrac and Mookerwa creeks, which empty themselves into the Macquarie river. On the western side of the Nubrigan the quartz although largely apparent is for the most part derived from the disintegration of the conglomerate, as is evident from the rounded water-worn character of it, and is very probably non-auriferous, while that on the eastern side of the spur which separates it from the Baduldurra is in regular lodes accompanied by rocks of igneous origin and metamorphic states; the debris of the quartz being composed of angular fragments and auriferous; there is scarcely a gully or creek which, upon careful examination, does not produce gold.

Without repeating the remarks that have appeared in my former Reports, I may state that all the tributaries of the Baduldurra, such as Sloane's or Stony, Middle Station, and Sandy's Creeks contain gold. On crossing the dividing range numerous creeks with their ramifications in the form of ravines, gullies, and other water-courses, active at the present period, independent of swamps, flats, &c., (the ancient courses of mountain torrents) now silted up, have been and are now recipients of gold from the ranges which fed them. The chief digging at present being the Mookerwa, choice having been made of this in consequence of its being the only creek north of the Currugurrac which retains water (so essential in the present mode of gold mining) even for a short period. In continuing this course northerly towards Burrandong, the Stockyard and Benado Creeks must be crossed, in both of which large sized gold has been found; near to where the road crosses the Benado Creek there is a dyke of Trachytic Porphyry, the crystals of glassy felspar large.

\* Vide Appendix No. 11.

† Vide Appendix No. 12.

Taking



Taking the course of the Macquarie river for about five miles above Burrandong and extending about one mile and half on each side of the river, in its greatest breadth, there is a plateau of siliceous sandstone, nearly horizontal in its stratification, having bands or layers of pebbles highly triturated, chiefly of quartz, but mingled in a greater or less degree with pebbles of all the older compact schistose rocks. This sandstone in many places along the banks of the river by its disintegration has let loose the pebbles which it contained, giving origin to flats and mounds of what would at first glance appear to be beds of shingle deposited by high floods of the present epoch, while in reality they are not of alluvial origin, but as above described, merely occasioned by disintegration of the more comminuted cementing sand. This is an important fact when considering it in regard to the pursuit of gold. In many places there are beds of condensed shingle, purely of alluvial origin, (ancient bars) now become dry land from the waters having altered their course, which may probably be worked for gold to great advantage, a mistake in such a case might (would) entail loss of time and expense.

Two miles north of Burrandong a creek emptying itself in a swamp or flat (called the Brick-yard Creek) has produced to a company of men, eight in number, a large amount of gold; they were in possession of the place six weeks unknown to others, but were obliged to leave in consequence of the water failing; the gold is of a large grained character, it may therefore be presumed that the small gold has been carried away by the mountain torrents, and deposited in the flat ground below; loose large-grained gold has been picked up on the ranges adjacent. The character of a large tract of land to the eastward is highly indicative of its being auriferous, as also further north beyond the dividing range which throws its waters into the Cudgegong the river; same party also obtained gold from the Gilmingeri Creek running southward into the Cudgegong near to the crossing place of the road to Mudgee.

The land eastward of Burrandong, as far as the famed Louisa Creek (celebrated for being the place where the 1 cwt. of gold was obtained), is precisely similar in its geological character and physical features. From the Macquarie, by steep ascents, an extensive region of table land is attained, descending again to the Meroo River and Merinda Creek, one of the bifurcations of the Cudgegong. On descending to the level of Louisa Creek, which is situate about 24 miles from Burrandong, the diggings are approached by one of many gullies, which contain a series of water-holes emerging on a flat. The character of the flat may be rudely represented by the hand and arm; the palm of the hand would not unaptly represent the main portion of the flat or level, and the fingers slightly bent up the supplying gullies, and the arm curved at the elbow, the creek which carries the drainage into the Meroo River. It appears to represent an ancient lake, probably with several islands, but now silted in by an alluvial deposit, effected by the degradation of the surrounding ranges, leaving a digital formed series of *lacunæ* or water-holes. This alluvium is in many parts of considerable thickness, consisting of deposits of loam and fragmentary stones (not pebbles) of all the varieties of rocks which the surrounding ranges present, of which quartz is predominant, not from its having been the largest constituent, but the hardest and most enduring; the soft schists such as the clay slates, by their decomposition forming the loams and tenacious clays. The flat as also the creek, is now being worked for gold, the workings on the flat principally by skimming off the surface for about a foot in depth, the under clays being too tenacious for working readily by the modes now adopted. Assuredly a considerable quantity of gold might be obtained by going down to the bed rocks; as it is, the precious metal appears to be very unequally diffused, although it all contains more or less. It would seem that in the natural course of the lake filling up, small streams and *lacunæ* existed, which from their lower level retained the gold; thus it is found in veins and patches, it often happening that a few square yards produces a large quantity of gold, varying from 10 to 100 ounces; from these patches they frequently find a vein or narrow course carrying gold, leading to another patch.

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The creek workings here are carried on in the same rude manner as they are in other places, by taking off the till and washing only the soil which rests immediately upon and has been deposited in the crevices ("pockets") of the bed rocks.

The quartz lode from which the large "hundred weight mass" was obtained, is of considerable size, perhaps 10 or 12 acres in visible extent, remaining as a hummock in the midst of the flat, having withstood the disintegrating influence of the atmosphere.

Small sporadic gold may still be found in breaking up the quartz.\*

In journeying from Louisa Creek in a N. E. direction, the road leads over mountain ranges which are flanked by numerous creeks, gullies, and flats, and the mountain being replete with quartz, greenstone, slates, and all the varieties of schists together with porphyries and other metamorphosed rocks, there is every reason to believe that the whole of this elevated region will be found to be rich in gold. The road then crosses the Stockyard, Scabbing-yard, Murrungladra, and the Black Willow Creeks, in all of which gold has been found; and at a distance of about 8 miles Dr. Kerr's residence, (Wallerwaugh), is attained, from whence proceeding 4 miles, in the direction of the strike of stratification the Meroo River is again reached at a place termed the "World's End," which and a place called the "Gap" have been for some time a favorite resort for gold miners. Descending from the high lands to the river, the strata assume a dip to the eastward. The Meroo along its course gives ample room for thousands of miners, and must be highly productive; the bars are large, the ranges full of quartz, water constant, and all the essentials for profitable work are present. The flood having come down, the miners were merely working on the banks, and in most cases making good profits. In the dry season, I think that the "bars" will prove highly remunerative, especially on the broad flood bed of the river extending from the "World's End," Carandaragang, to the Miranda Creek, as also on all the intervening levels and creeks which fall into the river on the eastern side. Gold has also been found in the Gracchi Creek, and other feeders to the river.

Again, ascending to the high lands over heavy rocks their angle of inclination eastward, and knowing that towards the Macquarie they had the usual westerly dip, I commenced a search for the axis of upheaval, and was gratified to find within a few yards of Mr. Kerr's house, a large outburst of sienite extending over a space of more than two miles across the axis, which had the common North and South direction; its width occupies within a few yards the whole distance between Wallerwaugh and Ilabunda, a sheep station of Mr. Kerr's, where the cleavage planes of the schists are nearly vertical, therefore their stratification might be considered as horizontal or nearly so; crossing their strike westerly for about 5 miles, sienite again appears, carrying its width 3 miles; this portion of the country is called the Kangaroo Ground; its longitudinal extent I did not work out. On the western side the schists assume the westerly dip, thus giving a fine example of a "saddle back" intrusion of igneous rock forming parallels of elevating force, exhibiting two anticlinal ridges, with their intermediate synclinal axis.†

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\* I understand that a Company is formed and have applied to the Government for a grant of this quartz ridge, with the intention of erecting crushing, washing, and amalgamating machines.

I am perfectly aware that this has answered in Virginia. I have also had the opportunity of seeing such as were termed fair samples of the auriferous quartz from that country, but I have great doubts from what I have as yet seen of auriferous quartz in this Colony, whether the crushing process will repay the adventurers; if it does, I shall be agreeably surprized.

If so with quartz in which the gold is visible, how much more remote must be the chance of remuneration where gold is not "visible even with a good magnifying power."

I must confess, notwithstanding I may be accused of great ignorance, that I do not understand how gold can be contained in quartz so minute as not to be discovered microscopically; if however such be the case and to an extent that would remunerate the operators, much of this almost atomic gold must be lost by the washing of every dish when cleaning the contents of the cradle as at present universally used.

† Vide Appendix No. 13.

From indications of the presence of mercury, exhibited at a spot near the junction of the Frederick's Valley Creek and the great water-hole of Ophir, also on the Mookerwa Creek, where gold was shewn to me in small quantities, externally whitened by an amalgam, and the parties assuring me that they had seen globules of quicksilver in their cradles, and being perfectly aware that native mercury had been found in similar geological positions at Lord Rolles' estate, High Torrington, North Devon, and near Berwick, in Scotland. And being fully impressed with the great importance of this metal in conjunction with gold mining, I have diligently sought for it in all likely places. I had some doubt with respect to the first locality, supposing it might have escaped from some amalgamating machine; but at the Mookerwa such could not have been the case, for no quicksilver had been used on this Creek, and the repetition in precisely the same sort of clay "decomposed clay slate," together with its identity with the North Devon case, assures me that native mercury does exist somewhere, and that possibly it may be found in quantity.

Throughout this portion of country traversed, I have not found any other metallic indications worthy of note.

In the water courses I have found or had shown to me the following gems, but from their small size were not of any value.

*Topazes*—White.

*Garnets*—Almandine.

*Ditto*—Epidote.

*Rubies*—Two varieties, the Spinelle Ruby and the Balas Ruby.

*Sapphires*—Three varieties: Light Blue (Salamstein), Dark Blue, and the Asteria or Star Sapphire.

*Chrysoberyl*—

*Chrysolite*—And its variety Olivine Brown Rock Crystal.

*Cairngorm*—

The Topazes are similar to those from the Nova Minas in the Brazils, and are found of small size in most of the creeks.

Garnets occur in most of the granite ranges, as at Hartley and near Molong.

Rubies.—I was shown a very pretty but small Balas Ruby; it was found in the Mookerwa Creek, and Spinelle Rubies, from the Cudgegong, near Mr. Harris's station, at Bunbejong.

Sapphires have been found in the Macquarie and Cudgegong Rivers, the Salamstein at Bunbejong; and the Asteria or Star Sapphire was found at the Frederick's Valley Creek.

Chrysoberyl.—I have only seen one minute fragment of this mineral, it was found in the Macquarie.

Chrysolite.—Very common in the form of fine sand, in nearly all the gold washings which I have yet seen. The variety Olivine is common in most of the Basalts.

Rock Crystal.—The white transparent crystal is very common where quartz occurs; the Cairngorm or Brown Crystal is found on the Mountains, between the Macquarie and the Meroo Rivers, especially on a range called "Joe Hill's Mountain."

The minerals in more common economic use, consist of, firstly, Limestone, a very valuable rock, not only for its useful purposes as a cement, when the better class of buildings are erected, or as a flux in mining districts, but especially will it be found most important when a better and more extensive system of agriculture is pursued, the time for which is fast approaching. Lime being an essential greatly required on lands composed, as the majority in this district are, of tenacious cold clays, a soil resulting from the large area occupied by the argillaceous schists. Many of the hard quartzose conglomerates might in case of need  
be

be very serviceable for milestones. The sandstones, as before stated, occurring at Longswamp, at the junction of the Molong Creek with the Bell River, as also at Bur-randong, may serve for grindery and scythe-stones, and the coticular schists varying from the rough whetting green stone slate to the fine textured hone, which at Callalia very closely resembles in character the celebrated Turkish hone (Novaculite).

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen a small but beautifully crystallized Diamond, from the Turon River.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

S. STUTCHBURY.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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IV.—INSTRUCTIONS TO, AND REPORT FROM THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

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No. 23.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 21st May 1851.*

SIR,

It being considered of great importance that the extent and productive-ness of the Gold Field reported to have been discovered in the County of Bathurst, should be ascertained with as much accuracy and with as little delay as possible, I am directed by the Governor to inform you, that his Excellency is desirous that you should yourself undertake this duty, and to request that you will therefore proceed, at your earliest convenience, to that District for the purpose.

2. The following are the points on which I am desired more particularly to request your report.

(1.) The longitudinal extent of what may be termed the auriferous ridges, as they stretch from Canobolas towards the North.

(2.) The general form in which these auriferous ridges have been elevated, which may perhaps be explained by vertical transverse sections as far as they can be given. The object of procuring information on this particular point being, to ascertain whether gold has been washed down to any extent from *both* sides of the auriferous chain.

(3.) The greatest heights of the auriferous chain at various points, the average height of the whole line, the average height of the Plain Guyong above the level of the sea, and of the Plain on the western side of the auriferous chain.

(4.) The average angles of the declivity on the east and west sides of the auriferous Siena, and more particularly the angles of declination at which the particular streams and creeks run down to the eastern and western plains, from their sources on the Mountain.

(5.) The number and general volume of these several streams or creeks, with their names, and whether they are often subject to floods.

(6.) The richness of the matrix near their several sources to be shewn, as far as possible, by specimens broken off from the side of the mountain in the vicinity of such sources, and with their localities carefully marked.

3. His Excellency also requests that in addition to reports on these heads, you will furnish such further information on the subject as you may consider desirable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

No.

No. 24.

*REPORT of the Surveyor-General on the Gold Fields of Bathurst, Wellington, &c.*

(No. 51-504.)

*Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 16th October, 1851.*

SIR.

As you are aware, I proceeded, in obedience to the desire of His Excellency the Governor, expressed in your letter No. 51-268, and dated 21st May, to ascertain by actual survey, with as much accuracy and with as little delay as possible, the extent and productiveness of the gold field reported to have been discovered in the County of Bathurst. But as your letter had reference to localities much more extensive, while the means of proceeding at all could scarcely be obtained for money, the season of the year being also most unfavorable, little or no grass remaining on the ground, I had more inducement than even the motives of earlier days to devote all the energies of which I am yet capable, to perform this duty without delay. I had also heard, while yet on the ground, that surprise had been expressed at my delay. I can now state, that exposure to the weather, personal exertion, and fatigue have been endured by me most willingly, as this work will shew, in order that I might accomplish it, before illness, which I had reason to apprehend, and other interruptions, might prevent me from completing it.

2. In considering the longitudinal extent of what may be deemed the auriferous ridges, as they stretch from the Canobolas towards the north, I found it necessary greatly to amplify my original map of that country. With the operations a survey required I found the geological examination could be conveniently combined, and I hope the accompanying map and sections will make up for any deficiencies in the geological information that might be expected from my report.

3. The surface of the country to which my attention has been thus particularly directed presents remarkable evidence of the effects both of the action of fire and of water. The Canobolas consist of a mass of trap-rock, so elevated as to form the highest point of the country. The most elevated point being 4461.6 feet above the sea. These mountains appear at the southern portion of the territory I have examined. From this elevated mass the general direction of the waters is northwards, towards the River Macquarie; the lowest point of the same territory being where this river is joined by the River Bell, the elevation of that point above the sea being 878 feet. Thus the maximum and minimum of heights at these two extremes of my map may, in some respects, serve to represent the extremes of igneous and aquatic action, in discussing the localities of fluvial and mineral gold.

4. The auriferous ridges of this locality are chiefly comprised in what has been called "the Mullions," or the "Mullion Range," a vast mass of chlorite or quartziferous schist, a rock belonging to the primary or crystalline series of rocks, and intimately associated here with trap-rock, Lydianstone, ferruginous conglomerate or old red sandstone, and primary limestone, the basis of the whole being granite, which, however, can only be seen at one or two spots.

5. The extreme simplicity of these rocks, and the order in which they occur, which seems in strict conformity with what has been observed elsewhere, enables me to reply more directly as to those points on which my report has been more particularly required.

6. The principal mass of schistose rock, containing auriferous quartz, extends longitudinally or westward to the Catombal Ranges, consisting of altered sandstone, or ferruginous conglomerate, and to the granite of the Currambenya Range, and eastward to the Bathurst granite. But, as my examination was limited to the left bank of the Macquarie, not only by the floods (which at one time separated me from my tents and equipments for a week), it may easily be gathered, even from my map, that the auriferous rocks must extend very far beyond; including, of course, the Turon, where, in fact, since I first proceeded on this duty, gold has been found to be abundant.

7. The next question, as to the greatest heights of the auriferous chain at various points, as well as the average height of the whole line, will, I trust, be met satisfactorily by the two sections of 33 and 23 miles respectively, drawn across the country under examination, which not only serve to shew the average, and the comparative heights in an east and west direction, but, by comparison of heights given in both lines, the difference between heights, or of the falls in rivers, between the two sectional lines, in a north and south direction; both sections being colored, in reference to one datum line, representing the comparative line of height of the junction of the Bell and Macquarie, or the lowest point of fluvial action in the country thus attempted to be represented.

8.

8. It will thus appear that to the great depth of the channels now to be seen in the quartziferous schist, a feature which is, of course, due to the great height and mass of the schist, the accumulation of fluviatile deposits of gold is mainly to be ascribed; and, as far as experience has taught us here, that in proportion to the height and extent of the quartziferous mass acted upon, and the force and number of the streams carrying the detritus into a common channel, such streams will be prolific in gold. The place lately called "Ophir" is a remarkable instance of this. Two streams of considerable volume, at certain seasons, meet in directions diametrically contrary to the general fall of the waters, and so as to cross each others currents, thereby presenting the most favorable conditions under which fluviatile deposits could take place, and especially those consisting of so heavy a body as gold. The practical man found this the best spot to which public attention could be called most successfully, and much credit was due to him for the discovery, were it only for enabling us to discover the principles on which gold may be sought for in other localities.

9. But other circumstances, productive of particles of gold, are in favor of the streams called Lewis's Ponds, and Frederick's Valley Creek. Both have their sources where the trap-rock, or serpentine of the Canobolas comes in contact with the quartz and schist, a situation the most favorable of all others, according to geologists, for development of minerals.

10. Quartz rock has been called the matrix of gold, but as the natural history of gold seems still very little known, it behoves us to be very cautious in adopting anything without very satisfactory proofs. It is however known, that silica is one of six substances mainly composing the crust of the earth, and, in a chrysaline form, it is called quartz. "That silica and its associated bases, which are oxydised at the surface of the earth and thus deprived of their elementary activity, exist at a moderate depth beneath that surface, devoid of oxygen, in the state of simple combustibles, there is little reason to doubt." From this passage, which I quote from Dr. Ure, it may be inferred that the nearer the quartz is found to the igneous rock and place of irruption, the greater will be the probability that so heavy a metal as gold, or indeed any other metal, may be found with it. Accordingly, it is in that highest part of the auriferous country, indeed, in immediate contact, not with schist, but with the trap rock itself, or with gneiss, that the gold has been found on Mr. Wentworth's ground at Summer Hill; and on inspecting the map it will be seen, that the copper mines at Kyong, and those of Copper Hill, on the River Molong, (a country rich in metalliferous rocks, still but little known) occur in a similar position, namely, about the line between the trap rock and the schistus.

11. Returning to the question as to the character of the streams, "the average angles of the declivity on the east and west sides of the auriferous sierra, and more particularly the angles of declination, at which the particular streams and creeks run down to the eastern and western plains, from their sources in the mountains," I have to observe, that the usual order of mountain torrents is reversed in that schistose country, for the plains and gentle current are found in the upper parts of water courses, resembling, in this respect, the increasing descent of water from an orifice, which is well known to describe a parabolic curve. The action of these torrents, by abrasion, on the schistose rock, which is full of quartz veins, appears to be the most obvious cause of the accumulation of gold particles in the beds of the streams, and that these have been moved and deposited by water, is proved by their accumulation at points where, from the conformation of the banks, it is obvious that the force of the currents of floods would be least. The prevailing rock in the whole country drained by the rivers meeting at Ophir, and, to a great extent besides, drained by other streams, is chlorite schist, but which, unlike all chlorite schist, is so full of quartz veins, and traversed by dykes, and covered by bosses of quartz, that I would rather call it quartziferous schist, a term used, I think, by the translator of M. Boudé's work. The laminæ are not flexuous, yet I cannot call them strata. The dip is, with a few remarkable exceptions, to the eastward, at an angle about 40°. The strike runs with singular regularity in the direction of about 12° or 15° west of north (magnetic.) This straight direction in the outcrop of the schist, under every superficial modification of the ground, is very striking; and many minor features appear to have their forms modified by this constant direction of the schistose laminæ.

12. Frederick's Valley stream, and Lewis's Ponds stream, both have their sources, as I have stated, in the elevated plateau or coulee of trap rock belonging to the mass of the Canobolas. Frederick's Valley Creek, at Summer Hill, is elevated 2,912 feet above the sea, and its course thence to Ophir is 20 miles, falling in that distance to 1,700 feet, or 1,200 feet

in 20 miles, about 60 feet per mile. The plain of Kyong, where Lewis's Ponds Creek has its source, is elevated 2,982 feet above the sea. The length of the course of this stream thence to Ophir is 18 miles, accomplishing a fall of 1282 feet in 18 miles, or something more than 70 feet per mile. From Ophir to the junction of Section Creek, at the end of section line B, where the high schistose range approaches nearest to the Macquarie, the distance is 32 miles, and the fall 340 feet, or, on an average, 11 feet per mile; and from thence to Wellington, the river's course is 46 miles, the fall 482 feet, or about 10 feet per mile.

13. There is another tributary to the waters of Ophir, called Emu Swamp Creek. These three channels drain a country so generally composed of schist and quartz, that throughout the whole extent, amounting to near 50 miles, gold is likely to be found in them.

14. The streams on the west side of the auriferous range, are less likely to act by abrasion than those on the east side, because this range lies in the way of these in their fall to the interior, whereas those on the western side, with less declination, pursue also a much more direct course, producing less abrasion of the auriferous rocks, and, of course, depositing less gold.

15. There is another reason why they may be supposed to contain less gold;—the streams lower down, and on the eastern side, cross the schistose laminæ, whereas those on the west, and nearest to the Canobolas, are almost parallel with the line of outcrop of the schist.

16. The course of the waters from the swamp at Orange to the junction of the Bell and Molong, (at the contact of the sandstone and trap rock) is 30 miles, the difference in elevation 1,256 feet, giving an average fall of 40 feet per mile; thence to the Macquarie, the course of the Bell is 50 miles, the fall 640 feet, giving an average fall of nearly 13 feet per mile in the whole course.

17. The number and general volume of the several streams and creeks, with their names, are, besides those I have already mentioned, as follows.

18. On the eastern side of the range, the first of importance lower than Ophir, is Curragurra Creek, and this I examined far below where it was possible to take a horse. The general direction from the head of Shepherd's Creek, (its highest tributary) is north-east; the length of its course twelve miles. As the whole of its basin is comprised within a superficial extent of about thirty-six square miles, its waters can be but of small volume, but I should say the auriferous quality of the schistose rocks is equal to that of any part of the Mullion range. The fall is considerable, and as the laminæ of the schistus are generally separated by thin layers of quartz, varying from one-eighth of an inch to an inch in thickness, the long abrasion of the torrents in seasons of flood must have produced deposits in the bed of this mountain torrent, which is, however, very difficult of access. The basin of the Curragurra is traversed by several very remarkable quartz dykes, which run in the same direction as the ridges of schist. One in particular, near a sheep station of Mr. Finch, may be traced for five miles.

19. The next river (proceeding westwards) is Section Creek, which partakes of the same character, being still more rugged and difficult of access, and with a basin of less than half the superficial extent. The section line A.B. serves to develop the acclivitous character of the basin of this stream or torrent.

20. The next is the Muckerwa Creek, whose basin seems to lie most directly where the great schistose range, extending northward from the Canobolas, is cut through by the Macquarie, and where the fluvial action might consequently have been expected to act with most effect in the development of Gold. I therefore directed Mr. Davidson's men to wash a little earth there, when a portion about the size of a pea, and several smaller particles were immediately found; since that occasion, the successful search for Gold in this Creek by many persons has only been limited by the want of water.

21. The Eagle-Beagle and Bonada Creeks are the next; these unite and enter the main channel, where the junction of the great River Cudgegong forms a most singular bend, receiving this Creek just below the junction with the Macquarie. The country drained by the Bonada Creek is much less acclivitous than that producing the other tributary streams just described. The Mullion Range terminates at the head of the Muckerwa, and a chain of hills gradually descending in elevation falls towards Wellington Valley; this ridge, where the road crosses to the Bell, from the basin of the Bonada, is 2022 feet above the level of the sea.

sea. The aspect of the rocks in the basin of the Bonada is of great promise, inasmuch as great abundance of quartz affords any indication, amid plates of schistus, in veins, in isolated masses, and in dykes.

22. Returning Southwards, across the Western slopes of the Mullion Range, the first met with is the Bodduldura, whose highest sources appear to be at Mount Vengoan, a summit of the schistose Range, elevated 2628 feet above the sea. The course of the main channel from thence to the Bell at Maratta is 14 miles,—but on this side the range, the fall of streams is more consistent with their character in other countries, the greatest fall being at the sources, the least in the plains; the water thus runs off without cutting such deep sections in the rock, as it requires to reach the bed of the Macquarie; and it must be borne in mind that the fall of the whole country to the westward, must produce a general abrasion by the streams on the eastern side of that range, whereas those to the westward quit the range at once for the open plains ready to receive them; that greater currents have once filled these channels few can doubt, when they duly consider the vast sections of rock through which the drainage now flows. It must be admitted either that stronger currents than these were necessary to open out such channels, or that almost countless ages of time must have elapsed for the gradual abrasion that could have worked out such channels, leaving deposited the particles of gold, which must have been once shut up under seven or eight hundred feet of solid rock. The general course of streams on the eastern slopes of the schistose mass is convex, that of those on the western side concave; the average angle of declivity on the east  $3^{\circ} 20'$ ; that on the west  $1^{\circ} 38'$ , taking the mean or central height and depth.

23. One remarkable feature in the streams falling westward from the Schistose Range is mountain limestone; the fossils contained in its caverns afford evidence of little disturbance, since the existence of the *Diprotodon*, an age tolerably remote, and it seems therefore probable that vast lapses of time have contributed most to the accumulating of the fluviatile gold we begin to discover in the channels of the waters. In many places this limestone may be seen reposing on the schist, at other places it is associated with a very remarkable conglomerate, containing rounded pebbles of quartz, strongly cemented by ferruginous matter, and also with several strata of sand-stone highly inclined, and dipping to the westward. (See sectional Drawings.)

24. The Bodduldura is joined by several other similar streams; by Oakey Creek, in the upper part of its course, and by Nubrigyn Creek in the lowest part of its course, much impeded by the limestone caverns through which its waters have to pass. The course of the Nubrigyn, from an elevated part of the Mullions to its junction with the Bodduldura, is 17 miles, and the fall is considerable, (        feet), yet as the rocks produce little obstruction, the abrasion is inconsiderable, but there is no other reason for doubting that its deposits contained gold. Oakey Creek is a higher and shorter branch of the Bodduldura, which has been occasionally resorted to by gold diggers with success, and I must also add that the Bodduldura itself is so prolific, that even the earth on which my tent was pitched for a few days, was found to contain gold.

25. The Nandillion Ponds are comprised in the channel already described as the upper part of the Bell; I was encamped upon that channel several days and directed its deposits to be examined; but as we found no gold, I have only to report accordingly, although judging from the rocks and all its other features, I still consider the channel likely to be found auriferous.

26. I have now described the several streams or creeks, but I have also to state that these channels only contain running water during winter, or after heavy falls of rain, and that the most extensive of them are, during dry seasons, only chains of ponds. Even in the Bell, a river whose sources arise at so great an elevation above the sea as the Canobolas, water was so scarce last June, that I was under the necessity of following its channel a long way, before I could water my horse.

27. The last point specified in my instructions, namely, “the richness of the matrix near the several sources to be shewn, as far as possible, by specimens broken off from the side of the mountain in the vicinity of such sources, and with their localities carefully marked,” led me to consider the nature of the quartz rock, and to seek if possible to discover where gold may be found *in situ*.

28. That gold is found chiefly where quartz rock occurs, and that this quartz is most abundant in the schist, which is the predominant rock of the country between the Canobolas

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and Wellington Valley, is soon ascertained, but to find the gold in the quartz is a most uncommon circumstance. The locality of the quartziferous schistose mass watered by the several streams already mentioned, is distinguished on my map, by the color assigned to it in the maps of English geologists; and it seems that where this rock prevails most, the streams are most auriferous.

29. That this quartziferous schist is part of an ancient central mass of much greater extent, is becoming daily more obvious; and to determine its extent seems all that is necessary in order to discover the regions of fluvatile gold. Other rocks are indeed connected with this schist, to which I shall presently refer, and to one in particular, a ferruginous conglomerate, containing large water worn pebbles of quartz, and I have a nugget or gold pepita half composed of this conglomerate, of which rock a large mass overhangs the river just below Ophir. But I have now first to submit a few remarks on the nature of the sources of the streams, and the matrix of the metal they serve to develop.

30. The subject of the occurrence of the metals in veins and masses is most obscure; but the general fact that they are most abundantly situated near the junction of the stratified and unstratified rocks, indicates their connection with an igneous cause; and in common with other veins, the two principles of simple injection and chemical segregation, have doubtless operated in their production. My search for gold in the matrix might have been limited on this principle to a very few localities, whereas the wide extent of quartziferous schist, although only supplying auriferous deposits in the streams, was also to be ascertained. I have learnt that gold is to be found in both localities, but under circumstances distinctly different. I believe it is needless to look for any prolific gold mine amid the schistose laminæ, whence the streams carry by abrasion small particles of gold, and that it is only where the occurrence of the trap-rock affords evidence of the action of disturbing forces that we may look for gold, or metallic ore, in any great abundance. The occurrence of gold, on the margin of the trap rock of the Canobolas, amongst unabraded fragments of quartz, and combined with ironstone, confirms me in these views, and has indeed partly suggested them; and when I consider the direction in which metalliferous veins have been found in the same district, and the very remarkable contour of the surface where metallic ores, and even pure copper may now be seen, I feel no hesitation in saying that it is very easy to distinguish the localities where the precious metal may be looked for in metallic veins, from those where it is disseminated in small particles through extensive regions of territory.

31. As I have considered it a paramount object with the Government to discover where gold may be found in the matrix, my researches have been very much governed by this consideration. The territory to which His Excellency the Governor-General directed my attention, has enabled me to see that the great central mass of quartziferous schist extends not only far beyond the Macquarie, but that if I had even endeavoured to compass the survey of its northern limits, it seems probable that before I could have done so, fluvatile deposits of gold would be discovered in other parts of the Colony; and, which I consider much more important to the Government, gold also in the original vein in other localities, on the margin of elevations of traprock. I have endeavoured by this work to connect a method of geological surveying with the system of this department, to meet the new circumstances which have arisen, and according to which a similar survey may be carried to any extent that may be required.

32. Two foci of igneous irruption occur at the opposite extremes of the territory I have lately examined, and gold has been found in connection with both. The gold diggings at Summer Hill have developed the metal in detached incrementitious portions, and separate increments of quartzose chrystals. Near Mitchell's Creek, beyond Wellington Valley, adjacent to a low dyke of traprock, occur those hills of quartz, in which also, for some years past, native gold has been worked out of the quartz by the shepherd M'Gregor. In both these localities there is much indication of the presence of copper also, and when opened out by regular mining operations, it is impossible to say to what results they may lead.

33. Of quartz in general, I have still to state that there are many remarkable dykes of this rock in the country I have examined. These are numerous in the steep banks of Lewis's Ponds and Frederick's Valley Creek, also on Summer Hill Creek. A broad dyke of quartz may be traced for several miles across Shepherd's Creek, a branch of the Curragurra. There is a remarkable vein or dyke cropping out on a range about a mile to the eastward of Ophir.

34. Such dykes are numerous about the head of Muckerwa Creek, and on the banks of the creek next lower in succession, called Bonada, the ground is white with quartz in minute fragments, and a yellow clay occurs amongst the schistose rocks containing small pepitas of gold. From Mount Golconda, a lateral range extends north-eastward to Emu Swamp Creek, the upper part of which seems to consist of solid quartz; and at a corresponding height beyond the valley, through which the stream passes, the same quartzose mass again appears, as if the stream had worn its way through it. It is not difficult to understand how it is, that by so slow a process even as that, the minute particles of gold disseminated through such a mass, are still to be found amongst the deposits of the stream, although it is not to be denied that particles of gold must be very rare in these quartz dykes.

35. Exceptions to the general direction of the strike and dip of the schist have been observed by me, first between Mount Goorangoree and the Bell, where the dip of the schist is to the west; secondly, in the strike of the schistus near Nurea, where a remarkably flat plateau of traprock seems to disturb the general direction, which is there to the eastward of north; thirdly, in the dip near the Molong River, in the vicinity of a trap dyke.

36. I have now to add a few particulars respecting the other rocks of this locality. The rock forming the range near Mount Arthur, and part of the Catombals, consists of a conglomerate in which rounded pebbles of quartz are so abundant as to give parts of the rock a white appearance. The same kind of rock occurs on the banks of Lewis's Ponds near the Diggings; also in the fork between this stream and the Macquarie. It is to be seen frequently above the limestone of the Bell, and it is, in fact, the rock of the interior.

37. White pebbles of quartz and rocks consisting of the ferruginous matrix itself, form almost every elevation in the interior, standing higher than the blue clay of the plains. That these pebbles of quartz are of very ancient formation by the agency of water, and that the ferruginous cement now binding them together, has been subject to the action of fire, seem both to be indubitable facts. Their sedimentary position at the lowest part of sandstone, might result from gravitation only without water, but that this lower place in regard to altered sandstone, fine grained above, has brought the conglomerate closer to the upheaving force is probable; at least it is to be seen in contact with limestone near Nurea; with schistus near Ophir; and with granite near Currambenya. One of these pebbles in my possession consists of small pebbles, ferruginous cement, and also, and chiefly, of abraded gold. To what age geologists would assign this conglomerate seems an interesting question, under such circumstances, as likely to throw light on the natural history of the gold. The rest of the rock, colored as sandstone on my sectional drawings, appears to be an altered sandstone, and I should suppose strictly analogous to the oldest rock of the same kind, found in the formations of Europe.

38. Granite occurs at one or two places, viz.:—first, on the road westward of Bathurst 2945 feet above the sea, and near Mount Cornwall at 2977 feet. Westward of Goanna Hill, near the River Molong, at 2164 feet; and in the Currambenya Range at 2008 feet. When with this series of elevations of the granite, the height and distance of the granite of Harvey's Range, in prolongation of the same line, are also compared, viz.:—1640 feet at 20 miles beyond, and the distances between such points, we find that the general declination of granite towards the interior is very gradual, at an average rate of about 18 feet per mile. There is a remarkable similarity between this average declination of the granitic surface and that of the general course of the Macquarie, the bed of which river at Bathurst I found to be elevated 2100 feet above the sea, and at Wellington 878 feet: the difference, viz.:—1,222 feet, giving, in a direct distance of 70 miles, nearly the same rate of declivity, viz.:—17½ feet per mile. From this and other circumstances, I am inclined to consider the granite but remotely connected with the disturbing forces, and the metalliferous products we are now in search of. The granite is barely visible, but these separate spots occur in one line, which line is parallel to the general direction of the northern or southern coasts. The rock is not itself elevated, but it occurs nevertheless about the culminating points of an otherwise flat horizon.

39. In conclusion I have to remark, that the soil of the schistose country I have examined is generally very poor, and producing little grass, especially where gold washing is likely to be profitable; that where trap-rock and metalliferous veins occur, the soil, of course, is much better; and that such mineral lands are more likely to become soon saleable

by competition. The inaccessible state of such lands in general, the want of roads, and the leasing system of occupation, seem to render it unnecessary that I should say more on this branch of the subject at present.

40. The detailed survey I have now completed for the express purpose of ascertaining the nature and extent of the gold field in one locality, has made me sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the auriferous rocks to perceive that they are also to be found in other localities, and I therefore consider it my duty, with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, to particularize, for the Governor-General's information, other localities where similar auriferous rocks have been seen by me during my several surveys and journeys of exploration.

41. These enable me to state at once that, although I have closed my longitudinal section westward from "the Diggings" to the granite of the Currumbenya Range, and eastward to the granite of Bathurst, that dykes of quartz and chlorite schist intercept the waters of the Lachlan as low as Kalingalungaguy, a native word, having reference to this fact; that hills of mica-schist and quartz are mentioned as having been seen by me when in search of Mr. Cunningham, (p. 185, vol. 1); that the schistose slate still dips to the eastward at an angle of  $60^{\circ}$  even to the westward of Croker's Range, (p. 173.) In short, I take leave to submit a list of Australian rocks, with their localities, specimens of which were formerly examined by Mr. Lonsdale, the Curator of the Geological Society of London, which specimens are now deposited at Somerset House. If quartz rock combined with schistose rocks may be considered as characteristic of auriferous country, it will be seen, by an examination of that list, that many parts of this country are of that description.

See Appendix.

42. But there are many other particulars to be found in the volumes I have written on the interior of this country. Hills of mica-slate, and a remarkable mass of quartz rock, naked and herbless, were seen by me on the 4th May, 1835, between the Bogan and the Lachlan. (p.p. 196-7), which "Tommy-came-last," one of the native guides, whom I met lately at "the Diggings," assured me he believed would be found to contain gold. Marga and Nangar, on Byrne's Creek, consist of hard purple clay-slate, (p. 13, vol. 2.) but the geological structure of the country lower down the Lachlan, seems to be of the most auriferous character. The dyke extending from the Lachlan to Hurd's Peak of Oxley, ("Tolga" of the natives, see general map,) is thus described:—"A low ridge of quartz rock, extends from the Goobang to this peak, the base of which consists of chlorite-slate, and its summit of squarish pebbles of quartz, with the angles rounded, associated with fragments of chlorite-slate, (p. 24, vol. 2.) The ridge of Kalingalingaguy consists of quartz, clay-slate, and the ferruginous sandstone, but I observed in the bed of the river a trap-dyke extending to the Bolloon Ridge. Of the few low hills about the Lachlan, it may be observed that they generally range in lines, crossing the bed of that river. "in a nearly north and south direction," (p. 31, vol. 2nd.)

43. The trap-rock of Mount Torrens and Mount Davison precedes the approach to the quartziferous mass of Macquarie's Range, or "Coccaparra" of the aborigines, which with Peel's Range, in the same locality, consists chiefly of quartz rock. That group of hills is fully 170 miles to the westward of the Canobolas. It is also worth mention here, that to the northward of it, in the country between the Lachlan, the Bogan, and the Darling, (which is seldom accessible from the want of water,) there are many hills wholly composed of quartz rock, and also the red earth, resembling the auriferous deposit of Summer Hill. There is also a mountain of serpentine there, famous amongst the natives formerly for producing the best mogos, or stone hatchets. I understood from the natives that west from Muda there is a never failing spring, called Gwaroogeelo; and beyond it a large rocky water-hole, called Delawara; the next is Nebamy; the next, Messamy. I state these particulars because I have reason to believe, from what I gathered from the natives, that there is amongst these hills to the westward of Muda, a creek or chain of ponds better supplied with water than the Bogan, (the bed being rocky) still undiscovered.

44. The vast field which Australia thus presents of such auriferous rocks, may be better conceived when I mention what I saw of it in passing through Australia Felix in 1836. On the 10th July, beyond the Avoca I found the same ferruginous conglomerate so often mentioned, with the strike in the usual direction, (north north-west,) and hills beyond it consisting chiefly of quartz rock, (p. 169.)

45. The character of the granite upon the Glenelg (p. 200.) seemed to me to indicate the near vicinity of metallic rocks, but in the country traversed by my party on its return, I still remember to have seen more of the schistose or metalliferous rocks than I had in all my life before. The trappean conglomerate with embedded quartz pebbles, on the flanks of the granite range of Mount Cole, (p. 275.) ought to guide modern prospecting parties to the localities where gold may be found, and also the description of the country from thence eastward as passed by my party. The banks of the "Colibaw" in particular, seemed the most favorable I can imagine, from what I have lately learnt, for the development of gold,—strata of clay-slate inclined almost perpendicularly to the horizon, projected at parts of the left bank, and over this clay-slate I found trap-rock. (p. 287.)\*

46. At the upper sources of the Murray or Hume, and of the Tumut, the rocks consist of granite, schist, and quartz. The same may be said of the valley of the Tooma, where granite, trap-rock, quartz, and schist are the rocks; stupendous gullies and ranges the characteristic features. The "Indi" or Limestone River is that source of the Murray nearest to Cape Howe and the eastern coast. It is characterised by the same rocks, at an elevation at which snow covers the country during many months in the year. The whole country abounds with springs and mountain torrents, and I have no doubt that in that most elevated portion of our primary formations the principal mineral riches of Australia will eventually be discovered. It will probably be there that gold and other minerals will be found in such abundance as may well deserve the most careful management.

47. In my northern expeditions I have seen less of the auriferous rocks than I have in those to the westward or southward. In my last journey I traversed a country where the specimens were palæozoic. It would appear the primary rocks lay nearer to the coast, for the only gold I have seen from the north are some small portions found by my late deceased son in a creek near Grafton Range.

48. I cannot conclude this Report, without stating that I have received much assistance from Assistant Surveyor Davidson, without which I could not have completed the accompanying map, which contains much new matter, especially a survey of the Ophir River, from that place to the Macquarie, the Muckerwa, &c.; and I am thankful to His Excellency the Governor-General, for enabling me thus to have demonstrated the utility of the elaborate surveys of mountain ranges that have been made in this Colony, which, with the application of a few geological principles, will, I trust, be found sufficient for the development of the mineral wealth both of this—and of that of Victoria.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. L. MITCHELL.

P. S. Specimens of the rocks referred to are in this Office, and can be forwarded if required.

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## APPENDIX.

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\*NOTE.—This is the locality of the recently opened diggings of Mount Alexander, the original name of which is Mount Byng.



311 Hill of Bourrell, commonly called Gibraltar.	Quartz rock, or very hard sandstone.
312 Being the W. extremity of Mittagong Range.	Very hard grey sandstone.
313 Hill (117 of Towrang) . . . . .	Trap decomposed.
314 N. side of Conic Hill, near the road to Lake Bathurst. . . . .	} Fragments of granular limestone.
315 Dividing Range E . . . . .	
316 Bed of the Wollondilly, (near 8 of A B) . .	Quartz Rock.
317 Perimbunagally . . . . .	Indurated sandstone or quartz.
318 37 of Gelore . . . . .	{ Syenite, being fine-grained granite compound, consisting of quartz, felspar, and hornblende.
319 Dividing Range D, (see also 82 and 83) . .	Vein of hornstone.
320 Hill, 115 Towrang . . . . .	Ironstone.
321 Rock projecting on the Narambula . . . .	Vein of Serpentine.
322 Bed of the Guinecor . . . . .	Chlorite slate.
323 Mulindroba, see also Nos. 327, 328, 329, 36, 37, 39 . . . . .	}
324 . . . . .	
325 . . . . .	Grey very argillaceous sandstone.
326 Dividing Range F . . . . .	Sandstone or quartz rock.
327 Mulindroba . . . . .	Argillaceous sandstone, or sandy shale.
328 . . . . .	Fragment of a quartz vein.
329 . . . . .	More compact variety of No. 7.
330 On the Bunnemir Creek . . . . .	Calcareous sandstone, containing fragment of shells.
331 Marble quarry on the Wollondilly . . . .	Crystalline variegated fragments of shells.
332 From Towrang . . . . .	Ironstone.
333 Limestone over Caves on the Shoalhaven, at Dr. Reid's . . . . .	{ Dark grey limestone, with very imperfect fragments of shells.
334 Summit of Natary . . . . .	Trap.
35 Hill, 36 Gelore . . . . .	Fine grained syenite.
36 Mulindroba . . . . .	Syenite.
37 . . . . .	Syenite.
38. Perimbunagally . . . . .	{ Greenstone, consisting of compact felspar and hornblende.
39 Mulindroba . . . . .	Trap.
40 Rock under the marble, on the Wollondilly . .	Greenstone.
41 Specimen of the marble, (see also 351) . .	
42 Hill, stratum on, S. of 13 Towrang . . . .	Ferruginous sandstone.
43 From Towrang . . . . .	Quartz rock,
44 Nodules on the plains west of Lake George. .	(a to d) indurated marl.
45 Rivulet near Mount Ellendon, north . . . .	Fragment of a quartz vein.
46 Hill, m, of base, Lake George . . . . .	Sandstone.
47 Hill, near Mount Ellendon, north. . . . .	Fragment of a quartz vein.
48 Stream, near ditto . . . . .	Felspar.
49 Point Oudyong, Lake George . . . . .	Sandstone resembling that of the coal measures.
Camp east of Kenny's, 3 V . . . . .	Trap.
51 Camp east of Kenny's Station . . . . .	Ditto, decomposed.
52 Mount Ellendon . . . . .	Granite.
53 Dividing Range, (117) . . . . .	(a, b, c,) Trap varieties.
54 Towrang . . . . .	Quartz Rock.
55 Marulan . . . . .	Ferruginous sandstone.
56 a of 117 . . . . .	Quartz (granular.)

57 Jellore.. .. .	{ Very fine-grained syenite, would work into fine stone like marble.
58 .. .. .	Hornstone.
59 .. .. .	Quartz partly decomposed.
60 .. .. .	Syenite.
61 Bed of the Cockbundoon of A B .. ..	Trap.
62 Cockbundoon Range, (dip westward) .. ..	Sandstone.
63 North bank, Cockbundoon, (c of A B) .. ..	{ Base of reddish brown felspar, with distinct crystals of felspar, with grains of quartz.
64 Station east of Mt. McAlister .. .. .	Amygdaloid (trap)
65 .. .. .	Ditto.
66 South extremity, (E K of i) .. .. .	Trap.
67 .. .. .	?
68 C. hills encampment, 21st and 22nd July .. ..	Basalt.
69 Dividing Range, Hill south of Burragorang .. ..	Fragment of a vein.
70 .. .. .	Ironstone.
71 Creek between Big Creek and Mount Ellendon .. .. .	Lamellar compound of quartz and felspar (a.)
.. .. .	Compact felspar, with grains of quartz.
72 Western extremity of Tallacanguerro .. ..	Sandstone.
73 Station south of Perimbunagally .. .. .	Greenstone (same as 38.)
74 g of 3 of m, 117.. .. .	Quartz Rock.
75 Dividing Range A .. .. .	{ Ironstone.
76 .. .. .	{ Hornstone.
77 .. .. .	{ Ironstone.
78 .. .. .	{ (a and b) ironstone.
79 .. .. .	{ Compact basalt.
80 N. summit near N.W. extremity, Dividing Range .. .. .	{ Quartz.
81 C of the Dividing R. .. .. .	Trap.
82 D of Do., (see also 319) .. .. .	{ Ironstone.
83 .. .. .	{
84 G Dividing Range .. .. .	Quartz.
85 .. .. .	Decomposed amygdaloid.
86 (See 61) .. .. .	Sandstone.
87 Head of Big Creek, (L. George)	Chlorite Slate.
88 ? .. .. .	Syenite (variety.)
89 Dividing Range at LVI mile.. .. .	{ Quartz.
90 .. .. .	{
91 Do. at LVIII mile .. .. .	Hard Sandstone.
92 Do. at LX mile.. .. .	Decomposed granite.
93 N. hill, near LXIV tree, dividing range .. ..	Syenite (variety.)
94 .. .. .	Syenite.
94 a Dividing Range, 3 miles south of Burraburra .. .. .	{ Sandstone.
94 b. Z of 17 Towrang .. .. .	Ditto.
95 (a to g) Limestone, from Limestone Plains.. ..	Genus favosites.
b .. .. .	
c .. .. .	
d .. .. .	
e .. .. .	
f .. .. .	
g .. .. .	

<i>h</i> .. .. .	
<i>i</i> .. .. .	<i>Stromatopora concentrica.</i>
<i>k</i> .. .. .	<i>Favosites alveolares.</i>
<i>l</i> .. .. .	
<i>m</i> .. .. .	<i>Favosites.</i>
<i>n</i> .. .. .	
<i>o</i> .. .. .	Stems of <i>Crinoidea</i> .
<i>p</i> .. .. .	
<i>q</i> .. .. .	<i>Heliopora pyriformis.</i>
96 ( <i>a</i> ) Ironstone from Mt. Jellula, (a large rock, <i>b</i> of it occurs under that mountain.)	} <i>Hæmatite.</i>
97 Black marble occurring in strata, on Boro Creek .. .. .	} Limestone.
98 ( <i>a</i> ) From Ironstone Bridge, n. Mittagong ..	Variety of sandstone.
<i>b</i> .. .. .	
<i>c</i> .. .. .	
99 } 100 } Caves of Coodradigbee .. .. . 101 } 102 } 103 }	
104 ( <i>a</i> ) Marble from the southern portion of the County of St. Vincent, being under a hill.	} Marble.
<i>b</i> .. .. .	}
<i>c</i> .. .. .	}
105 Beneath the white marble or limestone above mentioned .. .. .	} Trap, a rock consisting of compact felspar.
106 .. .. .	Vein of ironstone.
107 .. .. .	Calcareous tuff.
108 .. .. .	Do.
109 .. .. .	Quartzose ferruginous conglomerate.
110 Occurring near the Limestone above men- tioned .. .. .	} Specular iron ore.
111 .. .. .	Ditto.
112 In caverns under the white limestone above mentioned .. .. .	} Felspar.
113 .. .. .	
114 .. .. .	More compact variety of 107 and 108.
115 Range West of Ulladulla, (1 mile from the Creek) .. .. .	} Variety of 125.
116 Mount Budawang .. .. .	?
117 Currockbilly, (4 specimens) .. .. .	{ (3) a variety of sandstone. Argillaceous sandstone.
118 Currockbilly, S. 6 miles .. .. .	Ditto.
119 4 miles south of Currockbilly .. .. .	{ Coarse sandstone, occasionally containing pebbles of quartz.
120 Range West of Ulladulla .. .. .	Ditto, argillaceous.
121 Currockbilly, south 2 miles .. .. .	Ditto.
122 10 m. s. of Currockbilly, good soil, thick brushy land under the Range .. .. .	} Amygdaloid.
123 Summit of Range there .. .. .	{ Sandstone containing greater proportion of felspar than 117 or 118.
124 Currockbilly, south 20 miles, near Bucken- boursa .. .. .	} Very coarse variety.
125 Murrecumbene, 29 miles south from Currock- billy .. .. .	} Decomposed Gneiss.
126 5 miles south of Currockbilly .. .. .	A variety of sandstone.



127 24 miles S. from do...	Another variety more compact.
128 Range 5 miles W. of Ulladulla	Ditto, similar to 124.
129 25 miles south of Currockbilly, near Murrecumbene...	} Decomposed felspar.
130 Currockbilly, (S. 3 miles)	Variety of sandstone.
131 Range 4 miles West of Ulladulla	Quartz, 148, decomposed?
132 Murrecumbene, (S. 7 miles)	Similar to 129 and 119.
133 Buckenboursa River, 23 miles S. of Currockbilly...	} Variety of 117.
134 Meringo Range...	{ Trap-rock, consisting of felspar, quartz, and apparently augite.
135 15 miles N. of Currockbilly	Variety of sandstone.
136 Nurrawallee Creek	Apparently variety of 149.
137 Buckenboursa	
138 1 mile from Buckenboursa	
139 4 miles from Buckenboursa	Syenite.
140 5 miles from Buckenboursa	Decomposed rock?
141 6 miles from Buckenboursa	Decomposed Gneiss.
142 7 miles from Buckenboursa	Ditto.
143 Hill, 5 miles N. of Camp on river Corang	Ferruginous variety of sandstone.
144 Hill, 4 miles S. of Camp, on river Corang, XV miles North of Currockbilly	} Another variety of sandstone.
145 4 miles from junction branch of Endric River, 6 do. do.	} Sandstone.
146 At mark XX, from Currockbilly	Sandstone.
147 2 miles do. do.	Similar to 149.
148 Pigeon House Creek, West of Burril Creek	{ Schistose compact felspar rock, with small scales of mica on the surface of the laminae.
149 Burril Creek	{ Dark syenitic compound, consisting apparently of common felspar, quartz, and hornblende, but whereof the constituents are, for the most part, very indistinct.
150 3 miles S. of Camp on Corang River, near XV, N. of Currockbilly	} A very argillaceous sandstone.
151 Murrengenbe flat, 18 miles on the Clyde	Another variety of sandstone.
152 Rock in the rivulet of Murrecumbene	Same as 139.
153 Burril Creek, West 9 miles	Decomposed Gneiss, similar to 141.
154 Ditto, 1 mile from the range	Sandstone.
155 Summit of the Pigeon House Mountain, (2 specimens)	} Coarse sandstone, principally quartzose, containing pebbles of quartz; other (2) more ferruginous.
155 (a) From the Shoalhaven Gullies	Needle Schorl.
155 (b) From 12 feet under the surface at the mouth of the Shoalhaven River, (Berry's land)	} Lignite.
156 Lagoon near Jervis Bay	Ferruginous sandstone, finely grained.
157 Berweree Range, (1)	Ironstone.
158 (2)	} Variety sandstone, similar in grain to 155. Rotten argillaceous sandstone, with specks of mica.
159 (3)	
160 (4)	
161 Yalwal Creek, tracing it downwards	{ Fine-grained reddish sandstone, with numerous minute specks of decomposed felspar, the debris of granite.
162	Very ferruginous coarsish sandstone.
163	Variety of 170.
164 }	{ Granite consisting principally of flesh-colored felspar and grey quartz.
165 }	
	{ Granite, &c., consisting principally of small grains of felspar, and quartz with larger grains of quartz embedded, and crystals of common felspar and scales of black mica.

166 .. .. .	Basalt.
167 .. .. .	164, decomposed.
168 .. .. .	Compact felspar.
169 .. .. .	Variety of 163.
170 Near Narawallee, on the coast, (Mr. M'Leay's land) .. .. .	} Decomposed laminated felspar.
171 Conjola Range, terminating at Berwerree, on the Coast .. .. .	
172 .. .. .	{ Ditto, grains of quartz apparently cemented by decomposed felspar.
173 .. .. .	
174 .. .. .	Decomposed granite, similar to 164.
175 .. .. .	Very hard reddish brown micaceous sandstone.
176 Lagoon near the Coast of St. Vincent County.	Friable whitish sandstone.
177 Bed of the Minnamarra Rivulet, Illawarra ..	Fossil wood.
178 From Moreton Bay, said to be magnetic, sent me by the Commandant, Capt. Clunie ..	{ Olivine.
179 From within 15 miles of the summit of Pigeon House, in the bed of a small creek, among slaty strata .. .. .	
180 Bateman's Bay .. .. .	{ Grey compact quartz, with white veins of Crystalline quartz.
181 Snapper Island .. .. .	
182 (1) George's Basin, (2 specimens) .. ..	{ Favosites.
182 (2) .. .. .	
183 Projecting from the wall of Shelley's Cave, in Argyle, at great depth .. .. .	{ Basalt.
184 From the bed of the Shoalhaven River, adjacent to the caves .. .. .	
185 Range between Tupa Creek and the River William, in the County of Hunter .. ..	{ Sandstone (quartzose.)
186 From Mt. Kindaroon .. .. .	
187 Gulungulong, Mt. do. .. .. .	Same as 186.
188 Occurring in pentagonal columns near Wer-raba, at do. .. .. .	{ Augitic rock, a mixture of felspar and augite.
189 Mt. Molong on Range North of Colo River..	
190 In the bed of the River Hunter, near Jerry's Plains .. .. .	{ Chalcedony, with compact brown hæmatite.
191 Found near Maitland .. .. .	
192 .. .. .	Fossil wood ?
193 Fossil wood broken from the stump of a tree (fossil) on Tullong Downs, near Kingdon Ponds .. .. .	{ Fossil wood.
194 Fragment found detached on the same plains.	
195 Do. do. do. .. .. .	Ditto.
196 Limestone occurring on these downs in large detached boulders, (2 specimens) .. ..	{ Imperfectly crystalized.
197 Rock of which the two ridges nearest the burning part of Mount Wingen are composed, see <i>b</i> and <i>m</i> of my sketch thereof ..	
198 Found near the beds of gullies there, usually in a soft state. This was found near the burning fissure, (see sketch of the ground).	{ Indurated variety of 211 and 199.
199 Ditto, ditto, (see sketch) .. .. .	
200 From the highest summit, (a) .. .. .	{ Clay of a grey mottled appearance, in some places invested or coated with iron ore.
201 Upper part of the hill, west of the burning fissure .. .. .	
	Iron ore.

202 Singular specimen found amongst the agates in the black soil, southward of the fissure, and between it and the little hill of trap, ( ) .. .. .	
203 Seventeen specimens of agates, from the same spot, (a to r) .. .. .	
204 From the same hill .. .. .	
205 Five specimens of the rock which appears to be the lowest, northward of the burning fissure; these were broken from a large block in the hollow immediately falling from the ignited parts, and where only we could find water .. .. .	Coarse sandstone with the impression of a spirifer; in some places highly charged with decomposed felspar; <sup>294</sup> is a ferruginous variety with impression of a spirifer.
206 From near the burning fissure of Wingen ..	Coarse sandstone, with apparently argillaceous basis.
207 From the valley to the westward of Wingen.	Jasper.
208 From the edge of the burning fissure at Wingen.. .. .	Possibly altered from 210.
209 .. .. .	
210 From Station Hill over Wingen, (see sketch.)	Basalt, with grains apparently of olivine.
211 Base of the Wingen Hills, (from a gully west of Station 1st) .. .. .	Same as 199. One of the surfaces coated with shale, containing apparently a small quantity of decomposed vegetable matter.
212 Forming a Conic Hill, 3 miles S. of Wingen.	Porphyry, consisting of a base of reddish brown compact felspar, with embedded crystals of common felspar, and disseminated carbonate of lime.
213 From 4 miles south of Wingen .. .. .	Ferruginous sandstone.
214 From near the fissure of do. .. .. .	
215 From plains near Glendon Brook.. .. .	Granular felspar, containing grains of quartz.
216 Ridgemont, a hill behind Segenhoe .. ..	
217 In rivulet near Glendon .. .. .	Striped quartz, 217 b, similar to 219, different color.
218 Bed of Page's River, at Segenhoe .. .. .	Same as 220.
219 Ditto, ditto .. .. .	Porphyry with base of red felspar.
220 Ditto. ditto .. .. .	Porphyry, with a base of brown felspar, with distinct concretions of white felspar.
221 Ditto, ditto .. .. .	Decomposed trap, containing grains of green earth.
222 Near Page's River .. .. .	217 b, decomposed.
223 From a conglomerate, near Glendon Brook..	Fragment of black quartz.
224 Bed of Page's River.. .. .	Same as 218, with crystals of felspar. Same as 249, decomposed. Variety of compact felspar.
225 .. .. .	
226 .. .. .	
227 From Kingdon Ponds .. .. .	Porphyry (brown colored), similar to 220, and containing crystals of quartz.
228 Ditto, ditto .. .. .	Pebble of granular felspar.
229 In large round boulders in the bed of the Glendon Brook .. .. .	Argillaceous limestone.
230 Rock some miles southward of Wingen ..	Calcareous tuff, containing pebbles of quartz.
231 Hill of Wingen, (2 specimens)	Decomposed porphyry.
232 From the wavy surface, called "ploughed land," on Mr. Blaxland's estate at Wollombi .. .. .	Indurated marl.
233 .. .. .	
234 .. .. .	Pebble of quartz.
235 Nodules found in the soil of the wavy surface .. .. .	Concretions of indurated marl.
237 } On the Wollombi Brook .. .. .	Felspar, probably coloured green by chlorite.
238 } .. .. .	
239 .. .. .	Variety of sandstone.
240 .. .. .	
241 .. .. .	Similar to 230.

242	.. .. .	Pebble of Jasper.
243	From the eastward extremity of Wambo ..	
244	.. .. .	
245	.. .. .	Dark mottled trap, with crystals of felspar.
246	.. .. .	Dito, ditto,
247	.. .. .	
248	In the Valley east of the Broken-back Mountain .. .. .	} Variety of 249.
249	From an elevated western extremity of Mt. Mattawee .. .. .	} Rounded grains of quartz, varying in size, cemented apparently by decomposed felspar; the basis being speckled yellow and white.
250	From Newcastle .. .. .	
251	These specimens found in cutting a Road through Harper's, on the right bank of the River Hunter, the rock being a volcanic grit of greenish grey color, consisting principally of felspar, and being in some parts slightly calcareous, in others highly calcareous, when the rock assumes a compact aspect .. .. .	{ Same as 255 (a and b.)  (a) (b) 3 specimens. Large. Do. Do. Do.  Trochus oculus. Large (fossil wood.)
252		
253		
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267	.. .. .	
268	.. .. .	
269	.. .. .	
270	.. .. .	Atrypa Glabra.
271	4 distinct species of a new genus nearest to hippopodium .. .. .	} Spirifer figured by Phillips, occurring in old mountain limestone in England.
273	.. .. .	
274	.. .. .	
275	.. .. .	
276	.. .. .	
277	.. .. .	
278	.. .. .	
279	.. .. .	
280	.. .. .	
281	.. .. .	
282	.. .. .	
283	From William's River .. .. .	
284	.. .. .	Impure limestone, dark grey with shells.
285	.. .. .	Basalt.
286	.. .. .	Soapstone.
287	From Hunter's River .. .. .	Calcareous spar.
288	Boulder's, between Glennie's Creek and Muscle Brook .. .. .	} Same as 229.
289	From the dividing range, near the source of the River Williams, (magnetic) .. .. .	} Basalt, with grains of quartz and olivine.
290	From the River Manning .. .. .	{ Columnar ironstone, investing very finely grained sandstone.
291	From the River Hunter .. .. .	Chalcedony coated with ironstone.
292	From the Broken back Mountain .. .. .	Sandstone.
293	.. .. .	Hard sandstone with vegetable impressions.
294	.. .. .	Sandstone (same as 297.)

295	.. . . .	
296	.. . . .	Ironstone with impressions of plants.
297	.. . . .	Similar to 205.
298	.. . . .	
299	.. . . .	
300	.. . . .	Ironstone.
301	.. . . .	Quartz vein.
302	.. . . .	Ironstone.
303	Highest summit thereof..	Coarse quartzose sand vein.
304	Coal formation at Newcastle ..	Shale with impression of plants.
305	.. . . .	
306	.. . . .	
307	.. . . .	
308	Bed of Peel's River at Wallamoul ..	{ Similar to 309, having galls of clay, having on one side quadrangular markings, resembling tessellæ of a Roman pavement.
309	.. . . .	{ Brownish grey grit, consisting of grains of quartz and felspar.
310	.. . . .	{ Trap; base of chocolate colored granular felspar, containing crystals of mica, crystals of common felspar and grains of quartz.
334	Argyle County, (see specimens following 34)	
335	Specimens from Rocks on river bank of the Peel, 2 miles S. of Perimbungay ..	{ Calcareous tuff.
336	Rocky ridge near the summit..	Variety of do., portion of a vein.
337	Ridge next in order below ..	Sandstone, buff color.
338	.. . . .	Calcareous sandstone.
339	Ridge next lower ..	{ Limestone of a peculiar aspect; presenting, at first sight, the appearance of porphyry; but consisting of a base of compact limestone, with disseminated portions of calcareous spar, principally due to fragments of crinoidea.
340	{ Next in succession below ..	{ Specimen of coral, probably of the genus Lithostrotion. Similar to 339, but less compact with a chalcedonic cast, apparently of a Terebra.
341		
342		
343	Limestone in crevices between these rocks..	Stalagmite.
344	.. . . .	
345	Similar ridge adjacent ..	{ Calcareous sandstone, consisting of grains of quartz, cemented by calcareous spar, and containing shells of the lithrina or turbo.
346	.. . . .	
347	.. . . .	{ Calcareous sandstone, with fragments of shells (same as (345).)
349	Left bank Muluerindie at Perimbungay ..	{ Conglomerate of water-worn fragments of serpentine and trap, cemented by calcareous spar.
350	.. . . .	Ditto, ditto.
351	.. . . .	Ditto, ditto, calcareous matter predominant.
352	.. . . .	Sandy limestone.
353	Summits of Range on the right bank of the Peel..	{ Porphyry, with a base of fawn-colored compact felspar, with grains of quartz, with crystals of compact felspar.
354	Below the junction of the Muluerindie ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
355	In bed of Pond, (Camp, 7th January, 1831).	Yellow highly calcareous sandstone.
356	Bed of the Nammoy, near the junction of the River Conuadilly ..	{ Alluvial deposit, consisting of marl, fragments of red quartz and other rocks.
357	.. . . .	Ditto, ditto, ditto
358	From a Lagoon on the Nammoy ..	{ Same as 355, but harder and paler-colored, the calcareous matter being more abundant.

359 Pond's Creek, south of Mount Frazer .. ..	{ Decomposed trap, probably decomposed felspar (granular.)
360 .. .. .	{ Vesicular trap, probably amygdaloid, with the kernels decomposed with particles of olivine (pebbles.)
361 From Camp, 19th February, 1831.. ..	{ Probably a variety of the above, but having the crevices smaller and more numerous.
362 .. .. .	{ Pebble of decomposed porphyry; base consisting of granular felspar, with crystals of common felspar.
363 .. .. .	Same as 361.
364 .. .. .	Quartzose conglomerate (pebble.)
365 Summit of Bullabalakit Hill .. ..	{ Granular felspar, probably tinged greenish with chlorite.
366 South side ditto.. ..	
367 North side ditto .. ..	
368 Hill of Einerguendie .. ..	{ Compact felspar, with grains of quartz and acicular crystals of felspar, being colored green by chlorite,
369 .. .. .	Compact felspar, colored green by chlorite.
370 From the upper part of Maule's Creek ..	Pebble, same as 360.
371 .. .. .	{ Do., compact felspar, mottled green and white, the green probably colored so by chlorite, or green earth, containing also decomposed crystals of mica and hornblende.
372 .. .. .	{ Concretionary trap, presenting at first the aspect of sandstone.
373 .. .. .	{ Pebble of a syenitic compound, consisting of quartz, hornblende, and felspar,
374 Summit of Bullabalakit.. ..	{ Concretionary porphyry, the concretions being mottled red and white, and containing grains of quartz and crystals of common felspar; the white concretions resisting the action of the atmosphere stand in relief on the weather surface.
375 .. .. .	Basalt.
376 South side of ditto .. ..	Granular felspar, colored green by chlorite.
377 Base of ditto .. ..	{ Granular felspar, with numerous small interstices lined with minute crystals of quartz.
378 Stone found on the Plains near the Nammoy. It is used by the natives in sharpening their stone tomahawks .. ..	{ Same as 369.
379 Ditto, do. from the upper part of the Gwydir	Ditto.
380 Fossil wood from Maule's Creek .. ..	
381 Bank of Lagoon at Tanguida.. ..	Granular felspar.
382 Summit of Bullabalakit .. ..	Portion of a vein of amethystine quartz.
383 Camp, 21st February, 1831 .. ..	Variety of 364.
384 .. .. .	Same as 387 (pebble.)
385 .. .. .	
386 .. .. .	
387 .. .. .	Pebble (same as 362.)
388 .. .. .	
389 .. .. .	Pebble of jasper.
390 .. .. .	Pebble (same as 360.)
391 Camp, 23rd February, 1831 .. ..	
392 .. .. .	
393 .. .. .	
394 .. .. .	Pebbles of decomposed granular felspar, same as 379.
395 .. .. .	

396	.. . . . .	Pebble, fragment of iron ore.
397	Lindesay Range .. . . . .	Trapean conglomerate, color chocolate.
398	In bank of the Karowla or Upper Darling River .. . . . .	{ Conglomerate of pebbles and grains of quartz, cemented by decomposed felspar or clay.
399	In the bed of ditto .. . . . .	Decomposed trap.
400	Ditto, at two different places .. . . . .	{ Very hard rock, consisting of grains and small pebbles of quartz, cemented in a hard ferruginous matrix, probably felspar.
401	From bed of gravel, N. of New Year's Range, between it and the Creek, from 3 to 4 inches diameter .. . . . .	{ Trap, consisting of granular felspar, with grains of quartz.
402	{ Conglomerate in the bank of the Darling, (6th June,) near a spring of sweet water.	{ Calcareous concretions.
403		
404		
405	.. . . . .	Tuff.
406	From the bed of New Year's Creek, north of the Range .. . . . .	{ Granite.
407	From plain on bank of New Year's Creek, east of the Range .. . . . .	{ Quartzose conglomerate.
408	Mount Despair, supposed "Twins of Sturt".	Quartz rock.
409	Oxley's Table Land .. . . . .	
410	.. . . . .	Quartzose conglomerate.
411	Bed of gravel forming a slight elevation the line of route near the Darling, D'Urban's Group, 159 degrees from north .. . . . .	{ Variety of the same rock, in which the cement is in greater proportion.
412	.. . . . .	{ (2) Variety of 411, in which the basis or cement is in greater proportion.
413	D'Urban's Group .. . . . .	{ Quartz rock, possessing a tendency to break naturally into irregular polygons, some of the faces being curved.
414	.. . . . .	Very fine grained sandstone.
415	Bed of the Darling, in lat. 30 degrees 16 minutes 22 seconds .. . . . .	{ Calcareous concretions.
416	.. . . . .	
417	.. . . . .	
418	Bed of the Darling near the junction of the Bogan .. . . . .	
419	Bed of ditto at Camp, (5th June) .. . . . .	Ferruginous sandstone, similar to 31.
420	.. . . . .	{ Variety of 410, quartzose conglomerate, in which the pebbles are not so numerous as in 410.
421	Low Northern extremity of Dunlop's Range, (at Camp, 2 miles south of north bend Darling, 11th June) .. . . . .	{ (2) Rocks consisting of irregular concretions of milk white quartz in a ferruginous basis; apparently compact felspar weathering white.
422	Summit of Dunlop's Range .. . . . .	(5) Very hard sandstone or quartz rock, same as 413.
423	Bed of gravel, (on line of route of drays)	Quartz rock.
424	Westward of Dunlop's Range .. . . . .	Friable variety of do.
425	Extremity of Dunlop's Range, westward of Camp, 5th and 6th August .. . . . .	{ Splintery quartz rock, in which the grains of sand or quartz are firmly embedded in the silicious cement.
426	Bed and bank of the Darling, at Cataract 1st	{ Calcareous grit.
427	(See view taken, 11th June) .. . . . .	Supposed to be decomposed trap.
428	.. . . . .	Argillaceous ironstone.
429	In the red earth forming low hills on the edge of the plains, (20th June) .. . . . .	{ Decomposed trap.
430	In the soft plains .. . . . .	?
431	From plains 3 miles south of the Darling, (23rd June) .. . . . .	{ Selenite.
432	.. . . . .	{ Clay with selenites embedded, has every appearance of mud decomposed.

433 In a bed under the Darling, 2 miles W. of Camp, of 30th June. (The nodules very equal in size, having a fœtid smell.)	{ (3.)
434 In soft soil, near the dry Creek of Camp, (18th July)	{ 2 Calcareous concretions.
435 Bed of the Darling, (27th July)	Ferruginous clay with grains of sand.
436 Bed of the Darling, (at ford, 28th July)	{ A variety of the sandstone consisting of small grains of sand cemented by felspar (resembling 445 in the basis) in some parts being greater than in others.
437 In plains near Camp, (28th and 29th July)	{ Same as 425, only separating in fragments similar to 422.
438 From a hill, N. W. of Camp, 28th June, and in the gravel beds near it	{ Several (same as 441.)
439 Western extremity of Range, E. of Camp, 30th June	{ (3) Hardish sandstone, consisting of grains of quartz, without any apparent cement, and containing a small quantity of decomposed felspar.
440 Gravel at the base of ditto	(2) similar to 437.
441 Summit of Mount Macpherson	(2) Same as 422.
442 Base of ditto	(2) Varieties of do.
443	Same, only more ferruginous, and not so hard.
444 Lower base of ditto, (in beds of gravel)	Same as 438.
445	{ Same as 400 in one part, where the base predominates, and composed in another almost entirely of grains of quartz.
446 In plains, (7th July)	Calcareous.
447 Bed of the Darling, (7th July)	Same as 419 and 420.
448 Ditto, (Camp, 8th July,	Same as 431.
449	Ditto.
450 Ditto, (N. of Camp, 5th August)	?
451	
452 Bank of the Darling, (near Camp of 7th August)	{ Ferruginous sandstone, quartzose.
453	?
454 Ditto, ditto	Friable variety of the sandstone.
455 Ditto, 1st Camp, below Fort Bourke	Several calcareous concretions.
456 Plains near Fort Bourke	{ Rounded balls of inflammable substance, resembling mineral pitch.
457 Camp on plains near the Bogan, (17th August)	{ Decomposed granular felspar, probably carried there by natives.
458	Concretion from the clay.
459 Bank of the Bogan, Camp, 23rd August)	Selenite.
460 In ditto, (Camp, 26th August)	Small concretions of ferruginous sandstone,
461 In the bed of ditto there	?
462	Pebble of syenite.
463 In the soil on the bank of the Macquarie, near Mount Foster	{ Septarium.
464 Sand from the bed of the Macquarie, near Mount Harris	{ Quartzose sand.
465 Ditto from Duck Creek, ( <i>similar</i> ) shewing that Duck Creek is the outlet of the floods.	{ Quartzose sand.
466 Hervey's Range, at descent of route to the interior	{ Decomposed porphyry (467)
467	Yellow porphyry, with grains of quartz,
468 Greenough's Range, (highest summit.)	Sandstone similar to 143.
469	Ferruginous sandstone.
470 Base of ditto	Ferruginous sandstone.



471 In the bed of the Nepean River at "Cox's basin" .. .. .	} Trap, containing apparently steatitic matter.
472 Trap Hill on Ridge Yerrurar, (16th April) ..	Hornstone.
473 .. .. .	Granular felspar.
474 Summit of Yerrurar .. .. .	Trap decomposed, grey felspar.
475 Base of Walongome, on the river bank, (18th April) .. .. .	} Quartzose sandstone, containing pebbles of quartz.
476 Summit of Moriata, (18th April) .. .. .	{ Variety of 475, containing pebbles of the laminated compact felspar, similar to specimen in early part of the series.
477 Shells from the river bank .. .. .	
478 From plains on the left bank of the Lachlan, (5th May) .. .. .	} Sand, with small pebbles of quartz scarcely exceeding size of a pea.
479 From Apple Ridge, near junction of Lachlan with the Murrumbidgee, (11th May) ..	} (2) Decomposed granular felspar.
480 In bed of Creek (midway of journey of 21st May) .. .. .	} Small pebbles of quartz.
481 From plain near the Creek, (21st May) ..	Hornstone.
482 Sands from the beach of Lake Benanee, 9th June) .. .. .	} Fine cleaned quartzose sand.
483 Rock over our Camp, on the Glenelg at Barrawy .. .. .	} Very fine grained calcareous sandstone.
484 Hill of Kinganyu, on the River Wando ..	Granular felspar in a state of decomposition.
485 From Range south of Barrawy Camp ..	?
486 Marga, and adjacent hills .. .. .	Ferruginous sandstone.
487 The rock crops out in sharp-edged strata, forming ridges in the direction of 10 or 12 degrees E. of North .. .. .	} Purple colored clay slate.
488 From the bank of the Regent's Lake, Cudjallagong.	} Calcareous tuff.
489 From the surface between the lake and the river .. .. .	} Ditto, containing fragments of schist.
490 Hurd's Peak or Tolga .. .. .	{ Difficult, from the specimen, to determine the nature of the rock; but it seems to consist of squarish pebbles of quartz, with the angles rounded, and fragments of chlorite slate.
491 .. .. .	Chlorite slate decomposed.
492 .. .. .	Chlorite slate.
493 From bed of the Lachlan at junction Kalungalungaguy Creek .. .. .	} Quartz rock.
494 From plains at 4th Camp, Goobang .. ..	{ Grey porphyry, the base consisting apparently of granular felspar, with embedded crystals of common felspar, and grains of hornblende.
495 Sand from the plains of the Interior .. ..	Derived from the decomposition of 498.
496 From a sand hill on the Murray, near to Mount Hope .. .. .	}
497 Occurring in large rocks in the Darling, at highest point attained in ascending from the Murray .. .. .	} Variety of 400; the base cemented; the grains of sand are not so cemented. The conglomerate rock of the interior.
498 Sandstone in the bergs of the Murray, near the Darling .. .. .	} Similar to 156.
499 Mount Hope .. .. .	{ Granite; the felspar and quartz white, the mica black.
500 Bank of Lake (Circular,) 21st June .. ..	Highly vesicular lava.
501 Summit of Mount Barnard, or Mount Salamanca .. .. .	} Sandstone passing into quartz rock.
502 .. .. .	

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 503 Columnar Rocks, W. extremity ditto, (see sketch) . . . . .  | { (4) (1) is apparently an altered sandstone, the granular structure of it being in one part almost destroyed, and in another perfectly distinct. (2) is a similar rock. (3) Distinct sandstone, containing pebbles of quartz granular. (4) Quartz rock in thin layers. |
| 504 Mitre Rock, 24th July . . . . .   | Quartzose conglomerate.   |
| 505 Mount Zero, the western extremity of the Southern Grampians . . . . .   | } Highly micaceous sandstone.   |
| 506 Ridge S. of Camp, 9th July. A specimen..  | } Fragment of a quartzose conglomerate, in which the ferruginous matter predominates over the embedded fragments of quartz.   |
| 507 Plains W. of Mount Barnard.. . . .  | Calcareous tuff.  |
| 508 Soil from Camp, (9th July, common in Australia Felix) . . . . .   | }   |
| 509 Plains W. of Mount Zero, (20th July) . .  | { Nodules of highly ferruginous sandstone; apparently the same as 498.  |
| 510 Occurring in great abundance on banks of small Lake. Passed, 25th July, 1836 . .  | } Compact tuff, irregularly cavernous.  |
| 511 Shells from the shore of Mitre Lake, 24th July.. . . .  | }   |
| 512 Sand from the neighbourhood of ditto.. . .  | Quartzose sand, rather fine, grey.  |
| 513 From small Lake on route, 25th July . . . .   | (2) Same as 507.  |
| 514 Below the stratum of Limestone there.. . .  | (2) Friable do.   |
| 515 Bed of White Lake, (27th July) . . . . .  | Marl.   |
| 516 In bed of stream at Camp of 30th July . .   | { Granite with white felspar and quartz, and silvery mica.  |
| 517 Embedded in the granite there . . . . .   | } Very fine grained grey granite, approaching in character to mica slate.   |
| 518 Bed of the Glenelg, (Camp, 31st July) . .   | { Granite varying considerably in the size of the component parts.  |
| 519 Side of hills right bank Yarrague, (7th August) . . . . .   | } Decomposed gneiss.  |
| 520 In steep bank Creek, (9th August) . . . .   | Grey gneiss.  |
| 521 In Creek and the hill on its right bank, being the first stream S. of the above, (10th August) . . . . .  | } Same as 509.  |
| 522 Ridge of barren sand. Crossed, 27th July, 1836.. . . .  | }   |
| 523 From a small ravine or gully, crossed on approaching the Glenelg, in lat. 37 degrees 45 minutes 59 seconds. This occurred in the bank at an elevation above the sea of — feet.. . . . | { (3.) A shelly limestone, bearing some resemblance to some of the oolitic limestones of England.   |
| 524 Occuring in the bed of the same gully in masses . . . . .   | { (?) Irregular concretions of ironstone, containing grains of quartz; some of the concretions are of externally glazed appearance, arising from a thin coating of compact brown hæmatite.  |
| 525 Bank of the Glenelg, where we reached it, on 13th August . . . . .  | } A specimen of friable or soft calcareous sandstone.   |
| 526 Top of the bank there . . . . .   | { A soft limestone, consisting in part of comminuted fragments of corallines; the interstices being rarely filled up; contains also a few specimens of Feraminifera, most probably of recent origin, perhaps a little older than 539.                                   |
| 527 Cliffs on left bank of river, (15th August) . .   | { Variety of 526, which has assumed a stalactitic aspect by the infiltration of calcareous matter.  |
| 528 In crevices under ditto . . . . .   | { (3) (2) Stalagmite (1 and 3); reddish stalagmite containing grains of sand.   |
| 529 On the bank above these cliffs . . . . .  | (3) Oysters.  |
| 530 From bank of Salt Lake, examined by Mr. Stapylton . . . . .   | { Sandy indurated marl. The surface cracked, probably during the progress of induration,  |

531 In the bank of the Surry at ford, (29th August, 1836) .. .. .	} Brownish granular limestone,
532 First trap hills, crossed on proceeding eastward from the Glenelg, Mount Gambier visible (b. 9).. .. .	{ Trap probably consisting of granular felspar and hornblende, with crystals of glassy felspar.
533 Height near the Camp, (27th August, 2nd September, 1836) .. .. .	} (2.) Probably 532 decomposed.
534 Near the sea shore, deepest part of Portland Bay .. .. .	} Amygdaloid. Trap consisting principally of felspar.
535 Mount Eckersley, near the river Fitzroy .. .. .	Trap consisting principally of compact felspar.
536 In rounded nodules near the anchorage, Portland Bay .. .. .	} Amygdaloid.
537 From hills on the left bank of the Crawford, opposite the dépôt .. .. .	} (4) Oysters.
538 .. .. .	?
539 From the banks of the Glenelg, 30 feet above the sea level .. .. .	{ (6) Specimens of friable limestone, varying in its hardness, being sometimes very friable; the surface in some places presenting innumerable fragments of corallines, with pectens patangi, echini, ostrea, and feraminifera.
540 From ditto, about 10 feet above the mean height of the tide .. .. .	} Harder variety of same.
541 From ditto, ditto .. .. .	{ (4) Friable shelly limestone distinguished by its coarse structure, from coralline limestone, consisting principally of fragments of shells.
542 Occurring in a thin stratum under the limestone there .. .. .	{ (3) Compact chert containing probably fragments of corallines, not only on the surface, but embedded in the surface.
543 Soil from Granville Creek .. .. .	
545 Occurring under the above there .. .. .	Decomposed trap.
546 Mount Napier .. .. .	{ (2) The specimens found in this neighbourhood, might have been taken for decomposed amygdaloid, but having found the vestiges of an old crater in the summit of the hill, I was induced to consider it an ancient lava.
547 On open grassy hills of 14th September .. .. .	Either trap or an ancient lava.
548 Forest hill E. of Camp, (19th September.) Light Bob Hill .. .. .	{ Apparently decomposed claystone, or felspar having a tendency to divide naturally into regular prisms.
549 Cliffs E. of Camp, near Cockagemy Salt Lake .. .. .	Ferruginous nodules similar to specimen 524.
550 From large blocks occurring occasionally in the Downs, crossed 21st September .. .. .	}
551 In remarkable rocky hollows on the Downs, south of Camp of 21st September .. .. .	{ Vesicular trap consisting apparently of granular felspar and hornblende.
552 Bluff Hill, (L.) Mt. 23rd September .. .. .	{ Granite consisting of pink felspar, with quartz, silvery mica.
553 Bed of rivulet from that hill .. .. .	Probably same rock in a state of decomposition.
554 Green hill, (station f. 26th September) .. .. .	}
555 .. .. .	{ Lava.
556 On Ironbark Range, under a dyke running N. W. and S. E. out of clay slate .. .. .	{ Trapean conglomerate consisting of a base of compact felspar, with embedded grains of quartz, giving to some parts of the specimen the character of conglomerate, also embedded crystals of compact felspar.
557 Summit of Mount Virgo, 27th September .. .. .	}
558 .. .. .	{ Lava.
559 Rock forming a dyke under slaty rocks occurring in a gully near the river at Camp of 27th July, (right bank) .. .. .	{ Serpentine.
560 Rock above it .. .. .	{ (2) Fragments of quartz, cemented by compact hæmatite.

561 Mount Abrupt, southern extremity of the Grampians .. .. .	} Firmly grained sandstone.
562 Green bank of stream, crossed 25th September	Old vesicular lava.
563 Hill on Camp of 29th September, 3rd October, 2 miles south of Mount .. .. .	{ Granite rock consisting of small grains of felspar and quartz, and a few plates of mica.
564 Summit of Mount Macedon, 30th September.	(2) Syenite.
565 Base of ditto, north side .. .. .	Decomposed Gneiss.
566 Stratum in Creek, crossed 10th October, lat. 36 degrees 43 minutes 59 seconds .. .. .	{ (2) Alluvium.
567 Bed of a torrent crossed on descending from granite range, 18th October .. .. .	} Granite decomposed.
568 Little hill near Camp, left bank Murray, the last station on that side, 18th October ..	} Granite consisting of white quartz and felspar, and black mica.
569 Low ridge of this among clay slate, 20th October .. .. .	{ A very fine grained rock consisting of felspar and quartz, and small particles of mica, giving it a very crystalline aspect, uncommonly like trap. (granite.)
570 First ridge met with on the right bank Murray, 20th October .. .. .	{ A reddish variety of 569, in which the spangles of mica are more numerous.
571 A ridge crossed, 20th October .. .. .	Granite.
572 Hill, 1st Station, 21st October .. .. .	{ (2) Rock consisting of a base of compact felspar, with numerous embedded grains of quartz and crystals of common felspar.
573 Hill, last station, 21st October .. .. .	Syenite.
574 Limestone from Limestone Plains. .. ..	Favosites.
575 .. .. .	
576 .. .. .	
577 .. .. .	Favosites.
578 .. .. .	Ditto, Gothlandica.
579 .. .. .	
580 .. .. .	From Coodradigbee.
581 .. .. .	With fragments of crinoidea.
582 .. .. .	
583 .. .. .	
584 .. .. .	
585 .. .. .	{ <i>Heliopera pyriformis</i> , (which shell is also found in Sweden and in England).
586 .. .. .	

INSTRUCTIONS

## V. (1.)—INSTRUCTIONS TO AND CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. E. H. HARGRAVES.

## No. 26.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. E. H. HARGRAVES *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Sydney, 3rd April, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to my interviews with you regarding the discoveries recently made by me of the existence of gold on Crown Lands in the interior of this country, and to your suggestion that I should communicate to you in writing my views in the matter, I beg leave to state that I embarked in the discovery at my own expense, as a speculation, and as a means of bettering my fortunes in the event of my search proving successful. I have succeeded beyond my expectations; and so far, the great hardships, expenses, and exercise of my skill have been rewarded; and further, that within the period of my explorations (the last two months), I made very satisfactory discoveries of the existence of the precious metal in several localities on the Crown Lands above referred to, and that my first discovery was made on the 12th February last.

I have the honor to submit, for the early consideration of the Government, the following propositions, viz., That if it should please the Government to award to me, in the first instance, the sum of five hundred pounds as a compensation, I would point out the localities to any officer or officers they may appoint, and would undertake to realize to the Government my representations, and would leave it to the generosity of the Government, after the importance of my discoveries and disclosures has been ascertained, to make me an additional reward, commensurate with the benefit likely to accrue to the Government and the country.

Requesting the honor of an early answer, addressed to me, East Gosford, Brisbane Water.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) EDWARD H. HARGRAVES.

TO THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 27.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* MR. E. H. HARGRAVES.*Colonial Secretary's Office,**Sydney, 15th April, 1851.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that His Excellency cannot say more at present than that the remuneration for the discovery of gold on Crown Land, referred to by you, must entirely depend upon its nature and value when made known, and be left to the liberal consideration which the Government would be disposed to give it.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

MR. E. H. HARGRAVES,

East Gosford, Brisbane Water.

## No. 28.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. E. H. HARGRAVES *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Sydney 30th April. 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and in reply beg to say, that I am quite satisfied to leave the remuneration for my discovery of gold on Crown Land to the liberal consideration of the Government. The following are the localities where it exists, viz.:—Lewis Ponds and Summerhill Creeks, Macquarie and Turon Rivers, in the Districts of Bathurst and Wellington.

Wellington. I am now awaiting His Excellency's pleasure as to the mode of testing the value of my discovery. Please address, care of Samuel Peek & Co., George-street.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 29.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. HARGRAVES, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Wellington Inn, Guyong,*  
18th May, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated on the 5th Instant, and in reply thereto, beg to inform you that I have placed myself at the disposal of Mr. Stutchbury, and pointed out the Gold Country; he has expressed himself perfectly satisfied of the correctness of my statements to the Government. The effect of my appearance in the District has caused a little excitement amongst the people; and at this time, at the lowest estimate, I should say 500 men are actively engaged in mining, with success; some have made very large amounts. Anticipating the Government would take immediate measures to regulate the Mines, I have remained here at the suggestion of Mr. Stutchbury; and should the Government require my services in carrying out their measures, I trust I shall be found (from my great experience in gold mining in California), fully equal to the task. Inferring such might be the case, I have not, either directly or indirectly, speculated in any way during the excitement, and now await His Excellency's pleasure as to the amount of compensation for my discovery; and further, if I shall be honored with an appointment. Anxiously awaiting your reply,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

21st.—I have visited the Mines to-day; the excitement is increasing, and if people pour in as they are now doing, I fear, from the small supply of flour in the District, a famine price will be the result.

Mr. Stutchbury desires me to impress upon you the necessity of some immediate steps being taken.

E. H. H.

No. 30.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*  
*Sydney, 26th May, 1851.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th Instant, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that your claim for remuneration for the discovery of gold in this Colony, is still under the consideration of the Government, and must depend upon the Report they may receive from Mr. Stutchbury, which he has not yet furnished, but which he has been directed to expedite.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES, Esq.

"Wellington Inn," Guyong.

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No.

## No. 31.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO E. H. HARGRAVES Esq.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 7th June, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to the notice of your appointment to be a Commissioner of Crown Lands, inserted in the *Government Gazette* of this date, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you the accompanying Commission, and to inform you that salary will be allowed to you at the rate of One Pound per day commencing from the 4th Instant.

2. To provide an equipment consisting of the horses and articles specified in the annexed estimate, the sum of Sixty-five Pounds will be paid to you from the Colonial Treasury; and I have to request that you will take measures for obtaining the same, with as little delay as possible.

3. An allowance at the rate of £1 10s. 6d. per day will be made to you, in addition to your salary to provide forage for the three horses to be purchased by you, rations for your servant, and to enable you to keep your equipment in an efficient state.

4. I will have the honor of again addressing you very shortly, conveying to you His Excellency's instructions for the performance of the duty appertaining to your appointment.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq.,

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

List referred to—

EQUIPMENT.							£	s.	d.
3 Horses, say...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
1 Tent,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
2 Saddles and Bridles	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
1 Pack Saddle and Bridle...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
3 Pairs Hobbles, and Tether Ropes	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
Sundry tools,—say 2 picks, spades, shovels, crow-									
bar, 1 portable gold washer, prospecting pans							4	0	0
Incidental—Rugs for Horses, and sundries to									
complete equipment							2	15	0
							£65	0	0

## No. 32.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TO E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 10th June, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to the last paragraph of my letter of the 7th Instant, I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor to request that you will proceed immediately in the prosecution of your duty as Commissioner of Crown Lands for the exploration of the Gold Districts of the Colony. You should examine all the localities where, from the geological formation of the country, you may consider it probable that gold may be found, either in its original matrix or in the alluvium of the valleys, and frequent reports should be made, for His Excellency's information, of your proceedings, entering into as minute a description of the country where gold may be found, as will render it easy to mark its position on the maps of the Colony. The general character and geological structure of the country should also be accurately described; and you should furnish, as opportunities may arise, specimens of

of any minerals, which in the course of your researches you may think of sufficient interest to forward to the Government, describing with precision the particular localities where they are found.

2. It has been suggested to the Government, by a gentleman of great scientific acquirements, that the 149th meridian passes through a rich metalliferous region, and where schists traversed by quartz rock, and which have been *transmuted* by igneous rocks occur, are localities in which creeks running laterally into waters falling north should be examined. It is also stated, that south of Bowning, the main creeks run south into the Murrumbidgee, and from the lofty summits of the Alps Creeks run north to the Murrumbidgee, which deserve attention; and the heads of the Tumut and Cooradigbee, Tarcutta, Yiven, &c., are mentioned as likely places to supply gold. The whole 149th meridian indeed ought to be examined.

3. To carry out these suggestions, you may probably find it the most desirable course to commence your researches in the County of Bathurst, where gold has already been found, and pursuing a southerly course, by Burrowa Plains, to Benalong, Gundagai, Yass, and the Murrumbidgee. You may terminate your first exploration by an examination of the country in the neighbourhood of Limestone Plains and Goulburn.

4. These instructions, although for your general guidance, are not intended to prevent your examining any portion of country in which, from any well founded information, you may have reason to suppose that gold may be obtained.

5. I am further to request that you will keep me informed of your address, in order that I may be able to make such further communications to you as circumstances may render necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq.,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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No. 33.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 11th June, 1851.*

51-5601.

SIR,

Having received and laid before the Governor, a letter from Mr. R. Sadleir, stating his intention of proceeding to the head of the Abercrombie River, with the view of searching for gold, and enquiring whether any scientific person can be united with him in his exploration, His Excellency has desired me to transmit for your information, a copy of the communication in question, and to state that Mr. Sadleir has been apprised in reply that it is not in the power of the Government to attach any scientific person to the expedition, but that it would be glad to receive any report from him of the result of his researches which he may be in a position to afford. Mr. Sadleir has at the same time been apprised that you have been appointed a Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the purpose of proceeding to the country to ascertain whether gold is to be found in certain places where it is believed to exist.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq.,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No.



## No. 34.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 13th June, 1851.*

51-5826.

SIR,

Mr. John Foster, of Bathurst, having reported to the Government, that he has found Gold on his property at Fitzgerald's Swamp, near Bathurst, I do myself the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor-General, to request that you will have the goodness to proceed to the locality mentioned, and examine and report upon this discovery.

2. I beg to add that Mr. Foster has been apprised, and will no doubt give you any information you may require.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, JUNR.

E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## No. 35.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 13th June, 1851*

51-5814.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-General to request that you will have the goodness to place yourself in communication with Mr. Brockstain, a jeweller, in order that he may point out to you the locality where he states he has found gold, the result of which you will of course report to the Government.

3. Mr. Brockstain, who at present resides at 331, Castlereagh-street, has been apprised, and will, I doubt not, be in readiness to accompany you.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## No. 36.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES Esq., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Wellington Inn, Guyong,  
2nd July, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated 10th June, pointing out my duty as Commissioner of Crown Lands for the exploration of the Gold Districts of the Colony, I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I proceeded immediately in the prosecution of my duty, and commenced my first research at Cox's River, near Kanimbila, the residence of J. O. Norton, Esq., J. P., where I found a small portion of very fine gold, and large quantities of magnetic iron.

I then proceeded to the Jew's Creek, one of the principal head waters of the Turon River, with a view of ascertaining if that place would pay for working; and on examination it did not prove so, the gold being too fine to collect without the aid of mercury. It was at the junction of the creek with the river where I made the trial.

trial. Lower down on the Turon, about seven hundred men were at work on several bars, which I have before reported on, averaging from 15s. to 20s. per diem each.

I have also the honor of acknowledging your letter of the 13th June, conveying instructions from His Excellency the Governor-General, directing me to examine and report on Mr. Foster's discovery, at Fitzgerald's Swamp near Bathurst, and one made by a Mr. Brockstajn, jeweller, of 331, Castlereagh-street.

I have visited and examined the discovery of Mr. Foster, and find it situated on Reedy Creek, sixteen miles from Bathurst. The creek takes its rise at the Three Brothers, and after flowing through about ten miles of country, falls into Fitzgerald's Swamp. There are no auriferous indications until you come within two miles of the Swamp. The hills in that neighbourhood have been thrown up by some violent eruption of nature, and the primary rocks exposed; and where the sides of them are broken by the creek side, the opposite point (always low) a bar is formed of alluvium, which produces gold sufficient to pay miners from 7s. to 10s. per diem with the common rocker, and would be augmented by a proper system.

There are about twenty persons only at work in these diggings. Mr. Foster's purchased land takes in about a quarter of a mile of the creek, the rest is on Crown land, held by him as a pre-emptive right; on this right the miners are at work. A sample of the gold from this locality is herewith enclosed, together with some stones (not very precious); a small one of the diamond kind you will perceive, which cuts glass as well as any glazier's diamond I ever saw. The country in this vicinity is of granite formation, with very little quartz scattered over the hills in small pieces, and the schistose rock occasionally in the bed of the creek, but very compact.

Mr. Brockstajn failed to meet me according to appointment at the "Wellington Inn," Guyong, on the 25th June; he has since gone to Wellington, and requests me to see him there; and in obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor-General thereon, I shall start for that place to-morrow morning, and place myself in communication with him; but from all I can learn from that person, he has never been so far as Parramatta before, and how he could have made a discovery of gold in the Matrix at or near Wellington I am at a loss, except it was done by proxy.

You may anticipate my report on this discovery in about ten days. My present address will be "Wellington Inn," Guyong, to which place I shall return from Wellington.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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No. 37.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Dundullimell, Dubbo,*

*July 9th, 1851.*

SIR,

In the last paragraph of my letter dated on the 2nd instant, I informed you of my intended departure for Wellington the next day to meet Mr. Brockstajn, for the purpose of his pointing out to me a discovery of gold in the Matrix, which he alleged he had made.

I have now the honor to inform you for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I saw Mr. Brockstajn, in Wellington, who said he

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must

must get a guide to take him to Mitchell's Creek, where he would point out the locality. In having been at that place during my researches I took him there; on arrival, he told me, that was the place where M'Gregor got his gold. I asked him to point out the locality; when he answered, that is all I know, M'Gregor got his gold on this very creek. This is all the information he imparted to me \* \* \*

I washed three pans of earth from the bed of the creek, the proceeds of which I herewith enclose, it would not pay labor 2s. 6d. per day to wash.

Mitchell's Creek rises at Emmagiley, a low hill twelve miles W.N.W. of Wellington, and falls into the "Galbragar" which falls into the Macquarie, near Dubbo. Mitchell's Creek also receives the waters from "Badangaree Mountain," the highest land in that vicinity, the country is almost a dead level for miles on each side of the creek.

The geological formation of the surrounding country is granite, limestone, quartz, and the bed of the creek of indurated blue clay-rock; I should judge the whole to be on a granite basis. The soil is of a deep chocolate colour, and contains a great deal of iron highly magnetic in pieces as large as a nut to the finest powder, and a grain or two of gold in a pan of earth, this soil was carried two miles to water.

Native copper I have good hopes will be found to the southward; if in such quantities as the iron at Mitchell's Creek one person could wash 15 lbs. per diem. Mr. Stuart and party of fourteen have been breaking the quartz rocks on the little hills about Mitchell's Creek for the last ten days, and procured about four ounces of gold (very beautiful specimens) similar to that obtained by Mr. Hale. The party are now gone to the "Turon" exclaiming against M'Gregor, whom they released from prison in consideration of his showing them his gold mine. Mr. Brockstain was aware of this party going to Wellington with the old gold-finder (which I believe induced him to make the representation to the Government) and thought he could find out where they were at work and profit by it.

I intend to examine some country about twenty miles from this place, and then go to the Cudgegong and return to Guyong by the Turon, and start though the Abercrombie mountains to the South, by the 25th. Goulburn will be my address after that date, at which place I shall advise you of my proceedings on arrival.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 38.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 51-7.

Guntawong, 18th July, 1851.

SIR,

With reference to my letter dated at Dubbo, on the 9th Instant, I have now the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I have examined the various waters falling into the Cudgegong River from its confluence with the Macquarie to this place.

2. I do myself the honor to enclose specimens of gold from Nambia and Goodaman Creeks and the Cudgegong River, near Bimbajong.

3. I cannot report any of the above places to be a workable gold field according to the present system of working, its yield being from 1 to 4 grains of gold in each pan, not grains in weight, but grains of gold.

4.

4. I have received information from Mr. Rouse of this place, that a shepherd of his found tin at the Warranbungall Mountains some years ago, distant 100 miles north of this place. I have therefore determined to visit the locality, and start for that place to-morrow, and as soon as I can return I will visit Mr. Walker's diggings and report thereon, and proceed at once to Queanbeyan.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 39.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 51-8.

*Guntawong, 18th July, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that a person has just arrived at this place from Mudgee, for the purpose of buying anything in the shape of sheet iron, for making cradles, who informs me twenty persons left that place to-day for the purpose of gold digging, at a place called the World's End.

And parties who have returned from there are highly satisfied, one man having procured an ounce before dinner. I will examine and report on this discovery on my return from the Warranbungalls. The World's End Creek falls into the Mooroo River, County of Wellington, the head of which is sixteen miles from this place.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

P. S.—I anticipate being out at Warranbungalls some days, and in all probability shall not be in Mudgee in a less time than ten days.

(Signed) E. H. H.

No. 40.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 51-9.

*Mudgee, 3rd August, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter dated 18th July last, I have the honor to announce to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I have examined the World's End Diggings, which are situated at the junction of the Gratti Creek with the Mooroo River, 17 miles from Mudgee.

2. These diggings are extensive, but not rich. There are two hundred and fifty persons at work, and are earning from 5s. to 15s. per day. Gold is also found in like quantity on the Gratti Creek. In fine, the whole country between Mudgee and Bathurst, is more or less auriferous.

3. Gold has also been found at Lawson's Creek, which falls into the Cudgegong at Mudgee, by Mr. N. Bayly. I have visited this locality. It may be classed with the World's End and Foster's Diggings.

4. I anticipate many of the miners will leave the Mooroo River and proceed to

to the Turon, as soon as the Commissioner demands the license fee. I have written to Mr. Hardy, informing him of the number of persons there working without a license, and have warned them to desist; they did so until my back was turned, and promised to take out a license as soon as Mr. Hardy applied to them.

5. In travelling 6 miles N.W. of the Cudgegong, I found the Gold Region ceased, and on arriving at the Warranbungall Mountains, 100 miles N.W., I found coals and iron in great abundance on every hill, but was not successful in finding the tin. The shepherd who knows the locality gave me a piece which he had melted into bars, a sample of which I herewith enclose, which I should suppose contains 30 per cent. of silver, and in a short time the locality will be known to me. The man wants a large consideration for disclosing the whereabouts at present.

6. I proceed to Havilah to-day, to examine and report on Mr. Walker's diggings, and from thence proceed to the camp at Guyong, and move to the south, unless I receive instructions from you further to delay me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

TO THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

P. S.—The Assistant Commissioner who goes to the World's End, should be a good bushman, as it is a very difficult country to travel in; and many parties are working in secluded places back from the river, in small creeks and gullies.

(Signed)

E. H. H.

No. 41.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES, ESQ., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 51-10.

*Bathurst, 18th August, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated 7th July, respecting a discovery of gold reported to you by Mr. Walker, at Stoney Creek, I do myself the honor to announce to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I have visited the locality, which is a tributary water of Campbell's River.

2. The diggings are about two miles from its confluence with the river, where about twelve persons are at work, earning from 5s. to 15s. per diem each. I do not attach much importance to this discovery; it may be classed with Foster's diggings, and scores of creeks in the Mudgee country over which I have recently passed; 7s. per diem will be about the average earnings. Enclosed is a sample of gold from that locality; also the proceeds of one pan of earth from Mr. Wentworth's property. You will easily distinguish the different samples.

3. I have also sent two specimens of matrix gold from Mr. Wentworth's property, which is situated at Frederick's Valley, on the line of road from Bathurst to Wellington. They were dug out of a small hill immediately on the road side, at a depth of one foot from the surface; there are seventy persons at work on these diggings. Three only have licenses from the Crown. I have warned them to desist until they obtained them.

4. The geological formation of the country is quartz, schistose, clay slate, indurated blue clay, and basaltic rocks occasionally on the hills, which are generally of a very red feruginous soil, which contains very large quantities of magnetic iron. The valleys are rich, soil black and in cultivation.

5. Having now been seven months in the Western Gold Fields, I have determined the boundaries as follows, viz.: commencing at Guyong, and bounded by the road

road to Wellington, passing through Molong as far as Wellington; thence by a line bearing about N.E. to the Cudgegong River near Bimbajong, then by a line bearing about S.E. to Cherry-tree Hill; thence by the road to Bathurst as far as Callen Ballen; then by a line bearing about S.W. to Bathurst, and by a line of road from Bathurst to Guyong to the point of commencement.

6. In my evidence before the Executive Council on the 3rd June last, I reported 100 miles of the Turon River to be auriferous, I now beg leave to amend it to 130 to 140.

7. I am now about to proceed to the south, as soon as my horses are able, say five days, as I have rode upwards of 900 miles since the 12th of June, and I hope determined the western boundaries of the gold region correctly, and shall be happy to report having brought my labours to a like successful issue in the southern field.

8. I would here state that no part of California, which I have seen, has produced gold so generally and to such an extent as Summer-hill Creek, the Turon River, and its tributaries; and I have no doubt that dry diggings will be found in the Turon mountains, and in the vicinity of the "World's End," of great richness. Enclosed with the two large specimens from Mr. Wentworth's property are two small ones, one with gold embedded in quartz, the other in ferruginous earth, which I send by the Escort Mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 42.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

51-11.

*Camp at Tarshish, Abercrombie River,*

*9th September, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to your communication dated 11th June last, enclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. Sadleir, calling my attention to the Abercrombie Mountains, I have now the honor to announce to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I have examined a great portion of the country in that direction; and at a point on the Abercrombie River, which I have called Tarshish, found forty persons at work digging for gold, who are earning from 7s. to 10s. each per diem.

2. Samples of the gold I herewith enclose. The paper marked No. 1, is the produce of a single pan of earth, and contains 115 small grains, or 3 grains in weight. No. 2 was procured with the cradle, and No. 3 with the pan. I have now the pleasure of adding the Abercrombie River to the list of the workable gold fields of the Colony.

3. Tarshish is situated on a point of the river bearing S.E. by compass from Coombing, distant 20 miles. I have traced the river up and down a considerable distance, and find the geological structure of the country to be very favourable for the production of gold; and as soon as the waters abate, have no doubt the bed of the river will be found highly productive, say for 100 miles in different places on the low bars.

4. I have been detained from getting farther south, in consequence of the swollen state of the river, but if I cannot ford it in a day or two shall swim the horses.

5. The only accessible road from Bathurst or Carcoar to Tarshish, is by Mr. Smith's, at Muelgunnia, from which place it is distant 17 miles.

6. I anticipate a great many persons from Goulburn will flock to Tarshish during the present month; and the 1st of October, I would beg leave to suggest,

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would

would be soon enough to collect license fees, as the people are all novices at gold washing, and some few not earning more than 5s. per diem, notwithstanding the gold is so generally distributed.

7. I intend going twenty miles higher up the river to endeavour to ford it, and on my arrival in Goulburn will further inform you of my proceedings. I would here mention, the creeks (tributaries) of the Abercrombie also produce gold.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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No. 43.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

51-12.

*Rossville, Goulburn, 17th September, 1851.*

SIR,

51-7057 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications dated  
51-6938 respectively 22nd and 25th July, 4th, 6th, 19th, 21st, 27th, 28th, and 30th August,  
51-7476 3rd and 5th September, and numbered in the margin according to date, calling my  
51-7585 attention to various localities where gold has been found.  
51-7805  
51-8040  
51-8145

51-7937 2. I have the honor to announce to you, for the information of His Excel-  
51-8335 lency the Governor-General, that I shall give my best attention to the localities  
51-8540 pointed out, and report thereon in due course.  
51-8443

3. With respect to your letter dated 21st August, calling my attention to the Abercrombie River, I have reported on that stream in my communication dated Tarshish, 9th September, enclosing samples.

4. I have subsequently traced the river to near its source, and do not find the structure of the country so complete for the production of gold as the part reported on, notwithstanding it can be found in small quantities. This upper portion of the river is in the Police District of Goulburn.

5. I now proceed to Araluen Creek, and Braidwood will be my present address.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

TO THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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No. 44.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES, ESQ., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

51-13.

*Camp, Araluen Creek,  
29th September, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated on the 5th instant, transmitting the copy of a letter from Mr. Commissioner Bell, respecting the Araluen Diggings, I have now the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I have been at that place during the past week, exploring the valley and adjacent creeks.

2. There are now about four hundred persons digging in the valley, and a small

small tributary stream of the Araluen called Bell's, or Dirty Bitten Creek, earning on an average five shillings per diem. Some few are making ten shillings, and a solitary case or two of twenty shillings.

3. The inhabitants of this vicinity are very much excited, and are carried away on the wings of their imaginations, and work themselves up into the belief of the existence of a "Mountain of Gold" in the immediate neighbourhood.

4. The water in the Araluen and Bell's, or Dirty Bitten Creek, will cease to run in two months, and unless the miners dig out the bed of the creek, and store it up until they get a supply of water, the Araluen diggings will die a natural death in sixty days.

5. I should think 20s. per diem could be earned by pursuing such a course. These diggings may be called poor and limited, and the geological structure of the country not favorable for the production of gold in quantity.

6. The upper part of the valley is composed entirely of granite, and the lower part of compact schistose, with small quantities of quartz, and the bed of the creek very much covered up with sand. The soil the miners are working in is a granitic detritus.

7. I proceed to the Moruya River to-day. My report thereon may be anticipated in a few days; but I feel perfectly satisfied that place is of no importance whatever, and the few small specks or particles of gold found there, have been washed down from Araluen Creek.

8. A great many persons, I am told, arrived at the lower diggings coastwise from Sydney last night, who will be miserably disappointed, as 10s. per diem is as much as could be earned by experienced miners in the present state of the waters, and 3s. 6d. by novices.

9. My report of this field will not agree with the newspaper accounts, and private letters; nevertheless, the correctness of it, and my predictions respecting it, may be fully relied on in any contemplated arrangements His Excellency the Governor-General may be about to make to secure the rights of the Crown. I have cautioned the miners not to dig or search for gold without a license. Braidwood is my present address.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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No. 45.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES, ESQ. TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Camp at Jembaicumbene,*

*near Braidwood, October 7th., 1851.*

51-14.

SIR,

With reference to your communications dated 18th., 27th., and 30th., August, and 3rd. September, numbered as per margin, respecting the discovery of gold on the Moruya River, I have now the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I have traced that river from its source to its confluence with the sea, which has engrossed my whole time since the 29th. of September, the date of my last letter.

51-7805  
51-7937  
51-8335  
51-8540

2. The Moruya is at present very high, but gold in very minute specks can be



be found on the banks, even very near the sea. The geological structure of the country is not by any means favourable for the production of gold in quantity, and I do not consider the Moruya to be a workable field or worthy of notice as such, in any way, and the large number of persons who are daily arriving sea-wards attracted to the gold-coast by the newspaper advertisements of Shipping Agents must be disappointed, as there are in reality no gold diggings on the Moruya; and those of Araluen, as I have before reported, are poor and limited.

3. I have discovered a small creek called the "Majors" running into "Araluen" which will pay very well to work, but on enquiry find it is on the property of the late Mr. Roberts. It is only a quarter of a mile long; about fifty persons immediately flocked to the spot who have just commenced to work.

4. I understand the Rev. Mr. Clarke has visited the "Shoalhaven Gullies," and arrived in Araluen the day I broke camp from that place; not having seen him or being aware of the object of his visits, I thought it advisable to address you on the subject of prospecting the Shoalhaven as I have instructions from you to do so. Please advise with me on this point. I intend prospecting this week to the South West, and then proceed to Yass and Gundagai, unless you think it advisable for me to go to Shoalhaven. I shall send to Braidwood anticipating your reply by return of Post. I thought as Mr. Clarke had been there it would probably be unnecessary for me to go.

5. Some parties have done well at Araluen last week, but a great many have left it, and the diggers are on the decrease notwithstanding the arrivals. I would here remark, that on my first arrival at Araluen I saw scarcely any quartz, but on a closer investigation found abundance. I am told the Rev. Mr. Clarke speaks of the locality in the most glowing terms; nevertheless I venture to assert it to be next to worthless as a "Gold Field."

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 46.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 13th October, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor by direction of His Excellency the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, reporting on the Gold Fields at the Moruya and Araluen Rivers, respectively; and to inform you with reference to the enquiry therein contained, that it does not appear to be necessary that you should visit the Shoalhaven.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, JUN.

E. H. HARGRAVES, ESQ.,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
Braidwood.

No.

No. 47.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ. TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

51-15.

*Jineroo, Braidwood,**20th October, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated 7th July last, transmitting the copy of a letter from A. T. Faunce, Esq., respecting the discovery of gold on the Queanbeyan River, I have now the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I have visited and thoroughly examined the locality, and do not think it would produce gold in anything like sufficient quantities to pay for working, that is from its source to within 15 miles of Queanbeyan where I have been.

2. The geological structure of the Jingery and Tindery Mountains, through which the Queanbeyan flows, is composed of granite, trap, chlorite, talc, schists, transmuted sandstone, limestone, and iron stone. Sometimes many of these formations thrown together in a heap forming a hill, surrounded by a boggy swamp, in many places impassable. I believe many of these hills to be slightly auriferous; if so, the metal will be found at the bottom of the bogs, and impossible to get at just now in consequence of the great quantity of water.

3. At the Tindery Mountains I found holes sunk from 10 to 23 feet deep in every imaginable direction, on hills composed entirely of chlorite and talc schists, a most unlikely formation for the production of gold. Indeed, if it had existed in that locality, it would not have remained for me to have discovered it, as these holes, in many instances, have been sunk with good judgment, and in whatever direction I go, find scores prospecting in parties, turning the country almost upside down.

4. I have had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of the most friendly nature, and an interchange of ideas on the subject of our respective missions, the result of which has tended to our mutual edification and the public good. We now clearly understand each other, and are the best of friends.

5. I have brought a specimen of ironstone from the Jingery Mountains, which I believe contains gold, and have given it to Mr. Clarke, who has the means of testing it, and will communicate the result to you. He desires me to say he has been in the Cowwarry country last week, and will write to you in a few days.

6. With reference to my report on Araluen, I would here add, that the diggers have, as I predicted, left it within a dozen or so, and are working on Bell's, and my discovery at the Major's Creek, both of which must be of short duration, from their limited scope. I would here remark, that a most extraordinary rock, which may be termed hornblendic granite, occurs in great abundance, and in fact, forms the basis of the country thereabouts, and, I believe, contains gold. If so, it bears out the statements of a paper published in California to that effect. The miners are washing the detritus of this identical rock, which, I suppose, produces the gold. There is, in fact, in this locality, no other matrix which its origin can be attributed to. I have not seen any rocks of this kind in America.

7. It is my intention to consult with Mr. Clarke as to his movements, and am not at present decided as to whether I will go further to the southward or pursue my intended route. Your letter of the 13th Instant has been received. I will write again shortly; meantime Braidwood will be my present address. I have been employed in the Jingery and Tindery Mountains since the 17th Instant.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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## No. 48.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

51-16.

*Jineroo, Braidwood,  
29th October, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I have been examining the head waters of the Tawss and Berryinger Rivers since the date of my last communication, in order to ascertain if the Araluen field extended further to the southward. The result has not been favorable. The only place where I found gold, was on the Baloury Creek, the head water of the Tawss River, and the quantity there so very minute, as not to be worth collecting—just a speck or two in a pan, after sinking seven feet.

2. The geological structure of the country may be said to be made up of granite (very coarse), porphyry, trap, transmuted sandstone, ironstone, clay slate, and occasionally, a small piece of hornblende granite. I found a piece of this rock in the Baloury Creek, at a depth of two feet from the surface. One corner of it was in an advanced state of decomposition, weighing, I should guess, 3 lbs., and on carefully washing, it produced three small specks of gold.

3. It was my intention to have proceeded into the Bega country, but hearing Mr. Walker had equipped a party for the purpose of prospecting there, I determined pursuing my former route. Gundagai will be my present address.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 49.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ. TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

51-15

*Jinneroo, Braidwood,  
31st October, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 20th Instant, I called your attention in the 6th paragraph to the large quantities of hornblende granite in the vicinity of the Major's Creek, and expressed my belief that it was the matrix of the gold in that locality. I have now the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that at a depth of ten feet from the surface, in granitic detritus, I obtained the enclosed specimens, which, I think, fully bear out my previous expressed opinion with respect to this rock, and would respectfully beg to call the attention of His Excellency to the publication of this communication for general information, thereby drawing the attention of scientific men, who might further develop this and other gold bearing rocks of the Colony, under the regulations now established.

2. Specimen No. 1 contains quartz, felspar, gold, and a small quantity of hornblende. No. 2, gold, hornblende, and felspar. No. 3, gold and quartz. No. 4, gold and felspar. The above specimens were obtained in the swamp at Major's Creek, at a depth of ten feet in granite detritus, in a granitic country, which passes into porphyry, at a distance of two miles, country undulating. The Major's Creek is a tributary water of the Araluen, and is what would be termed dry diggings in California.

Gundagai will be my present address.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

E. H. HARGRAVES.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 50.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO E. H. HARGRAVES ESQ.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 31st October, 1851.*

SIR,

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a letter from Messrs. Hay and Messrs. Leslie, requesting that a competent person may be dispatched to ascertain whether gold exists in the Darling Downs district, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-General, to request that you will have the goodness to proceed to the northern portion of the Colony after the termination of the present year.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

E. H. HARGRAVES, ESQ.,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

V. (2).—INSTRUCTIONS TO, AND REPORT FROM, THE REV. W. B. CLARKE.

No. 51.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE REV. W. B. CLARKE.*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 8th August, 1851.*

REVEREND SIR,

I do myself the honor, by the direction of the Governor-General, to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to accept of your offer to proceed to ascertain the probability of the existence of Gold in various parts of the Colony, not only in the alluvial deposits, but also in the rock, both visibly and invisibly; and to furnish a full report of the result to the Government.

2. Your attention is invited more particularly to the following places, viz. :—

- (1.) The heads of the Macintyre Brook.
- (2.) The waters running into the Severn.
- (3.) The country at the head of the Apsley.
- (4.) The country below the Apsley Falls.
- (5.) The heads of rivers joining the Peel, near Tamworth.
- (6.) The heads of the Talbrago and Coolaburagundi.
- (7.) The whole of the creeks and rivers flowing to the Macquarie, as far as Sappa Bulga.
- (8.) The head of the Colo.
- (9.) The heads of the Lachlan.
- (10.) The rivers and creeks falling eastwardly and westwardly between the Crookwell and Cooma.
- (11.) The heads of waters falling south-eastwardly from Cooma to Cape Howe.
- (12.) The country between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ}$  south, and between  $147^{\circ}$  and  $149^{\circ} 30'$  east.
- (13.) Such portions of New South Wales as lie S. W. from the Tumut.
- (14.) The Neridian Ranges, between  $146^{\circ}$  and  $149^{\circ}$  east, and between  $32^{\circ}$  and  $34^{\circ}$  south.
- (15.) The country at the head of the Logan and Richmond.

3. You will therefore proceed, for the purpose of carrying out the object in question, as soon as your arrangements will permit.

4. As a preliminary step, it appears, however, desirable, that the ranges dividing the waters of the Hunter from those falling to the coast between the Hunter and Broken Bay, where metals are reported to exist, should be examined, and also the gullies about Murulla and Wingan.

5.

5. It will be necessary that observations should be made on the Geological features of the Country, as well as experiments to ascertain not only the wealth and extent of auriferous alluvia, but the existence and amount of invisible Gold in the rocks. But it is not desired to confine you to any distinct system of observation, as you will no doubt be better able to ascertain the speediest and surest way of gaining the end required by following your own discoveries.

6. In making this Survey, it is not intended to prevent you from examining any portion of country in which, from any well grounded information, you may have reason to suppose that Gold may be obtained.

7. You will have the goodness to make frequent reports to me in full during your progress, for the information of the Government, entering into as minute a description of the country where gold may be found as will render it easy to mark its position on the maps of the Colony; and forward for the like purpose, as opportunities may arise, specimens of any minerals which in your researches you may think of sufficient interest to transmit, describing with precision the particular localities where they are found.

8. I am further to request that you will keep me informed of your address, that I may be able to make any further communications to you that circumstances may render necessary.

9. In conclusion, I beg to add, that your equipment and pecuniary allowance will be in accordance with the terms suggested in your note of the 4th ultimo, namely, to be supplied with all that may be necessary to carry on the Survey, at the public expense, and allowed such compensation as may be sufficient to cover the loss of present income, and such further remuneration as the service may appear to entitle you to; but I am distinctly to state that the Government cannot accede to your stipulation or request, that when your final Report has been furnished, you should be allowed to be the bearer of it to England.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

THE REV. W. B. CLARKE,  
ST. LEONARDS PARSONAGE.

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No. 52.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE REV. W. B. CLARKE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 1st September, 1851.*

REVEREND SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 28th and 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Governor-General to inform you, that the Auditor General has been instructed to prepare a Warrant for the advance to you of the sum of £100 to meet the expenses of the pay and allowances for the men and horses of your party.

2. If, as feared by you, the allowance for forage should prove insufficient, due consideration will of course be given to any representation which you may make on the subject.

3. His Excellency also approves of your being allowed your actual personal expenses, and a monthly payment of £25 will be made to your credit, during the period of your survey, from the 1st instant, on account of the compensation promised to you for the loss of income in compliance with your request.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. ELYARD, Jun.

THE REV. W. B. CLARKE,  
ST. LEONARDS.

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No.

## No. 53.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE REV. W. B. CLARKE.*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 2nd September, 1851.*

REVEREND SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-General to request that you will proceed, in the first instance, to the southward, as you suggested in a personal interview you had with His Excellency on Thursday last.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, Jun.

THE REV. W. B. CLARKE,

ST. LEONARDS PARSONAGE.

## No. 54.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE REV. W. B. CLARKE.*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 5th September, 1851.*

REVEREND SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-General, to transmit to you a copy of a letter dated 15th ultimo, from Mr. T. W. Tucker, Secretary to the Maitland Gold Reward Committee, respecting the discovery of Gold at Foots Forrest, and to inform you that a communication has been made to Mr. Tucker, apprising him that his letter has been placed in your hands, and that you will visit the District in the course of the Geological Survey on which you are proceeding, although you will not be able to do so immediately as you are going in the first instance to the southward.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, Jun.

THE REV. W. B. CLARKE,

ST. LEONARDS PARSONAGE.

## No. 54.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE REV. W. B. CLARKE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Bungonia, 20th September, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor of communicating to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, the progress made in the geological exploration of the country, since my departure from Sydney, on the 12th instant.

Believing it to be the wish of His Excellency that my researches should be conducted on a regular plan, I considered it right to commence my operations where my former private survey of the country in the southern districts terminated.

I therefore took my departure from Marulan, and have devoted the present week to a careful examination of the creeks and ranges lying between that place, Jacqua Creek, and the Shoalhaven River, having in view an enquiry into the probable auriferous character of that district.

In the neighbourhood of Marulan the principal rocks are porphyritic, supporting masses of conglomerate and sandstone, which have been hardened at the planes of contact and much disturbed. The base of the porphyritic rocks is a petro-silex, and abundance of hornblende is mixed with the felspar. In some cases the base is so predominant as to give the rock the character of a cornean; in others the admission of small quantities of mica gives it a granitic constitution. In this phase it occurs near Glenrock, where also it passes into syenite. A few miles east of Marulan this rock is flanked by limestones, inclined at a very high angle, the contact with the igneous rock being marked by the occurrence of a thick band of quartz rock. The limestone is intersected also by quartz rock and a rich ore of iron, which occurs in bands also. The dip of these rocks is from 52° to 62° to N.N.W.,

and the first mass of limestone has its summit 289 feet below Marulan (by my barometrical measurement.) Marulan itself is more than 2,000 feet above the sea; by former calculations I made it 2,058 feet. The porphyry on which the church stands is 2,104 feet (by same calculation) above the sea.

The presence of quartz rock in all the other rocks named above, is very remarkable. The porphyry is itself studded by rounded grains of crystalline quartz, which sometimes is almost predominant; and veins of quartz, perfectly white and opaque, run through the porphyritic rocks, with the exception of the concretionary syenitic granite of Glenrock. I do not find that this quartz is auriferous, but the country is strewn with fragments of quartz, and these are so abundant as to attract the attention of the most unobservant. They are seldom rounded, and by their distinct rectilinear forms show that they have been broken up from intersecting bands and veins.

I made a journey to the gullies running into the Shoalhaven, a little below Glenrock Creek.

In crossing the ridges I found the limestone passing into statuary marble, white and crystalline, just where it comes into contact with slate; having between itself and the latter, a thick mass of quartzite, and a little distance above the point of contact a band of ironstone. Just in advance, towards the east of this junction, schistose rocks, interstratified by grey quartzite, make their appearance; they are reddish, grey, and blue in color, but very soft, except in the lower parts of the creeks, where the stratification is seen to advantage, and they obtain considerable hardness. The descent of the spurs between the creeks is very steep and laborious, owing to the crumbling nature of the slate. The whole of the detritus is local.

I did not, on this occasion, descend to the Shoalhaven, the day being too far advanced, and there being in sight, from the spot whence the river could be distinctly seen, no gold-diggers at work.

The dip of the rocks, after passing the marble, became reversed, being to E. S. E., at an angle of  $52^{\circ}$ .

Many of the creeks have been prospected, but without success.

I next proceeded to examine the range of sandstone, and conglomerate, running from Mount Otway, whence building stone is procured, across the bush towards the limestone previously mentioned, and upon which, and upon the syenitic knolls, outliers repose in advance of the main range. These outliers are frequently thrown off from the igneous masses, at an angle of  $50^{\circ}$  to the west. The latter have transmuted the former.

Between Marulan and this place similar accidents have occurred, the general level of the country falling somewhat, and the porphyritic, as well as other rocks, being covered by a vast detritus of broken up conglomerates and quartzites.

On the road to Goulburn, at Collins Flat, whence the waters of Bungonia Creek are drained, the porphyry, which is intersected by quartz rock of considerable whiteness, and at the point of intrusion is decomposed, throws off thick beds of fossiliferous limestone, supporting fossiliferous sandstones and conglomerates at an angle varying from  $19^{\circ}$  to  $28^{\circ}$ , having a westerly dip. The abundance of water all round this range is due to the contact of the two formations; the height of this swampy flat is about 1,880 feet above the level of the sea.

The limestone of this range is repeated at the head of Jerrara Creek, which takes its rise in the Mount Marulan Range, on the spurs of which quartz occurs in great abundance, together with some limestone and slate.

In the neighbourhood of Lumley and Inverary I found, for the first time, a true basaltic rock. The trap there forms a high and tolerably level range, having at Jacqua, on one flank, a mass of conglomerate and sandstone, much distorted and broken, and dipping to W.N.W., at angles varying from  $54^{\circ}$  to  $65^{\circ}$ , and on the other, at Inverary Quarry, a hard, yellowish, fine sandstone, dipping  $68^{\circ}$  to E.S.E.

The intrusion of the trap has produced metamorphic results, and in one place a singular magnetic pisolitic iron ore, with a mixture of black unmagnetic ore in particles not larger than a pea, which are cemented by various crystalized minerals.

Iron is a prevalent metal in these rocks, but a few miles to the westward copper ore occurs in more or less abundance.

From

From Inverary I made a visit to the Shoalhaven River, passing the night in an opossum rug, on the rocks of the left bank. The descent to and ascent from the river is most difficult, and not devoid of danger.

The first part of the way lies along the beds of the deep gullies that drain the higher country. On the banks of these ravines the peculiar stratification of the slates and quartzites is beautifully developed, and some of the most remarkable examples of highly inclined, contorted, and concretionary bedding are exhibited. The windings of the creeks present to view the joints, cleavages, and beds in admirable detail, and a walk through them is worth the toil.

In rainy weather these creeks must be almost impassable, but they are quickly drained, and even during the late high westerly winds the water has rapidly diminished.

In some places ferruginous springs have formed, at an earlier epoch, a conglomerate, cementing the local fragmentary detritus, which conglomerate now stretches across the valleys at a higher level than the present bottom of the creek running therein.

Some idea may be formed of the little probability of much occupation of the Shoalhaven River in this vicinity, if I state that the only possible access is on foot, all supplies having to be taken down on the shoulders, or in the hand of the pedestrian, who has to pass for some distance along a spur of a range, which at the narrowest point is first one foot and then one inch in width, being formed by the almost vertical edge of a quartz band; and this surmounted, the descent is down a smooth continuous slope of more than 1,200 feet vertical, the incline being, by measurement on the spot, from  $20^{\circ}$  to  $32^{\circ}$ —a difficult path to climb in returning. Some of the slopes of the opposite ranges are  $47^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ}$ .

The Shoalhaven in this place has no banks unoccupied by ledges or fragments of very hard and sharply inclined rocks; and during floods, as evidenced by the drift, the whole ravine must be occupied by water for at least 30 feet above the present level. On the right bank the highly inclined and contorted alternations of slate and quartzite descend without any talus into the water. Bars are formed by the connexion of the opposite faces of rock, and at these bars the water falls in slight rapids, heaping the sides of the ravine with a thick deposit of broken schist and quartz. The latter mineral has played a very considerable part in the features of these formations; for the quartzite is crossed by innumerable thin veins and threads of white quartz, which do not always pass through the intermediate slate. I saw several instances in which the slate contained embedded quartzite, and, vice versâ, quartzite entangling slate. It is plain, therefore, that the schistose rocks (slate and quartzite) are of contemporaneous formation, and that the white quartz is younger.

There is a striking similarity between the Shoalhaven Ravine and the gullies in the basin of the Macquarie, and it is not therefore extraordinary that they should be considered both alike in auriferous character.

I found in the place where I camped three parties engaged in gold washing. Two cradles only were at work. The persons now engaged in it amounted to eleven. So far as I could ascertain, about thirteen ounces of gold have been procured, besides one rolled lump of quartz, which weighs about three ounces, and is said to have been found in a spot, indicated by the finder, a few inches (eighteen) below the surface of the drift. It is singular, I think, that no other lump has been found.

The profits of the gold washers at present have not been great. Two men have gained in a day, from 120 buckets of drift, about three grains.

My own experience produced this result. On a spot very likely to produce gold according to the usual notion, I had a hole dug, and the soil washed; nothing was produced. At another two cradlefulls of soil produced me  $8\frac{1}{2}$  grains of gold; and from the tail washing of a cradle that had been employed the day before I procured one grain. I also requested a person to wash a panfull of drift from a heap which he had abandoned, and three specs were produced.

Nevertheless, I think there will be found much gold in and along the banks of the Shoalhaven. The gold already found is not local; it is flattened and worn by long friction amidst the hard boulders which fill the river bed, and I think it has been drifted from a considerable distance.

When



When the water is lower and the bars are dry, and a more numerous assemblage of goldwashers is gathered thither, more gold will, of necessity, be found. But taking into consideration the particulars mentioned, and the difficulty of access, I do not think that it is likely that this part of the river will be found a profitable locality.

Lower down, near Tanner's, some gold has also been found, but the party who went up the river have, I am told, abandoned their occupation; and two men and a boy whose bark gunya was near my resting place, said they were about to leave the river. A man of the name of Gale who has been to the Turon, recommends them to stay. I saw him on the river, and he said that the proportion of gold was about equal to that met with at the mouth of Summerhill Creek.

I propose starting on Monday for Araluen. If it is the wish of His Excellency to direct my movements otherwise, a letter will probably reach me by way of Braidwood; my object in going along the eastern waters, is to prevent the necessity of returning thither after I shall have begun to travel northward along the western waters.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. B. CLARKE.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

P.S.—I have omitted to mention that, according to the testimony of an intelligent aboriginal, a copper vein crosses the river between my prospecting place and Glenrock Creek. The spot I was at, is between that creek and Jacqua Creek. The climate there is different to that on the hills. It was a frosty morning at Bungonia. On the river at 6 A. M. the thermometer stood at  $37^{\circ}$ . At 9 A. M. before which the sun cannot shine over the river, it was at  $56^{\circ}$  and at 1h. 30m. P. M., it was at  $70^{\circ}$ .

#### No. 56.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE REV. W. B. CLARKE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Mount Elrington,*

10th October, 1851.

SIR,

Before I proceed to detail the result of my operations since I had last the honor of addressing you, I think it right to explain that the delay which has taken place in the present communication has arisen from circumstances which I could not control,—the occurrence of bad weather on two occasions, and an accident which happened to me whilst exploring, by which for a time I injured one of my eyes.

I have now the honor of reporting, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I have examined the country along the Shoalhaven River, up to this point, and that I have also explored the Araluen Country for a considerable distance below the Gold Diggings.

Many circumstances induced me to revisit the Shoalhaven Gullies, in the neighbourhood of Bungonia, and I accordingly carefully examined the limestone ranges, in the vicinity of which several hundred grains of gold had been found by a person named Tanner. I found, as elsewhere in that locality, the junction of the limestone and the igneous rocks marked by the occurrence of a valley, which extends for several miles in a north and south direction, parallel with the strike, and in this valley a band of quartz rock. The limestone rises in beds, inclined at an angle of  $90^{\circ}$ , and at the commencement of the range, at a height of 80 feet above the valley, is traversed by bands of argillaceous iron ore, which I pronounced at the first sight to be auriferous. One specimen of this ore, weighing about two ounces, produced by amalgamation two grains of gold. I consider this a somewhat important fact, because it exhibits a new source of gold; and though I did not see any visible in the ironstone, it is not improbable that such may occur. The occurrence of invisible gold in limestone of the same epoch in Russia has been alluded to by me in the pamphlet entitled "Plain Statements," &c., (p. 2, 3.) I was therefore not unprepared for the discovery. The occurrence of gold in ironstone has also been exhibited in Mr. Wentworth's estate, but I believe that *that* ironstone is merely quartz cemented by ferruginous matter, and not as at Tanner's, a compact argillaceous iron ore.

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The fossils contained in this limestone were chiefly *Encrinital stems*, *Favosites Gothlandica*, another species of the same genus, *Amplexus*, and *Pentameri*; the latter alone fixing the age as not younger than the Wenlock rocks of the Silurian formation. The whole of this limestone is subject to the occurrence of concretionary masses, but is jointed from N. 15° E. to S. 15° W. and from E. 24° S. to W. 24° N. The colour of this limestone varies from grey to blue; it abounds in calcareous spar. In the line of joints there occur numerous cavernous places, which appear to be the only channels of drainage from the surface; the latter assumes a hollow form around the open holes, and the branches and stems of trees which have been washed from above appear often entangled in the mouths of these openings. I entered one of these caverns, in the endeavour to ascertain their true character. The actual entrance was 71 feet below the ridge in which it occurred; 48 feet below this entrance there was no further possibility of progress, but candles could be lowered about 60 feet further, and stones thrown down reached the end of their fall in six seconds, sometimes plunging in water. The whole depth was about 685 feet.

That water must occasionally find its passage in considerable volumes was proved by the facts that a large tree was actually lodged at the mouth of the cavern, and that the walls were covered in places by a moist deposit of calcareous matter, or stalactitic deposit, which has never dried sufficiently to assume the ordinary character. The exterior surfaces of the rock on the upper grounds are fluted by rain channels, which are parallel to each other over a considerable space.

Towards the gully in which Jerrara Creek unites with the Shoalhaven, and from which the locality in question bears W. 20° N., there is a vertical precipice about 1,400 feet in depth, and the water from the surface draining through the caverns, probably discharges itself midway, or perhaps near the bottom. It is impossible that, under such circumstances, there can in such a country be any permanent supply of surface water.

The limestone is interstratified with slate and bands of quartzite, which latter decomposes in regular fragments, resulting from joints that traverse the bands, which crest some of the summits. The quartzite occasionally assumes a granular instead of a compact texture, and looks extremely like the Lickey Rock of Broomsgrove, in Worcestershire.

These alternations of limestone, slate, and quartzite or other siliceous bands, continue for many miles to the southward; but on exploring the creeks which enter the river by Werrimungo Creek, such as Nettle Creek, Main Gully, Jacqua, Strawberry, Windellama, Budjong, Nudgingomar, in all of which the slates and quartzites occur, I discovered various changes of strike and dip, and other local phenomena, which prove that these remarkable ravines are the result of mechanical violence and disarrangement, which have produced faults and dislocations; the principal strike is, however, N.N.E.

In the neighbourhood of Wagamurra and Barramungal, a trappean rock, having a greenstone character, has produced similar disturbances in overlying sandstones and grits; but the disturbances in the older rocks of the schistose formations, are apparently due to the intrusion of a syenitic rock or hornblende granite, of which I have previously made mention.

The ranges are covered by innumerable fragments of the local rocks, amongst which occur many pieces of white quartz, which have led to vain expectations of gold in various instances; these are portions of veins traversing the ordinary quartzites imbedded with the slates. Gold does, however, occur at the mouth of Jacqua Creek, and on the ridges near Werrimungo Creek, but in very small particles.

Between Jacqua and Windellama bands of limestone occasionally appear, with grey and black slates, and hard micaceous sandstones, belonging to the same formation, ranging N. and S., and dipping 70° to West. A very remarkable rock, filled with ferruginous concretions, and so magnetic as to affect the compass, was also observed. It crests a range bearing N. 52° 30' E. from Talerang Pic, and occurs there in large masses. I think it might perhaps prove valuable.

Some hard siliceous sandstones and conglomerates much tilted occasionally occur; and about Boro a porphyritic rock is met with, which, within a few miles of Arnprior, gives place to a grey granite for a short interval. Other igneous rocks, of porphyritic or granitic character, mark the vicinity of Arnprior, elevating and altering schistose and limestone rocks. The former are filled with chialtalite, and the latter are converted into highly

crystalline marble; but notwithstanding the transmutation, there is evidence in the age of the limestone in the occurrence of fossils similar to those at Tanner's, such as *Favosites* and *Pentamerus*, the latter genus being the most frequent. The surface of the limestone is extremely waterworn, and there are indications of caverns. The Arnprior flat, about a mile due east from Metshot, slate ranging N. and S., dipping  $34^{\circ}$  to W., is an association with porphyry, on the left bank of the Shoalhaven; the limestone dips  $58^{\circ}$  to West. Further west the chistalite slate, limestones, and quartzites alternate, all standing at a high angle. Copper and iron occasionally occur.

At Boro Flat and at Arnprior gold is to be found in thin scales. At the latter place I did not wash a single panful of soil from the bank of the river without finding from 3 to 16 specs of gold. It also occurs in the Long Swamp (Scott's farm), and in all the creeks falling to the Shoalhaven from the Narriga District. Indeed, wherever I have prospected in that river I have found gold, but in such small quantities and minute particles as to be almost unworthy of notice.

Durran durra and the runs on the back of the Church and School Lands also produce similar small quantities, and generally the whole country. It has been stated that a more considerable abundance may some day be found in Captain Coghill's property, near Braidwood; and I believe it was found there by a shepherd, who revealed the locality to Mr. Blaxland. I could only discover it in minute particles.

Between Arnprior and Braidwood a grey granite, passing into syenite and porphyry, and very full of hornblende, occupies many miles of the country; and having traced its boundaries in various directions, I find it to support slates and quartzites. It is oftentimes nodular, and its prominent bosses and summits stud the country for many miles.

It rises into very lofty ranges around the Araluen Valley, and on this side is succeeded by a grey quartziferous porphyry. This granite undergoes various modifications, but its principal features are its abundance of quartz and hornblende. Having examined its frontiers in the Budawang and Moruya Districts, I find it always there succeeded by schists and quartzites, which pass into roofing slates in some localities, as along the Deua River, and occasionally along the country near the sea, admitting bands of limestone; veins of ferruginous white quartz also frequently occur. My opinion is, that the gold found in the Budawang Country, as along the Mongarlow River, and the Wombagugga and Tan-tu-li-an Creeks, is due to the presence of the hornblende. Hornblendic rocks are well known sources of transmutations associated with the occurrence of gold. My time did not allow me to cross the Budawang Range; but I have information of the occurrence of gold in similar small quantities on the east side, in the feeders of the Clyde River, and about the head of the latter. I may add that I found gold in minute particles along the Jembaicumbene Swamp, which occupies a depression in the granite, and at the Lagoon Flat at Bendoura, between it and the Shoalhaven, where a running creek flows over porphyry. I have prospected also on the Shoalhaven, in this vicinity, and with like reward. But I regard the gold as a mere proof of the universal distribution of the metal, and otherwise as of no value. It can never, in such minute quantities, repay the trouble of procuring it.

But as it is not always so minute in size and quantity, as for instance in the Araluen Creeks, it is still open to conjecture as to its origin in more distant localities, which will require further research. All that can be now asserted is that the whole region over which I have passed from Marulan to this place, supplies gold in small quantities; and that the minuteness of the particles often requiring the aid of a lens, seems to point out the vast amount of friction to which the original metal has been exposed. I cannot help suspecting that the source of much of it will be found in the mountains to the south and south-west, whither I propose in a few days to proceed, after I shall have examined some localities to the westward of the Shoalhaven.

Having visited various creeks and ranges between Braidwood and Budawang, I proceeded to Araluen, and on Sunday last assembled a congregation of about 40 persons under an Acacia tree. In consequence of the rain of the following day I could do nothing, but so soon as it was fine, I commenced my exploration. Araluen is a valley lying between ranges of hornblendic granite, passing into syenite and porphyry, in which the proportion of quartz is very remarkable. Spurs run down at a very steep angle of inclination into the valley, and these are composed of hardened bands of quartzose or porphyritic rock with veins of trap; occasionally

occasionally a highly micaceous sandstone lies next the granite from which it has been derived. The descent to the valley is abrupt, and by the pass at its head, the slope is in places at an angle of  $28^{\circ}$  or  $30^{\circ}$ . The whole height from the summit of the mountain near Jembaicumbene Swamp to the bottom of the creek opposite the cattle station, I made 2,007 feet descending, and 2,005 feet ascending. The creeks being rapid and barred by bands of intrusive and hardened rocks, have occasional waterfalls; and it is in one of these creeks, at a depth of about 827 feet below the top of the mountain where the water falls over ledges of hardened granite, in which a dyke of very siliceous trap runs along the bed of the creek, that a considerable number of persons are employed. Most of these appear to be earning something more than ordinary wages, and a few are making considerable gains. One cradle belonging to a party of three was washed out in my presence, and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of very good gold were taken out, the produce of the day's labor. The persons engaged in work in those "Upper Diggings," appeared to me to be too closely assembled, and in a short time from the perpetual influx of strangers will become, I think, too numerous to find room to work to any advantage.

I was unable to discover any but alluvial gold in this locality, but about two miles to the north-eastward there exists a considerable vein of ferruginous cellular quartz which may be found auriferous. Besides this "Waterfall Creek" there is another called "the Major's," which has been recently occupied, and in which a considerable number of persons are employed. The Gold in these "Upper Diggings" is certainly larger than it is below; but whence it is derived is doubtful.

The Lower or "Middle Diggings," where I found upwards of 100 persons on the 5th instant, were nearly deserted on the 9th, the parties having migrated to the "Upper Diggings." The latter are about 977 feet above the former. About 238 feet below and about 5 miles in distance, I found at the lowest Diggings 16 or 17 bark huts, and from 12 to 14 persons, of whom several were new comers. One cradle very carefully and skillfully managed was producing a small quantity of gold, but there is no doubt that much very fine gold is distributed in the creek, and along the ridge of quartzite which here bounds the channel by a vertical wall. The impression left on my mind was that either the gold washers find the results not sufficiently remunerative, or that they are very capricious. It is very certain that the continual influx of persons who are thronging from all quarters, will sooner or later produce inconvenience, and that many will be greatly disappointed.

Before I left the valley I ascended some of the lateral spurs to ascertain the structure of the country. On one of them at about 1,000 feet above its base, I found a singular bed or dyke of ferruginous quartz, in which I detected a small particle of gold; and on the summit of the range on the eastern side, other particles were taken from the surface.

The more expanded part of the valley has evidently been a lake; and on the banks of the creek at about what I think was its entrance, I found exposed seven alternations of sand and clay deposits. These are also found in the flat itself, and from all I can learn, the flat was within a recent period overgrown with rushes, as in the case of the Kangaroo ground at the back of Illawarra, and in other ravine valleys of similar construction. The present floods which are occasionally very violent, are not now filling up, but excavating creeks, of which I had ample proof. If this lake has been filled up by deposits from gold bearing rocks, it is reasonable to imagine that at the lowest level of the ancient detritus gold will be found along the ancient line of drainage of the flat; but I did not penetrate to that depth. The settlement of that question would throw light upon the probability or improbability of the gold being local or otherwise.

Many very interesting Geological phenomena attracted my attention in the mountains around Araluen; but the detail of them would probably not be desirable in this place.

I have been anxious to obtain as accurately as I can by means of contemporaneous barometrical observations, and by the theodolite, the approximate elevation above the sea of all remarkable localities; knowing the value of such data in general Geological surveys, and in questions such as that of the habitat of gold. A list of such localities with the elevations, I will forward hereafter, as some of the calculations are not yet completed.

I propose visiting Curwary, and examining the Gourcock Range, some tracts along which have never yet been trodden except by cattle, before I proceed further south. Letters therefore directed to Braidwood and Bungendore will find me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. B. CLARKE.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

P.S.—I have had the satisfaction of meeting Mr. Hargraves at this place. He appears to regard Araluen as unlikely to supply much gold.

### No. 57.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE REVEREND W. B. CLARKE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
*Jineroo, 21st October, 1851.*

SIR,

In my last despatch I stated that it was my intention to examine the Gourcock Range and the Curwary Country. I have now the honor of reporting to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, the accomplishment of that object.

It was my wish to proceed at once from Curwary to Cooma and the Snowy River, but having had the misfortune of breaking my best barometer, I have been obliged to return in this direction, in order to procure another which I had left for the purpose of simultaneous observations, in Braidwood.

I now propose continuing my route either across the main range to Jingery, or by way of Manar, Lake George, Yass, and Micaligo; in order in the latter case to accomplish the examination of the rivers about Yass, to which I was directed by His Excellency in a private communication, and which I deferred, because I had been informed that the rivers were in flood and could not be examined. Mr. Hargraves, who has departed this morning for Wondilla, having told me that he had directions to prospect in the country to which I last referred, I will take the liberty of determining my route after reflection.

I have already mentioned the existence of porphyry in this neighbourhood. Knowing its relations in other parts of the Colony to the carboniferous formation, I made it my business to examine its relations in this region, not only to the older but to any younger formation which might occur. I have now traced it in a continuous series of elevations, and in ranges from the neighbourhood of Marulan to the south-east borders of Mancero, and I have found it invariably rising through the granitic rocks, upon which in many places it has exercised a remarkable influence, and bearing upon its flanks masses of conglomerate grit and sandstones, the base of which, as in the porphyritic regions of the Hunter and its affluents, is clearly derivative from the porphyry of some part of the ranges, and, as in the northern districts alluded to, has been so transmuted as to exhibit a texture and structure so like those of the original rock as frequently to be distinguished from it only by fragments and pebbles of the quartzite associated with the granitic rocks, (and which themselves before destruction had also been transmuted) disseminated through the conglomerates.

As pointing out the direction of ranges of the above character, I may mention that they run in lines parallel with the higher mountains to east and west of them, and that they form the Bendoura, the lower Tillegandria Hills, and a series of "bald hills" from Oranmear, such as Bonwhybee and others, running southward on each side of the Shoalhaven, as far as the head of Wianbene Creek, and the head of Woulee Creek, one of the feeders of the Cadgee River, running into the "Bigga" (Bega) country, which was the last point to which I traced them, at the base of the Uranbeen Mountain, (a connexion of Bigbadja from which it is but a short distance,) the summit of which I found to be upwards of 1500 feet above the Verandah at Curwary; (? between 3800 and 4000 feet above the sea;) Bigbadja Mountain being a higher elevation to the westward; and immediately opposite, to the eastward, Jindulian Mountain being still higher (upwards of 4300 feet).

These "bald hills" in their succession of anticlinal summits form a great contrast with the more rounded and level summits of granitic ranges, and present the most rugged and dreary surfaces. Being clothed with a scrub of *Casuarina*, seldom more than two feet in height, and mostly not more than one, they present an appearance of vegetation (from a distance) very like that of the hills above Double Bay, near Sydney, but there is no grass in these ranges, though abundance of pebbles to form excellent roads.

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The porphyry varies in composition, but it frequently presents a whitish base of felspar (decomposing into cold wastes of pipeclay perfectly naked,) studded by crystals of quartz whose form is a double hexaedral pyramid. This species I have observed before, near Beenba on the Page River, and at Arthursleigh on the Wollondilly.

Some of the beds of conglomerate and sandstone reposing on the flanks of these porphyry hills, are identical with those of Kingdon Ponds, between Scone and Mount Wingen, and like them pass upwards in one or two places, as at the head of the Wombagugga Swamp, a source of the Shoalhaven, into coal beds, this mineral being found in small quantities in that vicinity.

The occurrence of these evidences of the extension of the carboniferous formation into the narrow basin of the higher Shoalhaven, amidst granitic rocks, and parallel in orographical direction is interesting; and no doubt remains in my mind that the porphyry has burst through the older formations in fissures parallel with their bases, breaking up the bands of quartzite and veins of milky quartz which traverse them, and forming the conglomerate fragments which now stud the lower beds and the pebbles which were rounded out of similar fragments, by the waters into which they were projected.

In addition to these indirect testimonies as to the relative ages of the formations, I will mention one more direct, viz.: that on the slopes of the marble at the head of Wianbene Creek, and which is a transmuted band of inconsiderable breadth, rising at an angle of  $78^{\circ}$  from N.N.E., the reddish porphyritic conglomerate reposes dipping W.S.W.; and at the point of contact some transmuting influence has apparently hardened the latter. The porphyry itself seems to have affected the limestone at its intrusion, for the latter is filled with veins of ironstone, the direction of which is towards the porphyry. This patch of limestone bears by compass S.  $20^{\circ}$  E. from Gourrock.

It would be in vain I think to expect these porphyries and their derivatives to produce gold. But they have been subjected to the influence of the intrusive action of dykes of a greenstone trap, which intersects the porphyry in places as well as the granitic formations, producing by disintegration the soil of numerous black patches (amidst the barren clay derived from the porphyry) which are well grassed. These dykes have also assisted in producing the various local alterations, of strike and dip which occur, and in dislocating the original masses of rock; one result of which is the formation of numerous lateral valleys and channels abundantly supplied by water issuing from springs, at the planes of junction of the formations, and from the swamps which there, as in other parts of New South Wales, are the chief sources from which the rivers are supplied. There is scarcely a range of any importance in the district under review which does not rise from a swamp; and I am convinced that the deepest injury that could be inflicted upon the pastoral and other rural occupations of the Colonists, would be the introduction of the system of drainage which obtains amongst the agriculturists of Europe. It would be worth the attention of the Legislature, how best to preserve the integrity of the swamps.

Having now explored the basin of the Shoalhaven River to the spot where its first drop of water is formed, and having observed how much its supply is dependent on swamps at the heads of its various feeders (as for instance at the sources of Oronmear Creek rising in the ranges round Jerrabat), I do not know what this beautiful and well watered country would do, if (what is not perhaps probable) any attempt should be made to drain the swamps and boggy places which so often occur in traversing the country. The whole of the ranges may be said to stand in swamps and bogs, but their highly siliceous detritus would, without these wise arrangements of a bountiful providence, produce nothing but a sterile wilderness.

I have mentioned Oronmear Creek: Just above its junction with the Shoalhaven it is a mere brook, though occasionally expanding into large ponds; but below, the flow of water is very much greater and the current more uniform and important. The whole river exhibits a succession of ponds and small rippling falls from its first collection of water to its union with the tides.

I have dwelt thus long on the features of this river, because there is something very remarkable in its origin.

Surrounded as that source is by high ranges, viz.: those separating it from Maneero on the one hand and from the coast to S.E. and from the Deua on the other, it might be supposed that a river of such extent would exhibit something striking in its commencement.

On the contrary its highest source is in the very bed of a low narrow water course, the fall of which it is difficult to determine without the most careful measurement. A small knoll on the side not 2 feet above this channel marks the spot where the drainage of the spurs from the Uranbeen Range run into the low ground. This knoll is about 50 paces long and 25 wide. On the Shoalhaven side the water is first retained further off than on that nearest the Woulee Creek; but a small boggy place marks the spot where the water first collects in running to the latter, close to the mouth of the east side of the drainage along the knoll; and this boggy place owes its character to the existence of a trappean dyke. Although it is some distance before the Shoalhaven begins to flow, yet on the Woulee side the country immediately breaks into gullies, and the main branch of that creek is seen flowing over ledges of porphyry in a brisk and plentiful current, and in the pools between the ledges of rock I noticed several fish six or seven inches long, although in the Shoalhaven there are only a very few diminutive fish and eels. Woulee Creek shortly falls into a tremendous ravine, between Jindulfan and Uranbeen Mountains. So great a contrast between two channels, or rather one channel, of drainage, within such a short space, is a striking phenomenon in the history of rivers. But the actual cause of this contrast is to be sought in the geological structure of the country, which, irrespective of local observations and derangements, has a gradual and gentle slope to the northwards, as is exhibited when a wide extent of country is viewed from a commanding eminence. In this way I saw the height, of Womballeway and Talaterang, formerly, on the north-east side, from the summit of Cooloomgatta, the remarkable mountain near the mouth of the Shoalhaven Rivers and lately on the south-west side, from the slopes of the Gourrock Range, declining sensibly to the northward from the uplifted formations of Budawang; and in this way the bed of the Shoalhaven declines from the uplifted formations at its head, which to the southward, become broken into precipitous escarpments formed by the planes of the tilted masses of rock; and in this latter way the sides of Judulfan exhibit vertical faces and knife-edge ridges of hardened rock, over the connecting bar of which, between that mountain and Uranbeen, the Woulee Creek finds its descent.

Mr. Hargraves is now about to follow this ravine, and to travel to Wondilla, I hope with success, as I have information from a different source, that gold in small quantities has been found in that locality. The granite of the Araluen Ranges is in that direction, succeeded by slates and schistose quartzites, as I discovered on a former occasion, when I followed out the edge of the granite to the south-eastward.

The gold, however, as will appear shortly, is in this part of the country not so much connected with the schists as with the granitic rocks; and to the relations of the latter with that metal, and the other (igneous) formations, I now beg leave to call your attention.

I will first endeavour, as briefly as possible, to describe the western boundary of the Shoalhaven basin.

The Main Range from opposite Jungemonia to the Uranbeen\* consists of granitic rocks, composed of felspar, quartz, and hornblende with mica, and occasionally talc and steatite: the quartz and hornblende occasionally occupying to the almost total exclusion of felspar or mica, the principal features. Sometimes this granite is so coarse in its constituent particles as to look like a grit or conglomerate, until broken, the quartz standing out in relief; and the ground about it looks as if it was covered by the quartz pebbles of conglomerate. The prevalence of hornblende is also very remarkable, crystals of considerable size marking its occurrence.

As in other granites of the epoch to which I am inclined to refer it, there are all kinds of transitions of composition,—into ternary granite of various proportions; and into binary compounds of quartz and felspar; felspar and mica;—mica and quartz;—quartz and hornblende. Patches of true felspar porphyry, of large composition, occur under the form of dykes, the joints altering at the planes of contact of the varieties, and the apparent dykes assuming a transversal cleavage. But not unfrequently, this appearance of intrusive dykes is imaginary. Followed out and carefully examined, these apparent dykes and veins are often found to be mere segregations of the crystalline materials of the rock of a smaller size; there are thus passages of indefinite variety from true granite into syenite, porphyry, and

\*Uranbeen itself is a very rough terraced mountain formed of hornblende granite, traversed by porphyritic bands, porphyry issuing from its base; the strike of the range north 29° west. The rocks stand at a very high angle, and are transversely jointed; the whole of the slopes are covered by a dense vegetation of scrub and mountain ash, and the surface is cumbered by loose masses of rock; the mountain bears from Budawang south 28° west (magnetic.)

and compact felspar, as well as into hornblendic rock. The absence of mica and the occasional presence of talc in small crystals, reduces the granite to the form of "talcoose rock," which in America is a matrix of gold.

Similar transmutations occur in granitic rocks all over the world. I have myself studied them in England, in France, and in Africa, and especially in Cornwall, instances of these changes are so common, that Dr. Bouse in his work on Primary Geology, distinctly refers to them. The change from these varieties to others, perhaps more striking to a casual observer than to a Geologist, is not difficult to understand, and therefore it may be seen how easily bands of quartz rock formed of one granitic material, and slates formed of two or more, and greenstone dykes formed of felspar and hornblende, and again crystalline or opaque white quartz threads, and dykes, traversing any of these, may, by the influence of segregation, chemical affinity, galvanic or other forces, be derived from the same original source, and be indefinitely varied in the order of their arrangement and relations to each other, at different intervals. Now, along the ranges of Mount Elrington, as well as farther south, I have seen all those changes, without the necessity of calling in aid the influence of various epochs to explain them. I saw the same phenomena at the vale of Clwydd, and elsewhere in Australia. I can therefore quite understand how gold may be discovered in a rock made up of granitic material, whether under the ternary, quaternary, or binary form, provided the materials be such as are known to be prevalent in gold bearing rocks elsewhere. It is easy also to understand how porphyry at a later epoch may issue from the same granitic source, and produce mechanical and mineralogical changes in the granite. The main range within the limits assigned in this Report is made up of the rocks I have enumerated; from its base, as before mentioned, true quartzose porphyry has issued, having a north-west and south-east strike, and this, with the overlying derivative, sedimentary, carboniferous formation, forms the outworks of the range to the eastward.

In the manner above described, it is not difficult to explain how at a later period the greenstone dykes may have also issued from the same igneous source, and in their passage to daylight have rent and disturbed the formations previously consolidated. It is thus I account for a fact which I have noticed on both sides of the Shoalhaven. Nor does this explanation war with the fact that the slates and perhaps some of the quartzites must have been sedimentary in their formation, because all this took place under water, and there is no necessity to imagine that the mode of formation requires a change of material.

Passing to the eastern side of the Shoalhaven Basin, we have the same phenomena developed in the Araluen ranges, only on a wider area. I came to some of the conclusions to which I have alluded above in the study of the apparent dykes and veins that there occur; and I found that what might have been taken for intrusive dykes of porphyry, for instance, were merely bands of segregation, in which felspar and the finer materials of the other minerals were predominant. It was in endeavouring to comprehend the occurrence of gold in such rocks that I was led to re-consider a question which had often occupied my thoughts, without reference to that metal; and I am now convinced that there is nothing surprising in that occurrence of gold in such rocks as those which I have described as the granitic rocks of the Shoalhaven basin, nor in the deposition of micaceous sandstone, derived from quartz and mica, at an early period, upon the granite of which they came, and which was afterwards to be thrust upwards through such deposits, the latter becoming hardened in the process.

It was with a view to study the point again, that I deemed it advisable to proceed to the Major's Creek, which I yesterday examined.

After leaving the porphyry of the Bendoura range, I came upon a rock which might be called a Pegmatitic porphyry, and then to a hornblendic and micaceous variety of it, a passage at last being effected into true hornblendic granite. I have no doubt whatever that the rocks in this transition were metamorphic or transmuted, a mixture of the granite and the porphyry. But when I had advanced into the Creek, to the point beyond which there is no further progress, I found the bar to be formed of a hardened unmicaceous porphyritic rock, which passed like a dyke of intrusion across the valley, and formed the top of a lofty waterfall into the lower part of the creek. The only change which I noticed in the granite near it, was, that it was in a state of disintegration; and in this disintegrated soft granitic detritus, or rather granitic materials disintegrated in situ, gold is in great abundance.

Whatever



Whatever therefore may have been the cause why the granitic materials have undergone this alteration, it is not evident that the more porphyritic unmicaceous rock effected it, for that is not in a condition to disintegrate. The hornblendic rock is that which when micaceous readily decays; the hornblendic unmicaceous rock seems less ready to decay; but both are in some degree auriferous,—yet I saw no instance of an auriferous rock which was not hornblendic. I therefore was led to a further conviction of a view before taken, that the gold hereabouts is connected with the presence of hornblende, and is therefore not anomalous as supposed by some persons. The quartz is less developed in many parts of the gold bearing detritus, than in other localities where quartz seems the chief matrix. But in the true quartz porphyry, issuing at the base of the granitic ranges, I can discover no traces of gold; though yesterday I again found it by washing the bed of a creek running over porphyry; and I remark further that though I have also found gold in the Shoalhaven higher up than here, it seems to me that it is absent where not in the vicinity of granitic rock containing hornblende. Mica therefore, and felspar, are not necessarily connected with gold, but I think hornblende and quartz must be so, either alone or together.

The bearing of this deduction will be evident if we recollect that granite such as that described is not confined in this Colony to Araluen; and I therefore should expect to find gold in localities where such a rock exists, bearing in mind other physical conditions, though at a distance. Indeed in this district we have seen how one opening has succeeded another, and I now learn that in Jillimatong Creek gold has been found. Calling to remembrance the phenomena in the vale of Clywdd, I recollect that gold was found near Hartley, where disintegrated granite of a similar character exists, and that that granite becomes syenitic and porphyritic, and is traversed by trap.

It is not improbable therefore that gold will be found in other localities not now declared; and although I am still of opinion that the extent of ground occupied by gold washers in the Araluen creeks is limited, and must therefore produce a limited supply, yet the abundance which I saw myself in most parts of the Major's Creek, has convinced me that for a few months to come the people occupied therein will be well remunerated. I carefully inspected all the operations going on, and saw several persons with considerable gains.

On entering the creek which is in appearance in no way different at its head, and in its lateral branches, from thousands of low valleys in granitic regions all over the Colony, being a mere watercourse draining smooth grassy downs, I saw a spot marked by the presence of ironstone, and on prospecting, gold was readily found. This ironstone is evidently an argillaceous ore, derived probably from the iron in disintegrated hornblende, and through it there run small veins of quartz, which may have resulted from the quartz in the granite in the same way. The presence of ironstone in this way in auriferous localities, is not a local but apparently a widely existing phenomenon. The occurrence of auriferous ironstone in the limestone of the gullies near Marulan,—in the limestone of Wianbene,—and as I learn from a specimen brought by Mr. Hargraves from the vicinity of limestone near Jingery, is not without its significance. It extends our views of the gold question. As the gold in the Major's Creek was first made known by a prospecting woman, whom I saw there yesterday, on the 5th October, and is now remunerating nearly four hundred persons within the limit of a mile, it is uncertain to what extent the metal may be yet discovered. Nevertheless the view I took of the other "diggings" seems not incorrect.

I am afraid I have trespassed too much on your time by the length of this Report, but I have been anxious to state my convictions clearly and fully.

In order to enable you to realize my reference to the gold bearing rock, I forward by this mail a small packet containing a few particles of gold, which were procured by washing a piece of partly disintegrated rock, the fragments of which are also forwarded, taken from a hole dug in the bed of Major's Creek, by Mr. Royds, of Balalaba. A piece of the same rock in which I recognised gold (not disintegrated) is also enclosed.

Besides these I picked up from a small opening in the bank of the Creek, at a cradle which had produced two ounces of gold before noon yesterday, another fragment in which the gold was prominently sticking out from it; and I found persons carrying the soil from the top of the bank at the lowest accessible point down to the creek to be washed, as it was found to be abundant in gold. The whole bank on the opposite side was said also to be full of it. Forty men are employed below this spot in endeavouring to pump out a deep pool below a waterfall.

Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding this statement, it is to be borne in mind that the creeks are of limited area, and that very shortly there will be no water in them—still no one can say how many spots on the granite may be found auriferous.

I have not yet mentioned that my impression is that the limestone of Wianbene, is in the same strike and on the same parallel as that near Modbury. It is so far however as I could ascertain unfossiliferous; I have no doubt, nevertheless, as to its age, and that agrees with the age of the more northern bands of the same rock.

My Barometer was broken before I could obtain its elevation; but I was fortunate enough to obtain a value for the elevation of the true head of the Shoalhaven River. I make it under correction of a comparison with Parramatta not less than two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea.

I have accidentally omitted to mention that I have visited the lodes of lead (argentiferous galena) on the slope of the Jineroo branch of the Gourock Range, opposite Junge-monia, and that to the southward along the same range I came upon traces of copper.

As they have only been opened in the side of the bank in which they occur, and appear to be of inconsiderable extent, it would be premature to pass any opinion upon their value; they occur close to porphyritic bands, running through the hornblendic granite. The lead occurs in combination with quartz, having a dip of sixty-eight degrees to east, on a strike of east fifteen degrees north.

This direction is coincident, or very nearly so, with that of the lodes of lead near Modbury, the geological peculiarities of both districts generally agreeing.

Should it be necessary to make any communication to me, I shall be obliged if you will be so good as to direct it to me at Cooma, whither, under all circumstances, I propose (D. V.) to proceed.

It would materially assist me could I be favored with a tracing of the country in the Maneero District, including the Snowy River, &c.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

W. B. CLARKE.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

#### No. 58.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE REV. W. B. CLARKE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Camp, at Bulonamang,  
10th November, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor of reporting to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that since my last communication, dated Jineroo, I have made an examination of the country between that place and this, by way of Bombay, Manar, Lake George, Gidleigh, Queanbeyan, Micaligo, and the Berudba. I camped two days under the Tindery Brothers in order to ascertain the character of the formations there, and have made other *detours* from the route above named. Having experienced very bad weather, and having been subjected to considerable inconvenience by a most extraordinary tempest on Friday last, I have not yet completed my investigation of this neighbourhood; but I trust that it will be satisfactory to His Excellency, that I have been able to carry my researches on the western side of the Main Dividing Ranges to the same parallel, 36° S., whither they extended on the eastern side, being now somewhat south of the mountains at the head of the Berudba River, whence I returned to Jineroo and Araluen.

With His Excellency's permission, I will reserve, till a future opportunity, my details of the geological phenomena in the districts lately examined, and confine myself to an enumeration of the localities in which I have ascertained the existence of gold since I left Jineroo.

I obtained it at Warri, on the Shoalhaven, not only from granitic detritus, but also from the pebbly alluvium of the river bank, south of Warri. I did not obtain any satisfactory evidence respecting it in the creeks falling from the Bombay Ranges, in the Maloon, Butmaro, and Turallo Creeks, nor in the creeks falling eastwardly into Lake George, on the parallel of Ellendon. But on searching on Molonglo River, below the crossing place

from Turallo Creek. I found gold readily in the detritus of the river bed. I also ascertained its existence in the Queanbeyan River, though it is not abundant there. It occurs also in a tributary to Smith's Creek, between Queanbeyan and Micaligo.

On the right bank of the Murrumbidgee, below Micaligo Creek, I also very readily obtained gold in every pan of earth which was washed; and also above that creek, as at Yangiela Creek and the Berudba River, I have ascertained its existence. I have also to report, that along Cowara Creek, and in parts of the Berudba, it occurs distributed in specs and small grains. I have also detected its existence in the Murrumbidgee, and some of the western creeks near this place; but the river and creeks being in flood, I do not consider my present examination satisfactory; the state of the approaches to the alluvial deposits being almost unsuitable to prospecting purposes. From what I have seen, I am, however, under the impression, that though large tracts of slate and quartz have proved to be not auriferous, yet where hornblende granite occurs, there gold is found. And I think the banks of the Murrumbidgee will, ere long, be wrought. Two persons have already been at work at Cowara Creek, and have produced a very fair sample, which I have examined.

The gold appears to me to be all from a granitic matrix, being in character like that of Araluen.

In the creek falling from the Tindery Brothers, I found decomposed slightly hornblende granite, and washing some of it I detected the existence of gold therein. Should the present unpleasant weather subside, I propose running up the Berudba River to its junction with Cowara, and also examining the Murrumbidgee further as well as Umarella Creek on my way to Cooma, and more distant parts of Maneero. The Snowy River, I am informed, is now quite impracticable, but I hear there are indications of gold in the branches of that river, and in others falling from the Peak, of which I hope to report hereafter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. B. CLARKE.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

#### No. 59.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE REV. W. B. CLARKE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Bulunamang,  
15th November, 1851.*

SIR,

In my last communication respecting the existence of Gold on Molonglo River, &c., I mentioned that the slates and quartzites of the Merriwa and Lake George Ranges, did not appear to be auriferous.

I have now the honor of stating for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that although when subjected to chemical analysis the quartz running through the slates yielded no gold, yet the ironstone intimately associated with that quartz (the specimens were taken from the summit of the range a little south of the Stony Creek) is auriferous, half a grain of gold having been produced by amalgamation and the retort, from about four ounces of the ironstone.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. B. CLARKE.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

#### No. 60.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE REVEREND W. B. CLARKE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Cooma, 17th November, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor of reporting for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that since the date of my fourth Report, I have examined the Berudba River in the direction of its southern branches, the Cowara Creek, &c., and that afterwards I proceeded to the westward across the Murrumbidgee Ranges, to the waters falling into the Murrumbidgee through Alum Creek, &c., returning to Bulunamang by way of the Dry Plain, Black Springs, and Murrumbucca; these traverses complete my inspection of an area of about four hundred square miles along the Murrumbidgee since I left Micaligo.

1. I am now able to confirm the report of the existence of gold in the Cowara Creek, and to state that it occurs in Bircher's Creek and Frog Hollow, where, as I have every reason to believe, it has been found by a person living in the neighbourhood in some abundance. The Berudba River is called the "Good Good River" in a part of its course between Cowara and the junction with Bircher's Creek, and in the "Good Good," at a locality where it takes a remarkable bend in the midst of highly inclined beds of schist and quartzite, I found no difficulty in obtaining several specks of gold in each pan of earth, collected by clearing out the interstices of the laminæ of the slate. No suspicion had existed of the auriferous nature of the alluvia of this river before I examined it, though gold had been found in the Cowara.

2. Alum Creek rises in the neighbourhood of granitic and basaltic ranges, and in that part of its course which passes through granite and receives some supply from the slopes of a basaltic spur at the back of Mondegon station, I found readily specks of gold in the alluvium of the flat which is watered by the Creek; a little below this locality, slates traversed by quartzites, and having through them veins of white quartz, are much disturbed and confused by the mechanical effects of the intrusive agents; the gold appears to me to be derivable from a granitic matrix. This granite is *only slightly hornblendic*; and, like the higher ranges to the eastward, which I traversed at a height of four thousand feet above the sea, is schistose. It is generally very unlike an auriferous granite, but I think the gold may be locally distributed where it becomes hornblendic.

3. On my return from Mondegon to Bullanamang, having followed Alum Creek to within a short distance of its junction with the Murrumbidgee, I next day travelled along the "Back Creek" (as it is called,) where basalt has much disturbed the slates, and rendered it somewhat difficult to pass, without finding more than one minute speck. This was discovered at the confluence of a branch creek rising near the "Black Springs," and falling over a bar of basalt into the "Back Creek."

I do not venture upon any opinion as to the commercial value of these localities as respects gold, but it is very probable that when the shearing time shall have passed, there will be numerous prospectors, now the existence of gold is established, and the metal may be found in some abundance as well as in other neighbouring localities.

I am not however favorable to the idea of the existence of much gold in the *schistose* granite of the Murrumbidgee Ranges, having, besides those mentioned above, "prospected" in Creeks falling through that formation to the river south of Bulanamang, and knowing that not much has been discovered in Yass Valley, which traverses the same formation for about forty miles to the back of Mount Tenant.

I have, &c ,

(Signed)

W. B. CLARKE.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

V. (3).—REPORTS FROM J. R. HARDY, ESQ., COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, WITH RESPECT TO THE SUMMER HILL, TURON, AND ARALUEN DIGGINGS.

No. 61.

COPY OF A LETTER from J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Camp, 5th June, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I yesterday issued and received payment for 200 licenses to dig for gold. I have in fact given as many as I could possibly do in the time. I was yesterday from nine in the morning until sunset so employed, and had not a moment to spare. The walking from party to party, in the course of a broken creek and high ranges, full of people,—the collecting them, taking their names, weighing the gold, and then marking out their ground, and occasionally settling disputes. All this makes the business of issuing licenses very tedious.

2. I am happy to say that I have not experienced the slightest trouble or annoyance from any person here. They refer all their disputes to me, without attempting to settle them by violence, and submit to my decision without a murmur. I have not sworn in any special constable; it is perfectly unnecessary, for everything goes on in as orderly and quiet

a manner as in the quietest English town. There is no drinking or rioting going on. One trifling assault is the only offence I have heard of. Any other addition to my force is therefore unnecessary.

3. My dray not having arrived, I am without provisions. But I supply my party from the ground at a moderate price; namely, meat (mutton) at 3d. per lb., and flour at 7½d. per lb., and tea 2s., and sugar 6d. per lb. I have also purchased hay at £5 per ton. I cannot make any permanent arrangement until I am more settled. I may take this opportunity of saying that, as the above prices testify, everything in the shape of supplies is abundant. Flour is the only scarce article; and this is little felt, from the great supply and cheapness of meat. There is no fear of scarcity here; and with respect to future prospects, I have ascertained that the crops are being put into the ground very generally, in fact, in greater quantity than is usual.

4. I think there will not be the difficulty I anticipated about unoccupied ground for the new arrivals. There are not more, I think, than 1,500 at work on this creek; and I think there is unoccupied ground for 3,000 on this creek—I mean on ground where there is profitable digging. The creek is about 14 miles long from this place (taking all its windings) to its junction with the Macquarie River. There are moreover many branch creeks and ravines in which gold is found, besides the hills themselves having sufficient gold in many of them to pay for working. I may state that the gold formation is clay slate, intersected by numerous quartz veins. The clay slate laminæ are perpendicular; and striking upright as they do, they catch the gold that has been detached by the breaking up of the quartz veins, and that has in the gradual wearing down of the hills been carried over them. The experience of the miners here shews that wherever there is this description of hill in this district, sufficient gold will be found. From this you may form some idea of the large number of persons that may yet find room even in this narrow locality. It would however, be very desirable that I should be made acquainted with all the fresh eligible ground; for as I leave a policeman at the entrance to this ground, with directions to send the new comers to me, I should better know where to find people afterwards, if they had to come to me in the first instance. I may add, that the new arrivals do not object to follow my directions, nor do they attempt to intrude upon established workers.

5. I have found it impossible to establish any general rule as to the ground to be occupied by each licensed person. I found that the width of the creek—the width of its dry bed—the breadth of the flats—the nature of the banks, and of the ranges from which they are formed, made such different circumstances, that any general rule is impossible. I have therefore marked out each persons ground as I gave the licenses, never allotting more than 40 feet frontage to the creek to any one party (and this to only two or three large parties of about twelve person's each), and in general giving 20 feet frontage to parties of from three to six, which is the ordinary number. I caution every person never to attempt to settle any dispute by violence, but to send to me, and they do this very readily. In concluding this paragraph, I may add, that there is more or less gold to be found in every pan of earth that is taken off any part of the hills.

6. I have stated that there are about fifteen hundred (1500) persons at work, of these about eight hundred are persons who have kept steadily working for some weeks, the rest are new arrivals, taking the places of those who are tired after a few days; I think about thirty leave every day; I cannot tell (at this early period,) the rate at which they arrive, I think perhaps five hundred in a week. The eight hundred first mentioned, average at least one pound each per diem, you may depend upon this as a fact; I think there are very few that do not average five shillings a day, and as the cost of each man's food is not more than twelve shillings, you will see that there is profitable employment for thousands, and that the license fee is not too high,—I don't think it is too low either. I may add that those who leave are chiefly the weak and infirm, no man thinks himself too old or weak to dig gold, but they soon find it out. The digging for gold is hard work compared with shepherding or hutkeeping—but it is *not hard work to able men*. There are many Gentlemen here who do a good day's work without difficulty; they are tolerably well sheltered and well fed; the nights are very cold, but there seems to be plenty of clothing and bedding in every tent.

7. I cannot write all I have to say, I have no conveniences, no tent or table, and very little time. I will however keep you informed of all that occurs.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. R. HARDY,

Commissioner Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Green is active and intelligent, and of great service to me; he will send the names of his sureties when he goes to Bathurst,—but this may be weeks.

## No. 62.

COPY OF A LETTER from J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Camp, Summerhill Creek,*

8th June, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the number of Licenses issued up to this date, amounts to 446. There are, however, probably between two and three hundred who have engaged to pay their Licenses to-morrow. These are persons who arrived here in the course of the past week, who were without money, and whom I permitted to work for a few days, to enable them to pay their license money. Not the slightest objection has been made to the payment.

2. The greatest good order and quiet still continues amongst the people here. I have settled a great many disputes as to boundaries, within the last few days. The parties and their witnesses are on the spot, and there is no difficulty in deciding. I may add that this has given great satisfaction to the miners. In one case alone there was an inclination to disregard my decision. A man began to work in another man's opening; I told him to desist, but as soon as I turned my back he began again, saying he would work where he liked in spite of any one. (His name is Webber, a Butcher, at Bathurst, a very tall strong man, and who had been in the habit of beginning to work wherever he saw promise of lumps of gold, trusting to his strength to keep down opposition.) I turned back immediately, and as I went up to him he dropped his pick and snatched up a spade as if to strike at me. I instantly collared him, put him in handcuffs, and marched him off the ground, declaring my intention of sending him to Bathurst Gaol. I sent him up to my camp with orders for a policeman to get ready immediately to take him in; and continued my walk. On my return, in about an hour, the man was very penitent, and begged very earnestly to be let off, which I did, and he has been working quietly ever since; the neighbourhood being relieved from a very unpleasant man.

3. I have mentioned the above fact chiefly to shew how easily such a population may be managed; and that in case anything should appear in print about it, you may know the true facts. I may add, that there is no necessity for any present increase of force here. I see in some of the papers a recommendation that a Stipendiary Magistrate should be appointed. This is not necessary at present. There are here few of the occasions of dispute that arise in Towns; there are no fixed residences, nor persons with ascertained localities from which they cannot readily remove. At all events, at present, every thing goes on well without the necessity of more assistance.

4. Some hundreds have left within the last few days, and several hundreds have arrived. Great numbers give up after one day's work, and others stop a week. On Thursday I walked 9 miles down the creek, being desirous to ascertain with my own eyes, in addition to the report Mr. Green gave me, whether I could safely send the new arrivals down lower. I adhere to what I said in my last letter; that two, if not three thousand more hands may be employed on this creek. There are plenty of localities as good in appearance as the best ground yet worked, and in many of them gold has been found. Mr. Thomas Piper came here last night—he had been out with Mr. Stutchbury—he told me there was available gold country to the junction of this creek with the Macquarie River, a distance of fifteen miles from this; and that for five miles up and five miles down the Macquarie, they had also examined and found it; but that in the last mentioned place the

gold was very fine, and would probably be best worked with quicksilver. However, you may be assured, that for the next twelve months there is sufficient work on good gold ground for 5,000 persons in this immediate neighbourhood. You have doubtless heard from Mr. Stuchbury, since his return; for I understand that the gold field has been found by him to extend for many miles to the north-east of this place.

5. The average gain of a party of steady strong men continues to be at least £1 per diem each; comparatively few make less than ten or twelve shillings per diem each. The numbers who say they are doing badly, mean that they make from four to five shillings per diem each. I have before said, that from the price of provisions, any man can live well on twelve shillings a week, including their tobacco. Meat is 3d. per lb.; flour has come down to 30s. per cwt.; tea and sugar are on the road, and other stores starting. In another month I think living will be as cheap as anywhere else. You will judge from this that the fee of 30s. per month is not too high; and notwithstanding what you may read in the papers, as to the fee being too high and giving general dissatisfaction, you may depend upon it that there is no real dissatisfaction with the amount, and that there is not the least occasion to lower the fee.

6. I hope soon to write more regularly and carefully. But considering that I have only been a week on the ground—that I have had much to do and a considerable distance to walk every day—without candle or the means of writing at leisure, I trust my hasty writing will be excused.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. R. HARDY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

### No. 63.

COPY OF A LETTER from J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Summerhill Creek, 11th June, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I continue to issue licenses without the least interruption or difficulty. Yesterday, and this day, however, so much rain fell as to make the creek impassable in many places, and to send many of the diggers from their work. The total number of licenses issued up to this date amounts to five hundred and nineteen.

2. The last few days have been marked by great changes in the gold field. A very large number of persons have arrived, and a large number have left, some after a few days, some with no trial at all. I think about two hundred arrive, and about one hundred leave if not larger; but I further believe that the business of gold digging will speedily become each day; I have little doubt but that for a few weeks the number who leave will continue as large, if not larger. But I further believe that the business of gold digging will speedily become more settled, as the experience of the diggers goes on, and the best localities are better ascertained. This and the neighbouring creeks are not one gold field equal in all their parts in productiveness. It is only in *certain portions* of each that gold digging is sufficiently successful.

3. These *certain portions* above mentioned are, however, sufficient to give most profitable employment to not less than 5,000 persons. I have gone over and examined carefully the production of such portions; and I think you may rely on the general accuracy of this opinion.

4. That you may better understand my reasons for coming to this conclusion, I append a tracing of the grounds alluded to as profitable, distinguishing the comparatively barren places.\*

5. I began this morning, being rainy and unfit for issuing licenses, walking about four miles up Lewis' Ponds, from its junction with Summerhill Creek. I then crossed over the ranges to the point A, in Summerhill Creek, and traced it down to the aforesaid junction.

I

\* Vide Appendix, No. 14.

I had previously traced and marked down the portion of Summerhill Creek from the said junction towards the Macquarie, and it is from *my knowledge of the latter portion*, in its working character, and partly from the little that has been as yet done in Lewis' Ponds and the upper portions of Summerhill Creek, that I draw the conclusions above referred to.

6. Commencing then from the junction of the two creeks, and passing down it for the five or six miles which employ most of the diggers, I find an invariable result. At each of the points marked x the creek makes a sudden bend. The part x at such bend being a long slope, with a nearly perpendicular bluff opposite (on the other side of the creek) These slopes appear to have been formed by the reverberation of the stream from the opposite perpendicular cliff; and all such slopes are crowded with diggers, and furnish gold abundantly, that is to say, each digger averages £1 per diem.

7. I assure you this is not mere matter of theory on my part. It is the invariable result, obtained by the most close observation. £1 per diem is the true average obtained by each man who works at these slopes, *from the Junction down to the portion of the creek where it begins to narrow*. In a few only of the slopes up the Summerhill Creek from the Junction, and up Lewis' Ponds Creek, parties have within the last few days begun to work, chiefly on my representation, and the result has been precisely the same. In short, wherever these slopes are found opposite to bluffs, in this district, (mica slate, intersected with quartz veins,) it may be very safely declared that gold exists in abundance.

8. You will perceive from the above, that there is reason to believe that there is room for profitable work for a very large number of men in this immediate neighbourhood. Of course you will perceive the distinction between what I say of the slopes from the junction downwards, and of the slopes in Summerhill Creek and Lewis' Ponds upwards. In the former the result I have mentioned is ascertained by the experience of six or seven hundred diggers; in the latter by very few—for these they have only just commenced to work. Analogy, however, is not always a safe guide; and you must not take for granted that my belief of the richness of the upper slopes will be borne out by experience. Should I be mistaken, it is clear that no time is to be lost in finding other localities for the large number of diggers that may be expected. For every reason, then, and more especially to save the community of adventurers from the disappointments that are daily sending away such large numbers, I am anxious to hear that Mr. Hargraves is commencing his duties. Until the whole business is in a more settled state, it will be impossible to give the Government such accounts as are satisfactory. The difficulty of distinguishing between the settled workers, and the great number who work for a few days, and then return home disappointed, is very great. It would, perhaps, not be reasonable to expect that there should be no embarrassments in circumstances so novel as the present. The ten days during which I have been on the ground form a very short period to put things on a settled footing; yet I shall be very anxious until I can give you more certain information as to the future prospects of the Gold Field. At present, all that I can say positively is, that all anxiety as to the licenses, and as to the peaceable and orderly character of the diggers, is at an end; and that seven or eight hundred men are profitably employed. With respect to the seven or eight hundred, besides, their personality is constantly changing. In policy, and I really think of necessity, I give parties a few days to pay the license fee, if they profess themselves unable to pay at the outset. But it is well understood, and invariably acted up to, as far as I can ascertain, that no man works more than a few days without a license; and it is perhaps partly from this known circumstance that so many leave after a week's fruitless labor. You will probably think that this is, after all, of good tendency, as I believe it to be. Universally successful diggers would leave the Colony in a bad position; whereas the unsuccessful return to their former or other employments, greatly to the general benefit.

9. You will conclude, from all I have here written, that the license fee of thirty shillings is not too high. It is nothing to the successful; and any amount, however low, would be impossible to the unsuccessful. Any man can live for ten shillings a week. Provisions are falling. Flour 25s. per 100 lbs.; tea and sugar cheaper than in Sydney; meat 3d per lb.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

J. R. HARDY,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No.



## No. 64.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Summerhill Creek,*  
14th June, 1851.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 11th instant, enclosing a Chart of Lewis' Ponds and Summerhill Creeks, I have the honor to state, that I this day went up Lewis' Ponds Creek, and am happy to state that the result of the digging in that locality gives great reason to hope that the favorable opinion I expressed of the gold digging there, will be fully borne out. At two of the "slopes" I alluded to, parties were at work, having been sent there by me from places where they had been working some days unsuccessfully. At the first slope, one party of four men obtained two ounces yesterday, and about the same quantity to-day. At the second, one party obtained nearly two ounces yesterday, and seven ounces this morning; one piece weighing about two ounces. Another party on the same slope obtained about three ounces yesterday and to-day; and a third party at the same place made nearly the same quantity.

2. There is room on each of the above-mentioned slopes for fifty men; and there is good reason now to believe that the whole of the slopes up Lewis' Ponds Creek will prove profitable ground.

3. I then crossed over to the upper part of Summerhill Creek, and found two parties, of three and four respectively, had yesterday and to-day obtained about an ounce each, on each day. But these were not in so favorable a situation as I think they might have been, being merely on the edges of the slopes, too near the high land.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. R. HARDY,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 65.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Bathurst, 24th June, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I this evening arrived in Bathurst from my visit to the Turon River, of which I gave you notice in my letter of the 21st instant.

2. I am very happy to be able to state, that the Turon gold field is of the most satisfactory nature, and places the settled and profitable nature of gold digging beyond question.

3. The geological nature of the Turon country, its physical conformation, and the description of gold found there, are all totally different from the same at Summerhill Creek.

Summerhill Creek is narrow, confined between high ranges, with a fall so great as to make the rush of water in time of flood, immensely great; and you cannot ride 100 yards along the stream, so broken and narrow, and difficult, is the water course. And the hills are mica slate, intersected in every direction with broad and well-defined quartz veins. On the other hand, the Turon River runs through a valley of some miles in width, that is to say, the wall of ranges that bounds one side is some miles distant from the wall of ranges that bounds it on the other, though there are plenty of intermediate ranges breaking up the general run of the valley, as in the sketch below.\*

Then the Turon hills are twice the height of the Summerhill ditto. They are formed of mica slate, (without much mica,) and no quartz veins whatever. I †walked nine miles down

\* Vide Appendix No. 15.

† I rode about 4 miles out of the 9.

down the River and back, and with the exception of slight and ill-defined indications, saw no quartz veins; and there were none visible in crossing the dividing range, as I did from Bathurst, in the direction A. B. As might be expected therefore, from the width of the valley, the bed of the Turon is broad, level, not tortuous compared with Summerhill Creek, presenting few of those abrupt elbows so frequent in the former. In short, that river rolls on, in time of flood, (which rises about 12 feet,) in a comparatively uninterrupted stream, over a smooth bed, along which, for miles, when the water is low, as at present, drays can travel with great ease.

4. You will perceive from what follows, the intimate relation there is between these differences in the physical character of the two places and the production of gold. In Summerhill Creek the gold is always large in the grain, often massive, seldom thin and scaly. At the Turon, the gold for the nine miles I have carefully investigated, is precisely the gold enclosed. Then the Summerhill Creek has its barren straight reaches, and its profitable slopes; whereas in the whole course of the Turon (for that nine miles I have mentioned) the production of gold appears to be as regular as wheat in a sown field—no sloping elbows, no narrow long gorges. I found several parties whom I knew at Summerhill, at work several miles apart on the Turon. They had tried up and down (for that nine miles, and a few miles further down) in hopes of getting into the coarse gold of Summerhill, but the result was always the same. It does not matter where, in the bed of the creek, or the impending banks you work, any steady working man can earn ten shillings a day with the utmost regularity. I found a settler named Schofield, who has two flocks of sheep and some cattle on the banks of the Turon, at work 100 yards from his own door. He had been working at Summerhill, and said he had left it only because what he was now getting, was at his own door, and as much as he wanted, though he had averaged 30s. a day at Summerhill. He told me of his trials in various parts, and of his invariable experience. He had just come to his work from dinner when I came up to his cradle, and showed me the proceeds of the morning's work in a pannikin, got by one cradle and himself and two men. It was exactly one quarter of an ounce, and I gave him sixteen shillings for it. He gave me, and I weighed, the proceeds of their work for the previous four (4) days, and it was exactly two ounces. I found exactly the same result from two other parties, in other parts of the creek, whom I knew at Summerhill, and who had come to the Turon because they resided near at hand. In short, from the top of the bank, across the whole bed of the river (from 50 to 100 yards wide) and for the whole of that nine miles at least, the result is as absolutely to be depended upon as weekly wages, and five thousand workers would be nothing in that space.

You must, however, observe that Schofield and his mates, and the other persons whom I knew, were steady hardworking men, who began at sunrise, and with the interval of an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, kept steadily on till sundown. I hear from Mr. Richards and from others, of a larger production than an ounce a day by various people, but I disbelieve such accounts. The men from whom I gather my conclusion, are steady regular workers accustomed to the business, and the story of an ounce from 40 buckets, mentioned in Major Wentworth's letter, is too hastily believed. I do not believe a word of it. However, the true yield to the industrious and able, as I have stated above, is by far the most satisfactory condition I have yet met with, and leads me to believe that in connection with the production of similar gold down the Macquarie, and in other streams within 40 miles of Bathurst, the production of gold may be termed illimitable.

5. I wish to call your attention also to another plain deduction from the facts I have above stated. In Summerhill Creek, with its numerous quartz veins, and its broken bed, and narrow tortuous course, giving rise to eddies and their results in slopes and precipices, the gold is massive in its general character, the dust of that quarter being exceedingly coarse compared with the Turon. In the Turon nine miles, with its regular, wide, unbroken bed and banks, its straighter course and its absence of quartz veins, the gold is exceedingly fine. I most confidently believe, that the said Turon gold is the production chiefly of the upper and unexplored and broken sources of the Turon; that there too will be found the narrower, steeper country, and the multitudinous quartz veins; there too the coarse gold detached from its neighbouring matrix, too heavy to be carried with the lighter particles with every flood towards the Macquarie. As I said in my letter of the 11th, respecting the

Summerhill Creek, it will not do in these matters to look upon any unascertained conclusion as inevitable; and you will therefore discriminate between what I know, and what I believe; so without desiring you should take my opinion, as to probabilities, as worth any thing, I may say that I have no doubt whatever, but that the sources of the Turon will produce gold that will be at least equal to the production of Summerhill.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. R. HARDY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

### No. 66.

COPY OF A LETTER from J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Bathurst, 24th June, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter from Mr. Provincial Inspector Wentworth, respecting the discovery of gold in the Turon River, and proposals for the readier issue of licenses.

2. With respect to Mr. Wentworth's proposal—that all parties shall come to me at my head quarters, fixed in some central spot—I beg to state that such fixed place of residence would be very comfortable to myself, and very inconvenient to the public. I find that the Turon is at least 40 miles from Summerhill Creek in an easterly direction,—that Black wattle Swamp and the Carcoar Country are 35 miles from Summerhill Creek in a westerly-direction,—that Mudgee and Wellington are 60 miles to the north. That in short the gold field of this part of the country is a very wide one; and that to expect parties from the different fields to come to me, is to expect what will never happen. I must go to them. I can do a great deal; but I assure you the moment the circumstances justify me in doing so, and I can conscientiously ask it, I shall apply to the Government to appoint other Assistant Commissioners. Under present circumstances I want no assistance, nor shall I do so, so long as the gold digging is confined to Summerhill Creek and the Turon; and Major Wentworth need not be in any present trouble of mind, “lest the expenses are in excess of the amount collected.”

3. Major Wentworth proposes that I should “employ two of my mounted men to visit every tent or bivouac, and to serve a printed notice.” In accordance with what I have stated above, I think it would be better for me to visit them myself, instead of dozing away my time at head quarters.

4. As to the placard which he suggested to be stuck up at each tent or bivouac, the more obvious plan perhaps would be to number the cradles as they do hackney coaches, These at least are in a line, though not a very straight one. But as to the tents or bivouacs, men's habitations are as different as their dispositions. One man likes the bank of the creek, where he can see all intruders. Another, who is of a suspicious turn of mind, pitches his tent close to his cradle. A third, who has a horse to look after, avoids the crowd for the sake of a piece of undisturbed grass. A fourth, who likes quiet, is in some secluded gully, a mile away from neighbours. A fifth who is asthmatic, gets out of the fog which lies on the creek in the morning, to the top of the range overhanging it. So that a web spun by a drunken spider would be nothing to the figure I should have to describe in going from tent to tent in the course of a few miles of Summerhill Creek. In addition to which, half the miners cannot write, and the other half have neither paper nor ink.

5. Major Wentworth implies, if he does not say so in plain terms, that I have made a mess of the whole business. As this is not the case, and as his suggestions are really such as a person, with the opportunities he has of knowing better, ought not to have made, I trust I shall be excused for treating them somewhat lightly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. R. HARDY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No.

## No. 67.

COPY OF A LETTER from J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Bathurst, 24th June, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 51-27, directing my attention to the propriety of swearing in special constables; and directing me further, ~~not~~ to deviate from my instructions, as to not allowing any person to dig for gold, without a License.

2. With respect to special constables—I beg to express my earnest desire to obey implicitly the commands of His Excellency the Governor-General, but I trust I may be excused for offering some remarks on the subject in question.

3. And first I may state, that there is no reason to fear that any interruption to the proceedings of the miners will take place from floods. In the Summerhill Creek diggings, when the creek rises, (which it has done already, twice, several feet,) the miners work towards the hills, instead of towards the creek, and with the same success. In fact the bed of the creek has been lowering for an unknown period. The alluvium under which the gold is found, is far above the mark of the highest floods. In many places they work into this alluvium sixty feet above the present bed of the creek, and no inconvenience is or can be experienced by the miners, beyond the necessity of working higher up their frontages, in fresh holes, instead of the lower ground, where they naturally commence. And referring to my letter of this date, reporting on the Turon Diggings, His Excellency will, I think, see reason to conclude that floods in that locality, also, will do no injury. And with respect to diggings becoming inconveniently crowded, my Report on the Turon, above alluded to, will I think shew that this need not be apprehended.

3. With respect to any opposition in the payment of licenses, I do not think I need be under any apprehension. It was necessary on two occasions to break the cradles, and march the owners off the ground; not on account of any refusal to pay the license fee, but because the parties had worked the four or five days I had given them to determine whether they were able to pay or not, and still professed their inability to pay, and refused to take up their cradles and remove. In such cases, and indeed in all cases, instant and determined action is necessary, and disregard of possible consequences the safest policy. Some days ago, several persons were working on Mr. Lane's land, and on the application of Mr. Rudder, who was in charge of the ground, I ordered them off. Half an hour after I found one set of men still at work; and, although alone, and two miles away from my men, I did not hesitate to kick the cradle into the stream, and to take the owner a prisoner into the town. If I had thought it necessary to call upon Mr. Rudder and those who were with him, instead of acting as I did, I should not have succeeded better; I should probably not have succeeded at all, and the probability is, that on the many occasions when I am necessarily alone and in remote places, I might meet with defiance as one who could do nothing unless his police were with him. I am sure that I shall not be accused of self-glorification in relating this circumstance. I have no where exaggerated the difficulties of my position, but have borne willing testimony to the good order and propriety that has characterised the population, and have more than once said that my task was an easy one, yet you will not, I am sure, suppose that it is not an extremely delicate business to manage. I can rely on myself; I have the most perfect reliance on the men, one and all, that the Government has given me. But I could never rely on special constables, however respectable; the more respectable, the more unfit under the peculiar circumstances. At elections, and temporary and local disturbances, special constables are, I have no doubt, sufficient for the emergency. But the hands of unknown and homeless men, which compose the greater part of this population, and who readily recognise me and my men in the performance of our duty, would laugh at what they would call amateur constables, and would proceed from laughing to injuring in the many opportunities that would offer; and these circumstances will readily present themselves to the minds of those who might be required to act as special constables. They would be a proscribed class. In former days bushrangers have often said to me, "Its your business, and we know you must do it, but the settlers had better mind their own business, &c." And in fact the settlers generally were of the same opinion, and necessarily wisely so. I hope the remarks I have made will not be considered improper, whether I am right or not; I make them with all sincerity, and am prepared to do my best to carry out the views of the Government in this particular, should His Excellency be pleased still to require it.

4.

4. With respect to allowing persons to work a few days before paying for licenses, I beg to state, that I have had printed, and made arrangements for distributing on the Sydney road, as well as at the gold field and in other places, a Notice, a copy of which I enclose, and I shall in future strictly adhere to its terms. I beg, however, to state, that great numbers of persons were on the road to the mines before any Regulations as to licenses were published. That it would not have been practicable to have, under those circumstances, stringently enforced the order; that if time were given to one, it would have had an appearance of partiality to refuse it to another; and, lastly, that the Regulation in question has now been published long enough to be generally known. I beg moreover to remark, that the deviation in question has produced this good effect,—probably 2,000 persons have by this time returned, unsuccessful, from the gold field. All these persons have tried, or have had an opportunity of trying, their hands at the employment. They are consequently well satisfied to return, and cannot lay their want of success to the harshness of the Government in refusing them a trial; and they are satisfied that other industrial pursuits are more suitable to them. I still venture to think that the plan adopted by me was, in some respects, a good one. But, as I fear I might be thought pertinacious and unreasonable, I have thought it my duty to act as above stated.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. R. HARDY,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 68.

COPY OF A LETTER from J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Bathurst, 2nd July, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I leave Bathurst to-morrow morning, to issue Licenses to dig for Gold at the Turon Gold Field.

2. Yesterday (1st July) I issued two hundred and forty-one Licenses at Ophir, and this morning, before leaving that place, forty-three (43) more. I have left Mr. Assistant Commissioner Green to proceed with the issue of Licenses in that locality, thinking it of most importance to proceed without delay to the Turon.

3. I am happy to say that there was not the slightest indisposition to take out Licenses shewn by the diggers. I had occasion to stop a few persons from working, who professed their inability to pay on account of having only just commenced working. They complied without further trouble, and several of them came up to my Camp in the evening and took out Licenses. I think that the plan of invariably exacting the License fee at the first application, works well, and I shall, of course, in no instance depart from it. Such a rule must either be carried out invariably or not at all; for, otherwise, the Commissioner would be liable to a charge of favoritism and partiality. I have already circulated at the Turon the notification as to previous payment, of which I sent you a copy, at the Turon, and the diggers there will be prepared for the same regularity.

4. I do not think the number of diggers at Ophir will exceed six hundred this month. You will see by my report that the number of Licenses issued for the past month is six hundred and five. These comprise the whole of the steady workers, and I do not think that many of them will remove; neither does it appear probable that many will arrive. Very few, probably not more than twenty, have arrived within the last ten days. The new arrivals seem to go almost wholly to the Turon.

5. I have done my best to ascertain the amount of Gold already produced. I can account positively for about thirty thousand pounds; all beyond this is unascertainable by me; nor do I imagine the amount produced much exceeds the sum named.

6. In the course of a few days I hope to be able to send you a pretty accurate account of the probable results of the Turon diggings. I hear that there are nearly one thousand persons at work there; but it is impossible to rely on estimates made by mere passing visitors of the number of men scattered along a creek as Gold Diggers are. I anticipate, however, that in the course of the next fortnight, the number will much exceed a thousand.

7.

7. I hear of new diggings going on in various localities—at O'Connell's Plains—at Fitzgerald's Swamp—in the neighbourhood of Orange—and in that of Wellington. I have not thought it necessary to visit any of those places. Nothing can be ascertained from the experimental working of a few adventurers. But His Excellency may be assured that I shall not neglect my business in fresh localities, the moment they are sufficiently developed.

I have &c.,  
(Signed) J. R. HARDY,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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No. 69.

COPY OF A LETTER from J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Turon, 8th July, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that the number of licenses issued by me up to this evening at the Turon, is five hundred and ninety-three. The wet weather, and the scattered position of the diggers, together with the time occupied in defining the boundaries of the several parties and the settlement of disputes, make the issue of licenses very tedious, and have kept me employed, unceasingly, from morning until night, every day since my arrival. I think that I shall issue between three and four hundred licenses more. I did not find one person unable to pay in this day's issue.

2. With reference to what I have said above, as to the scattered portion of the diggers, I beg to observe that this arises from the universality of the gold product. I do not think there is a spot on any part of the Turon visited by me (a distance of fourteen miles) on which an industrious and careful man may not earn ten shillings a day, while the great majority of such men may earn from fifteen shillings to one pound. I know a large number of men who earn two pounds each a day. The consequence of this condition of the Gold Field is, that the workers instead of being thickly congregated round particular spots—like the "slopes" at Ophir, mentioned by me in my report of the 11th June last—are much more scattered. The four or five hundred more to be licensed mentioned in the first paragraph, extend over a distance of fifteen or twenty miles more; and His Excellency may be assured that there is equally profitable digging-ground on this river now unoccupied for several thousands. In fact I can at present see no limit to the number of persons that may be employed; for I have ascertained, by personal observation, that the numerous creeks—many of them ten or fifteen miles long—that fall into the Turon, within the fourteen miles I have closely inspected, produce gold at about the rate of ten shillings to each man per diem.

3. I beg to state, that there is nowhere reason to fear a deficiency of water. The beds of the Turon, and of the tributary creeks, are much filled up with sand in many places; but the water is at present always running at about a foot beneath the surface in places apparently dry; and I hear, on authority on which I can rely, that at a little greater depth, water is always to be met with in summer.

4. In my report on the Turon, sent to you on the 24th last month, I remarked upon the general fineness of the gold, and expressed a belief that the larger gold and the greater quantity would be found higher up the river. I am very happy to say that this turns out to be the fact, and at a very inconsiderable distance above the portion of the river visited by me. Gold is found in very large quantities, and in pieces of from a pennyweight to an ounce weight only one mile and a-half above the portion previously inspected by me and worked by diggers. I have not yet made such an inspection as to be able to say with anything like confidence, what the yield of gold in that locality will be; but I have reason to believe that the produce will be such as to throw all previous discoveries into the shade. Three men in that locality have, in this and the three preceding days, obtained ten pounds weight of gold in pieces not exceeding one ounce weight; and one must reason very cautiously indeed, to doubt that much larger masses than have yet occurred may be daily expected.

5. I expect to-morrow to issue about one hundred and fifty licenses in the neighbourhood of this new discovery, and to be able to inform myself with more certainty of its prospect; I purpose to go to Bathurst the next day, partly for the purpose of issuing licenses on the diggings, on the Carcoar Road, (O'Connell's Plains and Mr. Foster's,) and partly because I have taken steps to detect sly grog-selling at Ophir, which may require my presence there. But there will be still plenty of time before me to issue licenses to the remainder on this river; and you may be assured I shall not leave any person working without a license.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. R. HARDY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

### No. 70.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Bathurst, 10th July, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that up to yesterday evening I issued seven hundred and four licenses at the Turon Gold Field. I have reason to believe that there remain at least three hundred more persons to be licensed.

2. For the reasons stated in my letter of the 8th instant—that is to say for the purpose of visiting Campbell's River and Fitzgerald's Swamp (Mr. Foster's), and for the purpose of completing plans which I had set on foot for detecting sly grog sellers and professional gamblers at Ophir—I have left the Turon, and I will acquaint you, at the earliest opportunity, with the result.

3. I gave you some information as to the state of the Turon produce in my letter of the 8th instant, and promised further information. I was yesterday employed issuing licenses, chiefly above the locality hitherto occupied, and about the spot where, I informed you, gold had been found in greater abundance than heretofore. I found the Diggings going on very successfully—about sixty persons had made, in the course of the day, about three pounds (sterling) each, being about three ounces for the day to each cradle. A few of them had made much more, but I cannot say with precision how much. I examined the produce of several cradles, and found the production very considerably more than I had been in the habit of seeing; I had not time for minute investigation. All the boundaries had to be marked, and all of them had to be altered; for the first arrivals had taken too much. And the alteration of one boundary involved the alteration of all the rest. I gave fifteen feet frontage to the river to parties of three, eighteen to parties of four, and twenty-four feet to parties of six (the largest number in a party). This was the proportion I have hitherto assigned to the several parties, but in the present case, where parties were disputing every foot of the ground, the measurement was required to be exact, as nearly as I could mark by stepping. There was no occasion to ask the workers about licenses—for the moment I made my appearance I was beset by a crowd, all thrusting their pound notes into my face, and begging me to mark their boundaries. The boundaries I marked were universally acquiesced in without a word, and each party went back to their work as contentedly as if they held a grant from the Crown, and on my return late in the evening, I had not a single complaint of intrusion. All this settlement of adverse claims and disturbance of boundaries was done by myself alone, the single policeman that accompanied me holding the horses at a distance. And nothing can shew more strongly the love of order and the proper feeling that exists amongst the people of this Colony.

4. Major Wentworth very kindly sent me down four (4) of the old Mounted Police, which relieved me from present embarrassment. I trust that His Excellency will approve of my requisition for ten to be stationed at the Turon. I stated in my letter of the 8th instant, that I could manage with five horses at that place. But I find the distance so great, and the necessity for horses so constant, that I would beg leave to suggest that there should be ten horses as well as ten men at the Turon. I still think five horses will be sufficient for Ophir.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. R. HARDY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No.

## No. 71.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* J. R. HARDY ESQUIRE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Ophir, 14th July, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that everything goes on satisfactorily at Ophir, and that Mr. Assistant Commissioner Green has discharged his duties most efficiently during my absence. He has issued six hundred and eighty three licenses up to this date, and will issue, I have no doubt from thirty to fifty more this month. These last are working, some of them twelve miles above, and the others eighteen miles below the junction of Lewis's Ponds and Summerhill Creek.

2. His Excellency may be assured that, except these last mentioned parties, no person is working without a license.

I have &amp;c.,

(Signed)

J. R. HARDY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 72.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Ophir, 14 July, 1851.*

SIR,

Since my arrival here I have ascertained that the parties working on this Creek and Lewis's Ponds Creek have spread themselves over a distance of thirty miles of Summer Hill Creek, as well as over ten miles of Lewis's Ponds. This arises partly from the water rising in those places, so as to disturb some of the ground previously occupied, and partly from the gradual discovery of places thereon supposed to be more eligible.

2. I beg leave to state that, under these circumstances, I trust His Excellency will keep ten horses as well as ten men at Ophir.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

J. R. HARDY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 73.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* J. R. HARDY, ESQUIRE, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Goulburn, 19th October, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, that I left Parramatta on the 12th instant, and arrived at Braidwood on the 15th; the next day I proceeded to the Araluen Diggings.

2. You will perceive by the tracing herewith sent,\* that the Diggings of this part of the country are in three localities; namely, on Bell's Creek, on Major's Creek, and on the Araluen River; the latter being a tributary to the Dua River, about twenty miles in length, falling into the Moruya River, which empties itself into the sea, in the neighbourhood of Broulee. Bell's Creek and Major's Creek may be considered the heads of the Araluen River. Braidwood is the table land of the sea coast range; and these two creeks occupy the first portion of the descent from that table land to the sea. The table land of Braidwood, the portion of the descent cut through by the creeks in question, and about five miles of the Araluen below the junction of Bell's Creek, are granite. But below that portion of Araluen the country is clay slate for the distance of twelve miles, which was as much as I had time to explore. I believe the head of Bell's Creek to be 1,500 feet above the bed of Araluen River, near its junction with that creek; and as Bell's Creek is not more than four miles long, the descent is remarkably precipitous.

3.

\* Vide Appendix, No. 16



3. I found above two hundred persons at work at Bell's Creek; and I proceeded, in company with Mr. Assistant Commissioner McLean, to issue licenses. I issued, that and the next day, 160 licenses on that creek; marking the boundaries of the claims, and settling numerous disputes. The remainder of the diggers, about 60 in number, left off working; some of them stating that they were about to proceed in search of fresh ground, and some few that they were going to leave the Gold Field altogether. I then went down the Araluen River, where I found not more than thirty persons at work; and the next day I proceeded to Major's Creek, where I issued fifty licenses; and I left Mr. McLean to issue licenses to the remainder of the workers on Major's Creek (about one hundred), and to such as remained on Araluen Creek. I think that about one hundred more licenses will be issued this month.

4. The 210 licenses issued are for digging on Crown Land. But the greater part of the remaining diggers on Major's Creek are on land the property of Mr. Badgery. This gentleman was willing to allow persons to be licensed on his land; and I gave Mr. McLean instructions to charge fifteen shillings for the license to persons working there. I directed him to head the license "Private Land," and to make a corresponding note on the butt. But as it is very probable that persons will take out licenses on private land at the reduced price, and then go on to Crown Land, and as there would be much confusion of accounts in getting from such persons the additional fifteen shillings when on Crown Lands, I directed him to acquaint all persons to whom he issued the half license, that such licenses were only valid on private land, and that if they worked on Crown Lands afterwards they must take out fresh licenses. I had no instructions on this point, for it probably had not occurred to His Excellency; but, considering that licenses are monthly, and that there are inconveniences inevitable under any other plan, I think that persons cannot justly complain at being compelled to take out fresh licenses if they change their locality. But you will probably instruct me on this point. If His Excellency should approve of my decision, I beg to suggest that a notice should be inserted in the *Government Gazette*, of the nature of that which you will find appended.

5. I have to observe, that I found the same ready compliance with the Government Regulations, and the same good order and good feeling here, as in the other Gold Fields; and I had the satisfaction of being told by many different parties that they were very glad to see a Commissioner amongst them to protect them in their rights, and to settle their differences.

6. With respect to the production of gold in the Araluen Gold Field, I am of opinion, after a very careful inspection, that it is equal in productiveness to any other part of the Colony, and but the commencement of a much more extensive digging than any in the Bathurst District. You who have visited the latter district will understand me when I say that Bell's Creek and Major's Creek are similar in position to Louisa Creek, and bear the same relation to the Araluen River as Louisa Creek to the Meroo, and the production of Louisa Creek is not to be compared to that of these creeks. You are aware that the digging in such tributary creeks is much less certain and constant than in the main waters into which they empty. Yet I am certain that the average earnings of the two hundred men who took out licenses on these creeks are not less than one pound a day each. One party obtained three pounds weight of gold the day after I gave them the licenses, another obtained eight ounces the same day, and I am aware that several parties have obtained six ounces a day, and several more three and four ounces a day. You will be able to judge as well as myself what is likely to be the production of the main waters, when such is that of the upper tributaries; and when, in travelling down the Araluen River, I found the character of the stream to assume precisely the same appearance as the productive portions of the Turon and Meroo—the same height of hill—the same slopes and bluffs—and the same slaty and quartzose nature; and when I found that the only party that had attempted to sink to the bed rock in that lower part of the river had averaged an ounce and a half to three men for six successive days, I could not avoid the conclusion, that the Araluen was at least equal to the Turon Gold Field.

7. There are many points of great interest in a geological and mineralogical point of view on which I should touch, were it not that a much more competent person, Mr. Clarke, has been, I understand, in this quarter, and will, doubtless, refer to them in his  
official

official communications. I will, however, briefly advert to two of them. One novelty to me was, the creeks and the upper part of the Araluen being granite, and the total absence of quartz veins, or of the debris of quartz veins. I enclose a specimen of Bell's Creek gold. You will perceive that the grains are, like those of the Louisa Creek, angular, and not water-worn, or very little so, showing that they have not gone far from their original matrix. But there is no fragmentary quartz in the creek,—no ironstone,—nothing but rounded boulders of granite and trap rock. But the granite is remarkably quartzose; and I can only come to the conclusion that the granite is the matrix, which if true is, I believe, a new fact in mineralogy.

8. I may, in conclusion, observe, that if the lower portion of the Araluen River proves to be as largely auriferous as I have above given my reasons for believing it to be, the same may be predicted of the whole of that extensive chain from which that river rises; and in that case the Bathurst Gold Field is insignificant, compared with that of the South Country. I should have been glad to have stayed longer there, but I am anxious to know the true state of the Abercrombie, to which I proceed to-morrow, as well as to arrange various matters at the Turon. I believe that it will be necessary to have an Assistant Commissioner at the Abercrombie; but I will write on this subject from Bathurst in a day or two.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

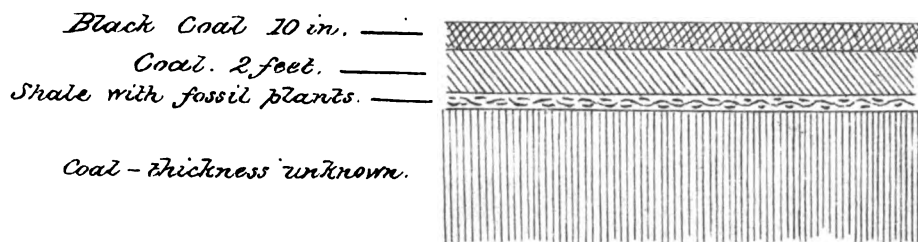
J. R. HARDY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

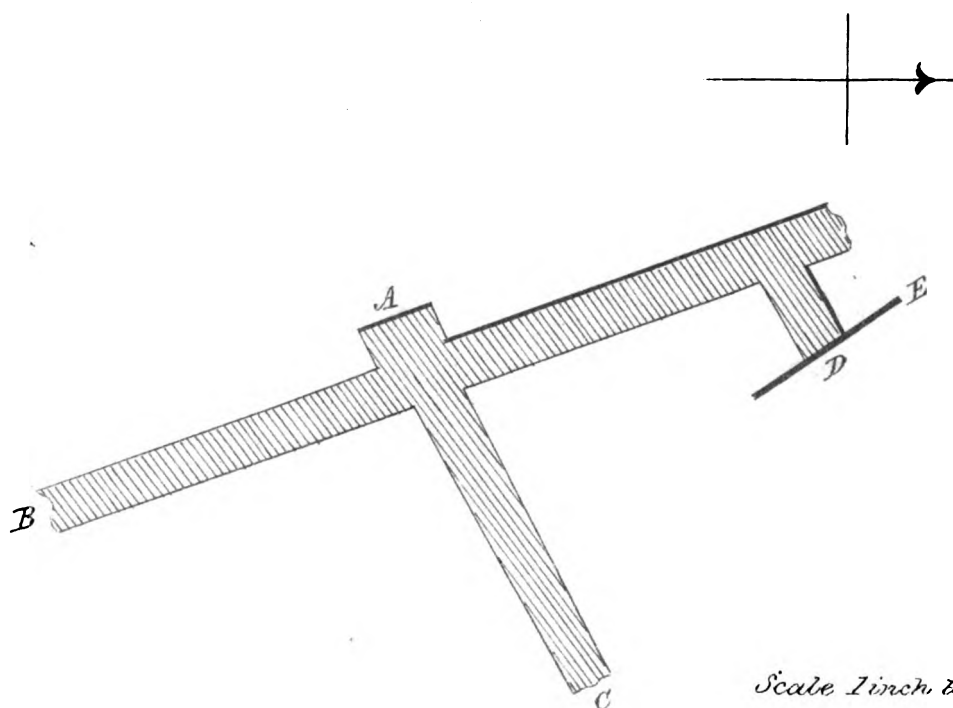
THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.



Coarse Sandstone. \_\_\_\_\_



Appendix, N<sup>o</sup> 2.



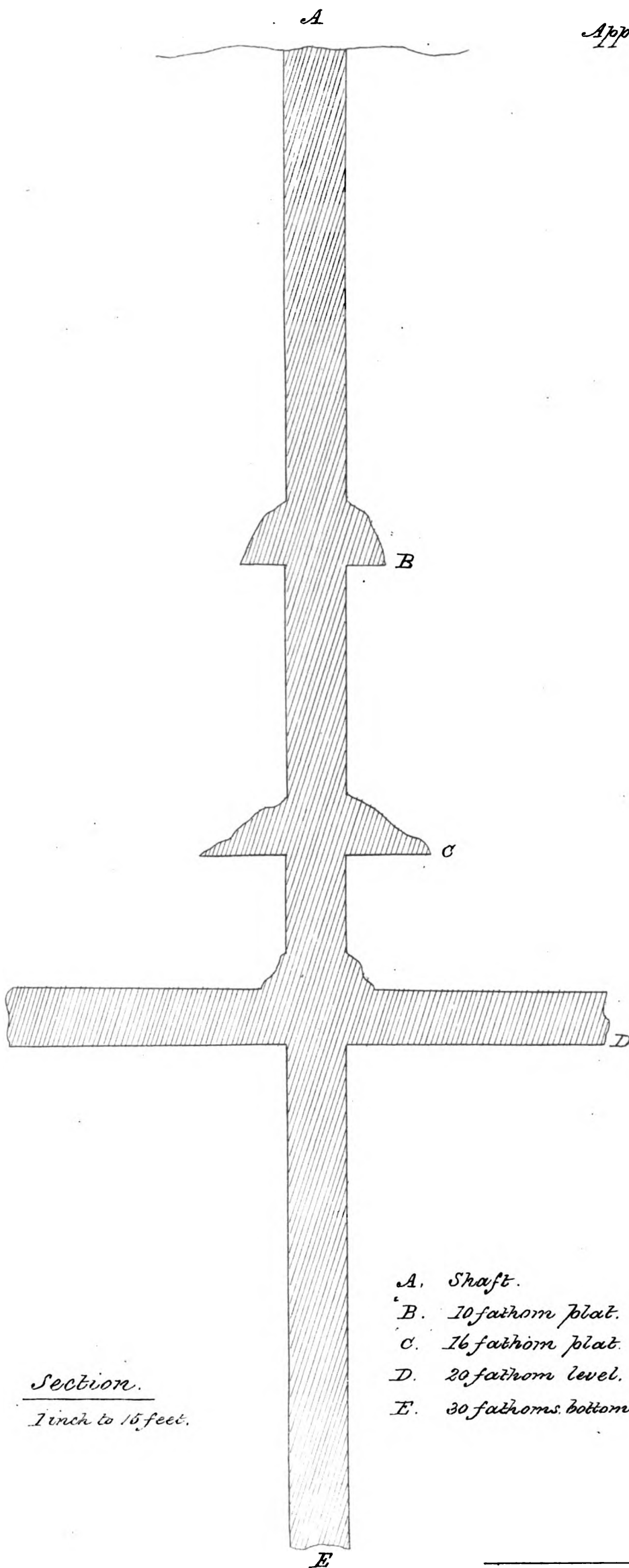
Plan of the workings upon the  
20 fms level.

Scale 1 inch to 15 feet.

A. Shaft. B. Level driven along the lode, C. drift cut across the lode.  
D. drift. E. face of the slide or fault,

J. Allan Lithog<sup>r</sup> Sydney.



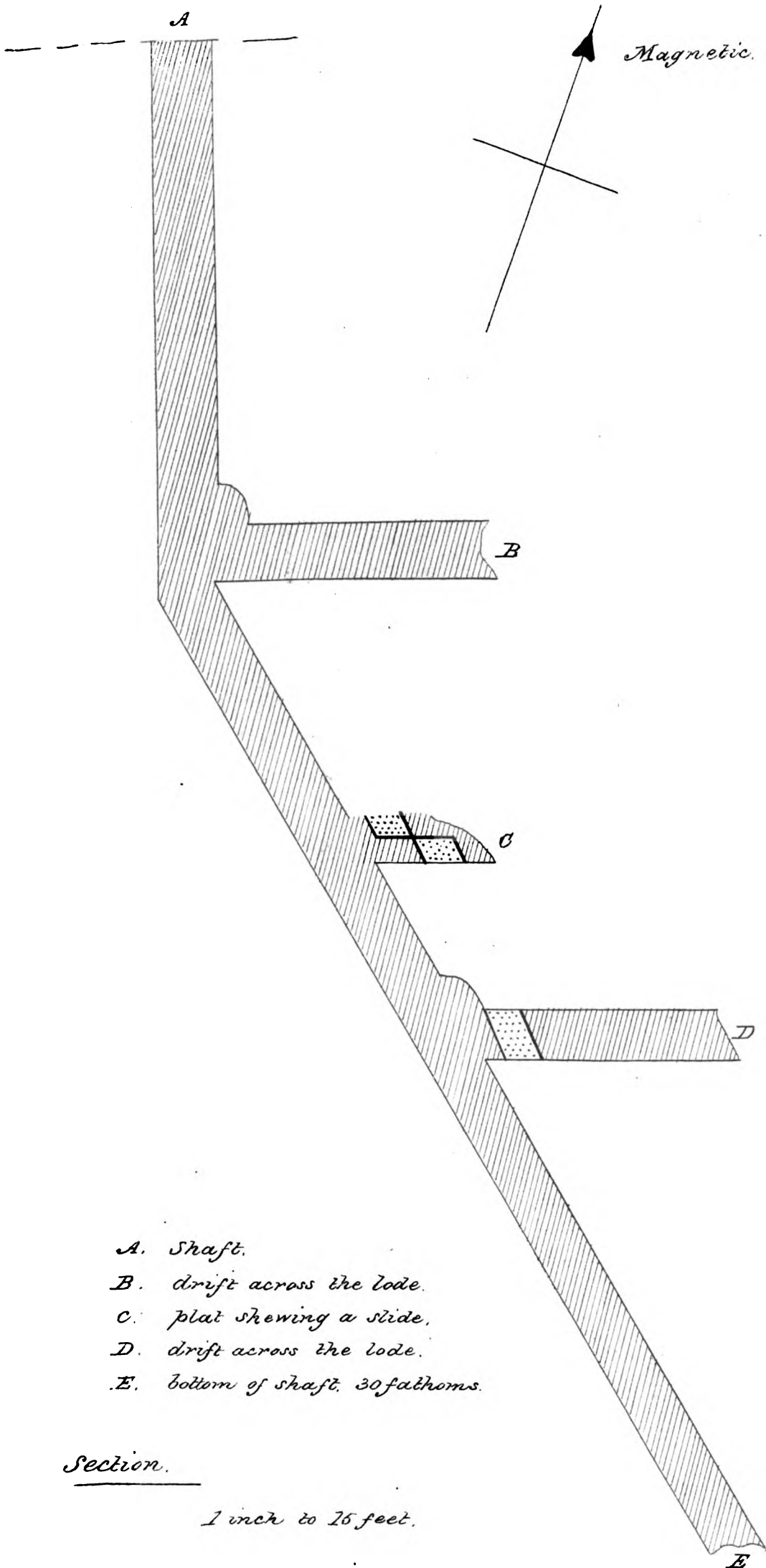


Section.

*1 inch to 16 feet.*

- A. Shaft.*
- B. 10 fathom plat.*
- C. 16 fathom plat.*
- D. 20 fathom level.*
- E. 30 fathoms bottom of shaft.*





- A. Shaft.*
- B. drift across the lode.*
- C. plat shewing a slide.*
- D. drift across the lode.*
- E. bottom of shaft. 30 fathoms.*

Section.

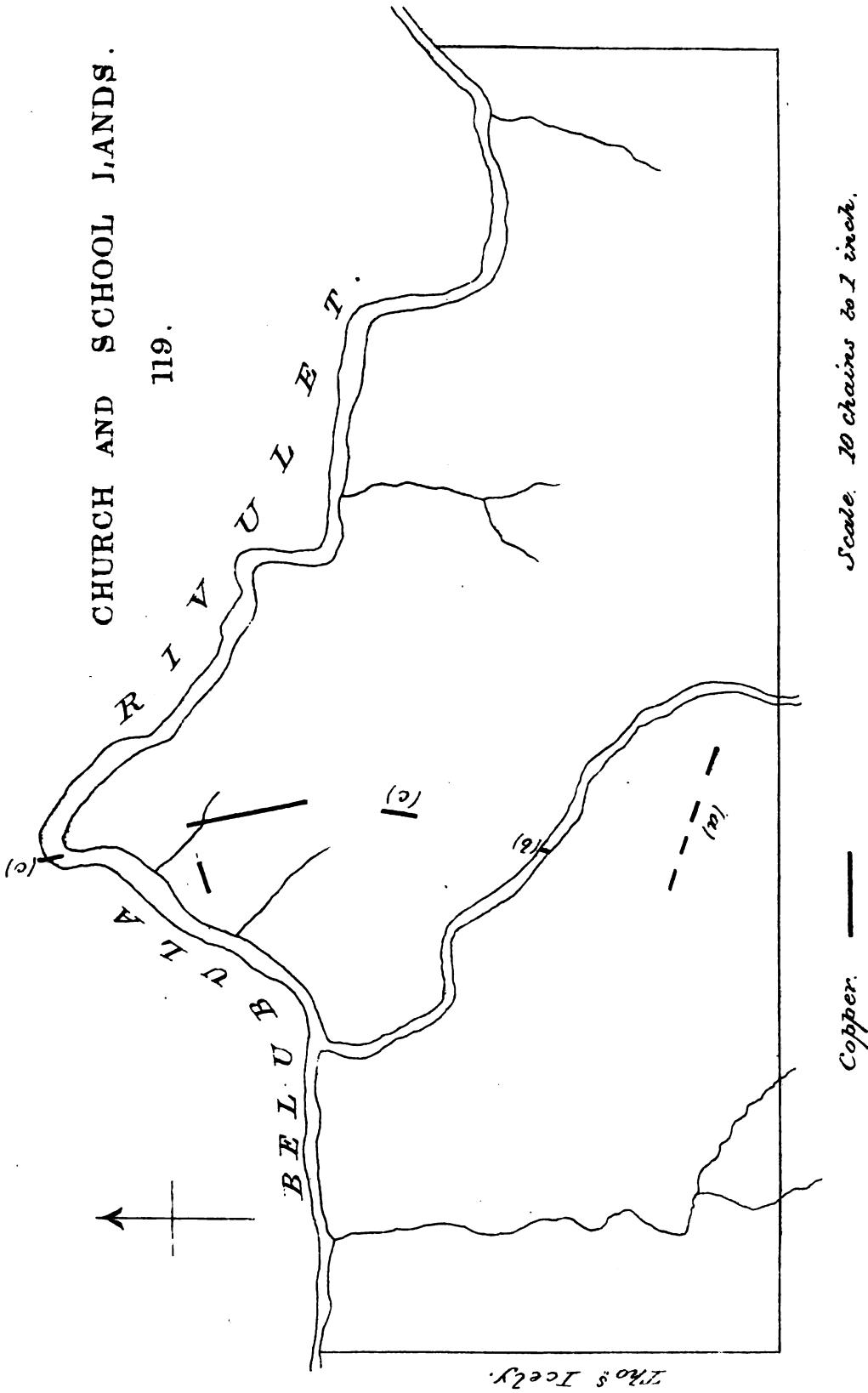
*1 inch to 15 feet.*





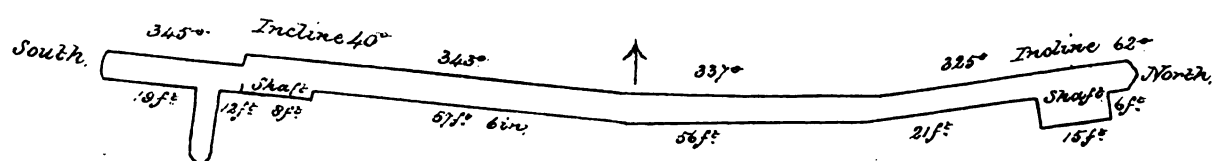
# CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

119.



J. Allan. Lithog: Sydney.





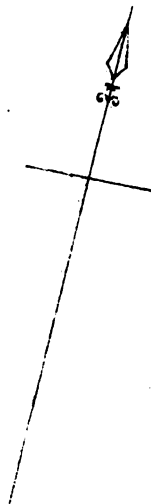




◆ Weeks' Shaft.

Tuckers Shaft.

Jenkins Shaft.



■ Rose's Shaft.

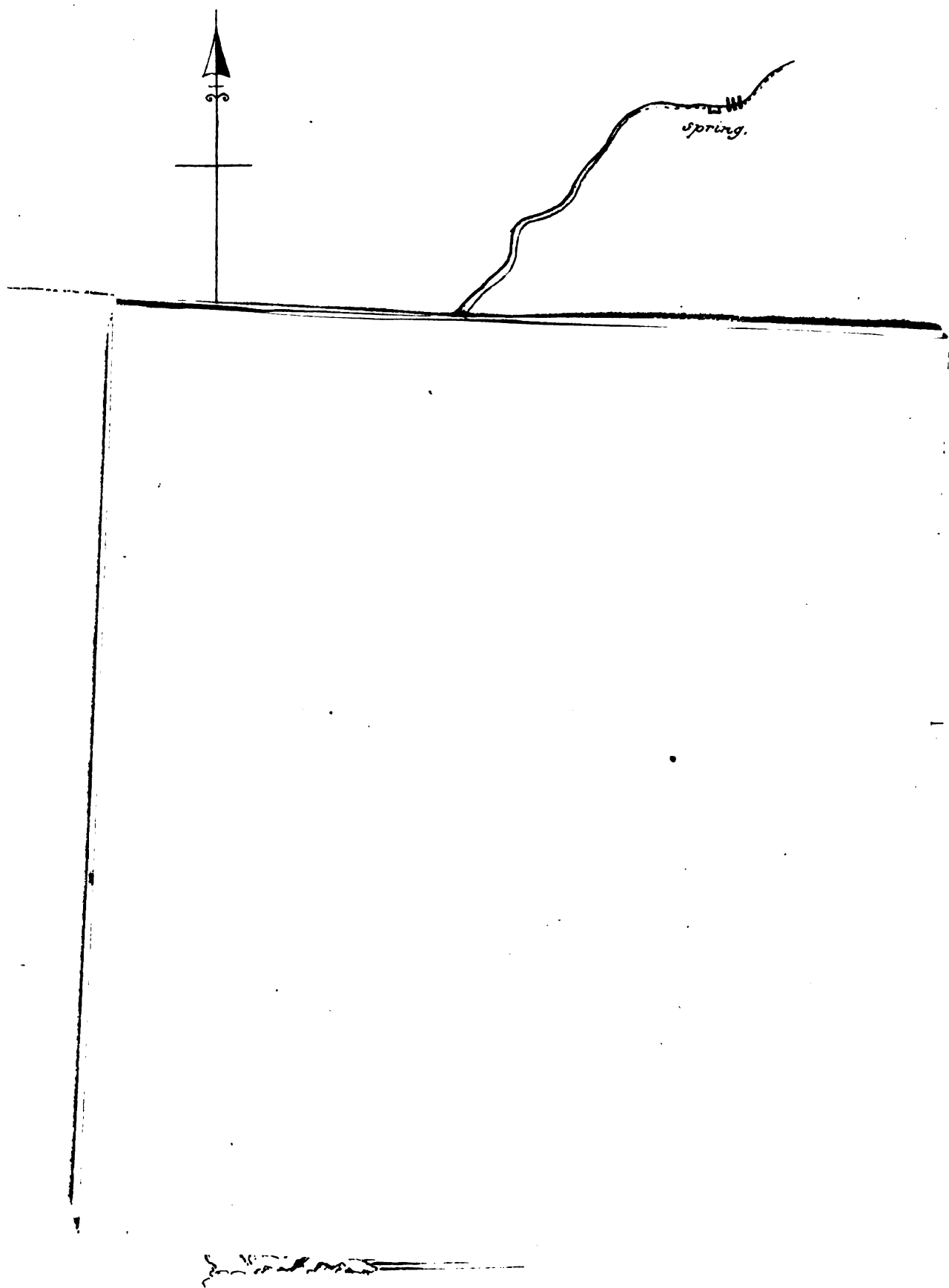
Scale 100 feet to 1 inch.

■ Adit.



J. Allan Lithog. Sydney.

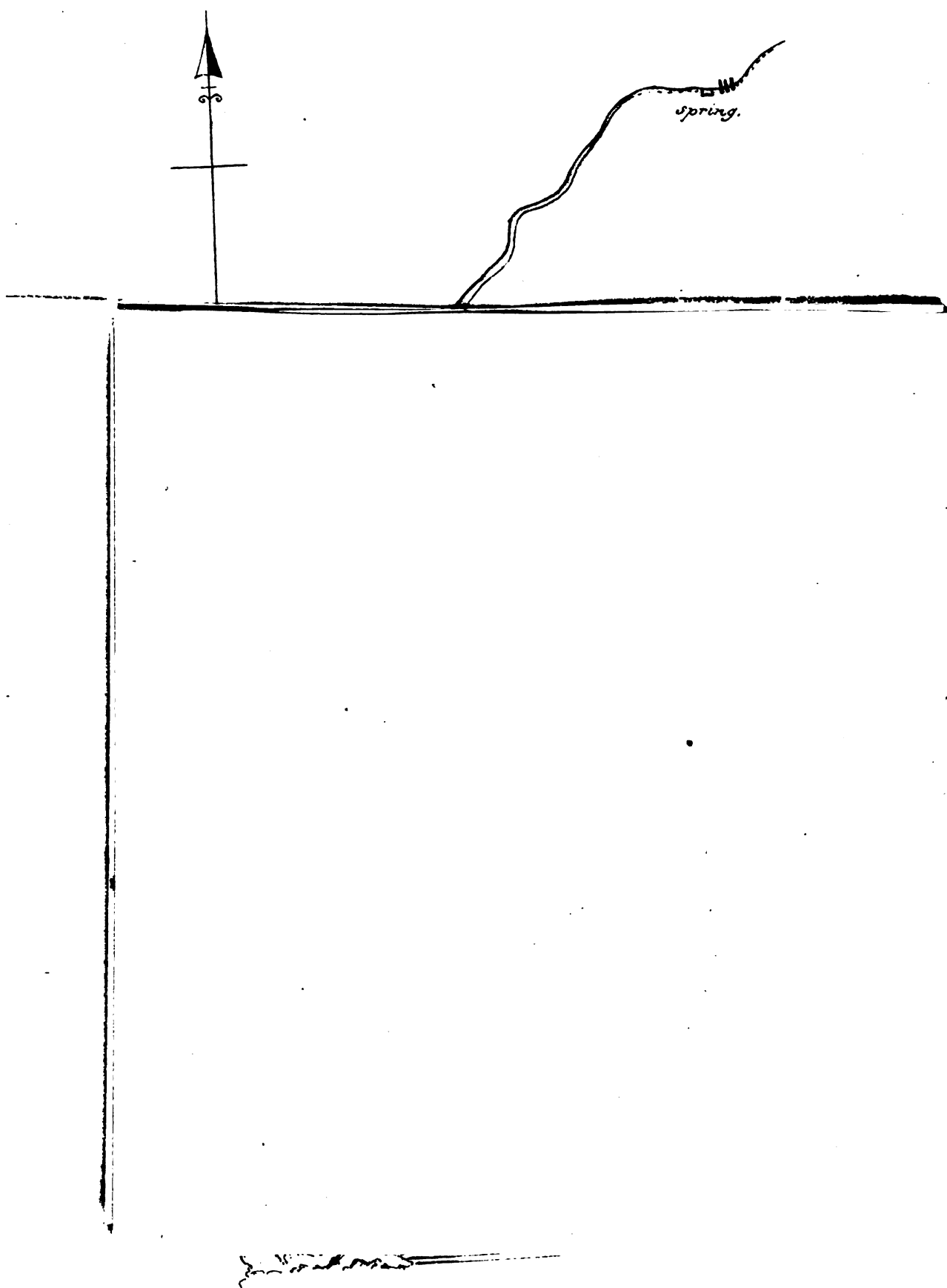




J. Allan. Lithog<sup>r</sup>. Sydney.



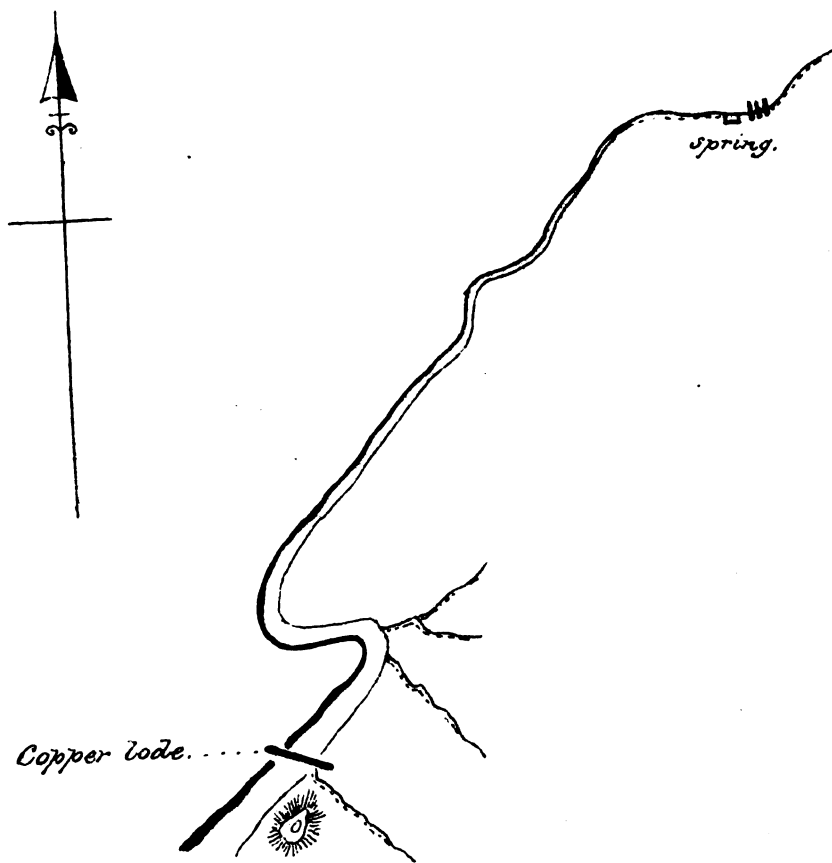




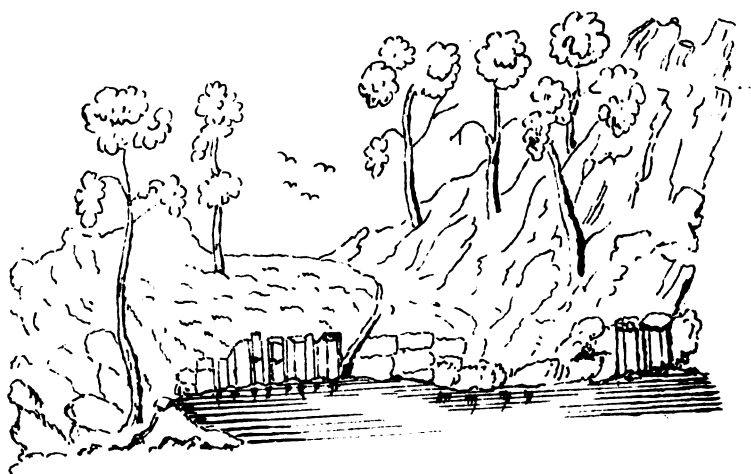
J. Allan. Lithog<sup>r</sup>. Sydney.



*Appendix N° 8.*

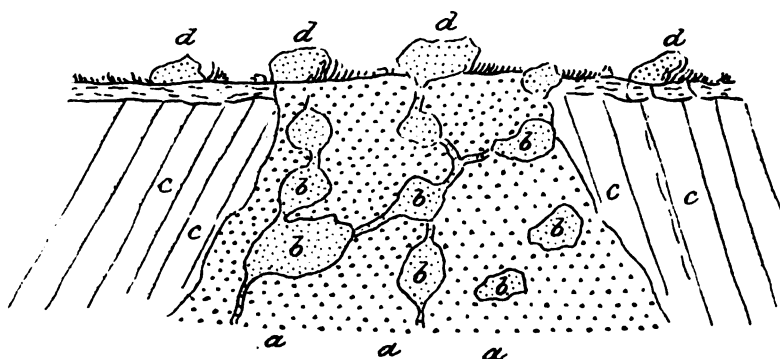


*Appendix N° 9.*



*J. Allan Lithog. Sydney.*

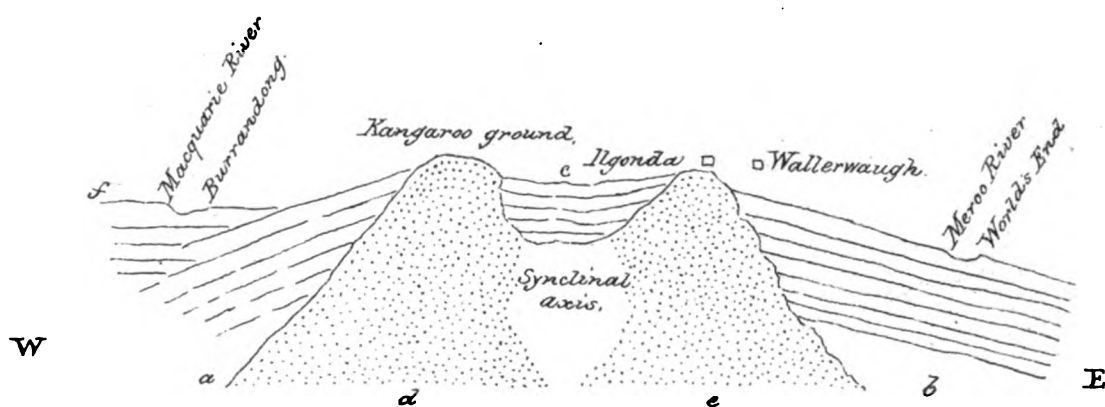
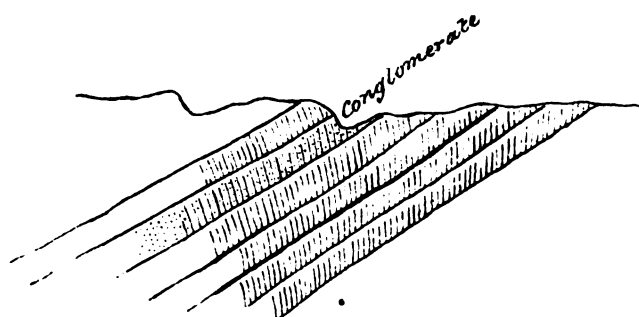




- a. a. a. Coarse grained Granite intruded through Mica Slate.*
- b. b. b. Fine grained Granite of large elliptical or spheroidal forms, connected by veins in the coarse grained Granite, a.*
- d. d. d. Rounded masses let loose by the disintegration of the coarse grained Granite, a.*



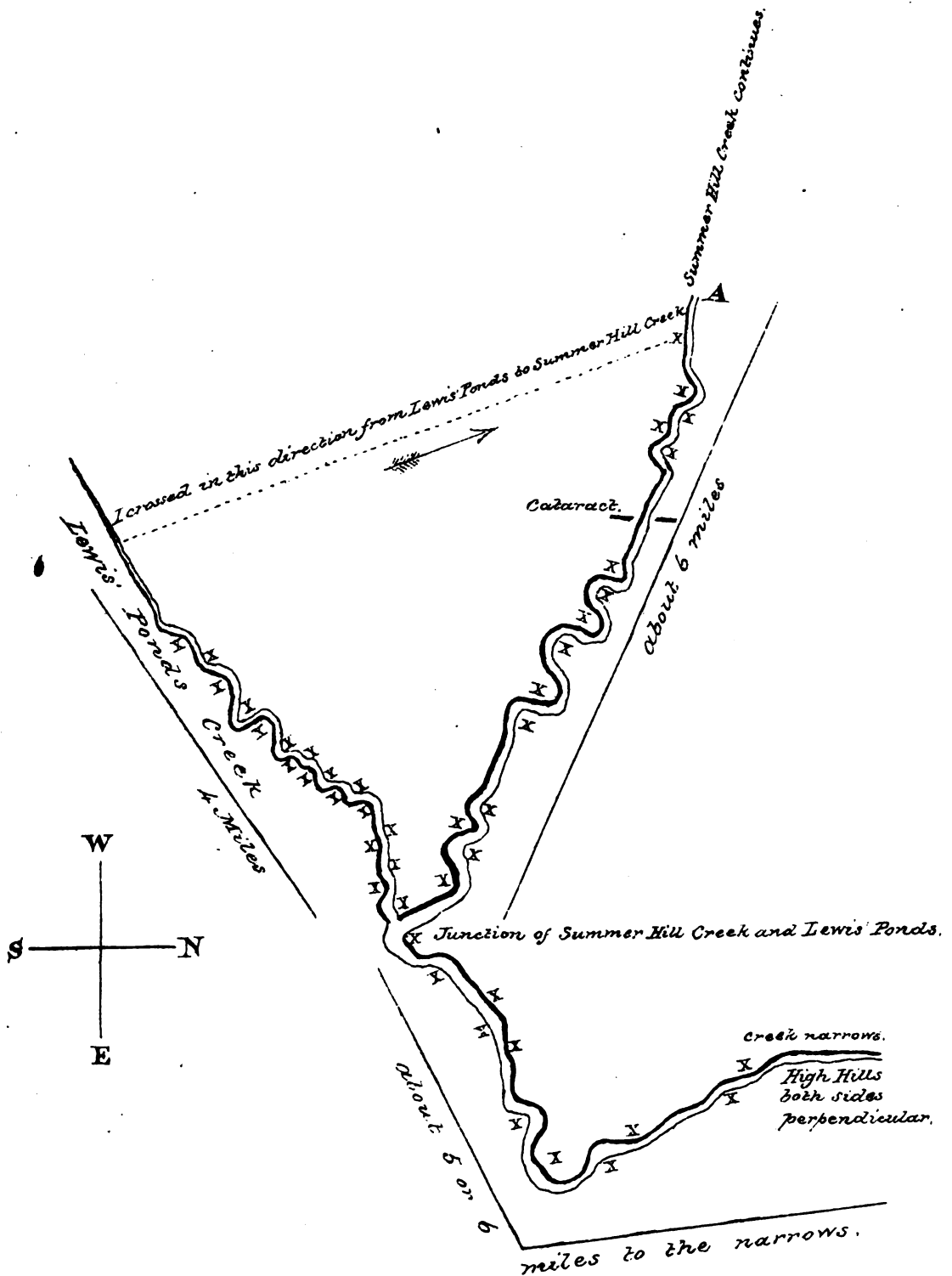




- a. Schists dipping westward.
- b. " " eastward.
- c. " " synclinally.
- d. Seinite western parallel
- e. " eastern "
- f. Sandstone at Burrandong.







### Explanation.

The first digging commenced at the Junction of Lewis' Ponds and Summer Hill Creek. at this spot the greater part of the large pieces (from 2oz. up to 3lbs) have been obtained. Five sixths of the Diggers are

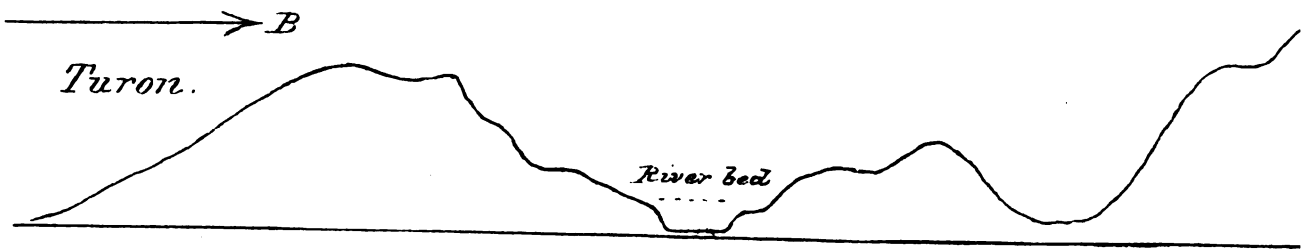
are employed between the above junction, and the point going north of Summer Hill Creek, where the Creek becomes (as marked in the chart). Confined by very high and nearly perpendicular Hills, I went about 4 miles down from this beginning of the narrow part, and found it of this narrow character all the way. But I hear from good authority (Mr Stutchbury and others) that the creek soon after begins to widen, and to present favorable ground for working. 7 or 8 miles to its junction with the Macquarie.

The portions marked X are the favorable portions alluded to in my letter.

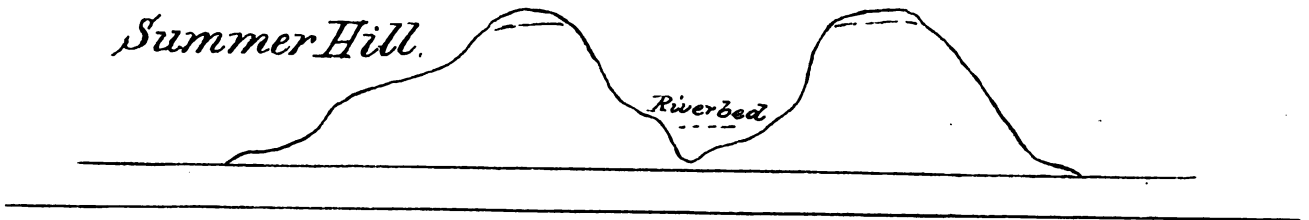
The side lines are what I think is the distance of each portion. I had a compass, but do not pretend to accuracy.

The "Barren Portions" are those between the X's-.

*Appendix N<sup>o</sup> 15.*



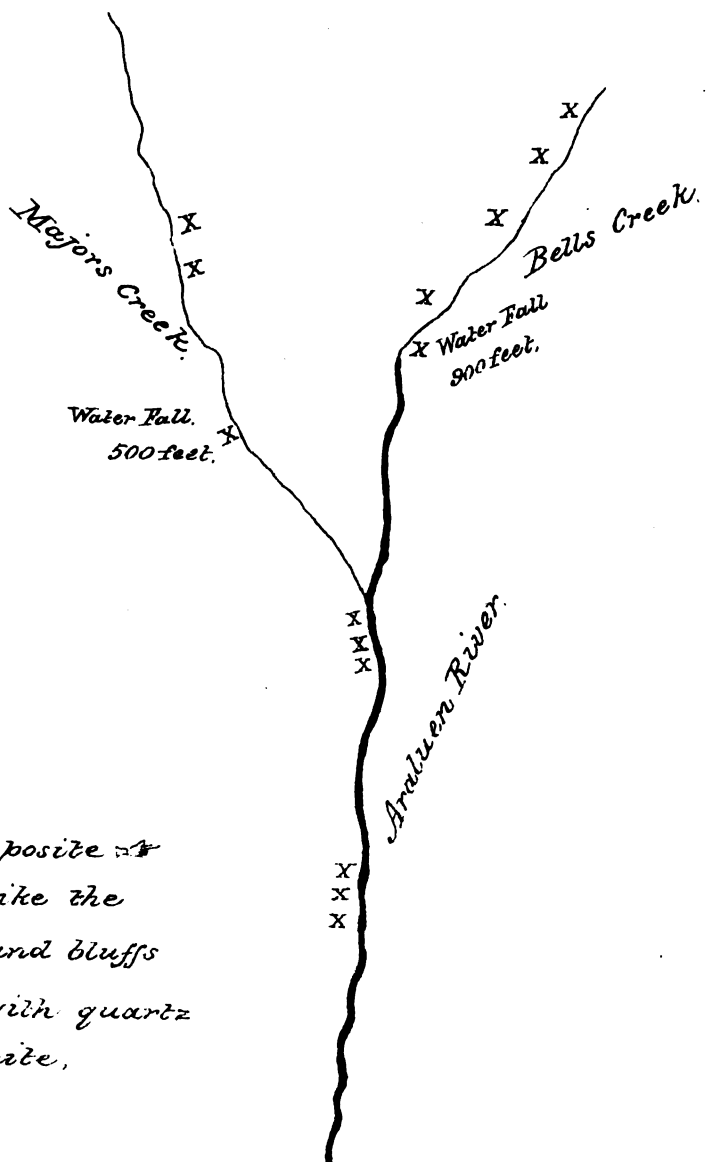
*Summer Hill.*



*Appendix N<sup>o</sup> 16.*

*Braidwood.*

X



From the point opposite to  
the River becomes like the  
Turon with slopes and bluffs  
and is clay slate with quartz  
all above is granite,



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPLICATIONS FOR SURVEY OF LANDS FOR  
PURCHASE, UNCOMPLIED WITH.

*RETURN to Address: MR. JAMES MACARTHUR, 21st November, 1851.—  
Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and  
Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 16th December, 1851.*

LETTER from THE SURVEYOR GENERAL, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 51-599.

*Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 10th December, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 51-606, wherein, by direction of His Excellency the Governor-General, you requested me to forward, as early as possible, the following information which has been called for by the Legislative Council, viz. :—" A Return from the 1st January, 1846, to the 30th June, 1851, of all applications for the measurement of portions of the Crown Lands of the Colony, " with a view to purchase, which have not been complied with, shewing the date of such " applications, the names of the applicants, the quantity and local situation of the portions " of land applied for, and the causes of the delay in the measurement."

2. I have, accordingly, caused the accompanying Return of unobjectionable applications for lands not yet measured to be prepared; but in submitting this Return, I have to state, for the information of the Governor-General, that I find it impossible to comply with that part of the specification which requires me to state the causes of delay in the measurement of these lands, unless each case were referred for the specific report of the Surveyors through whose hands the applications have passed during the four and a half years which this Return is intended to embrace, a course incompatible with the urgency intimated by your letter. But such separate reports as to the cause of delay will be found, I apprehend, to be unnecessary, because, according to the 7th Article of the Regulations of the 1st March, 1843, the Government is not bound to bring forward such lands for sale within any specified period. In fact, I have always considered that the bringing forward of lands for sale was discretionary, and have looked on these applications merely as indications of the demand for land in particular spots and districts. The expectation that every portion of land applied for could be measured by circumscribing boundaries only in isolated situations, could only be entertained by ignorant persons. Connecting lines of many miles frequently form an essential part of the operation.

3. I have obtained the services of as many trustworthy licensed Surveyors as I could find, and I have caused as many farms to be measured as these Surveyors have been able to measure, and if some 250 have escaped measurement, it is not because there was any specific reason for their non-measurement, but because such measurements were less convenient or economical than others, consequently, the proceedings of the licensed Surveyors have never been watched with a view to a strict compliance with every application, but when urgent representations of neglect to measure have been made to me, I am aware of no case wherein I have not endeavoured to urge on the measurement by every means in my power. As it but seldom happens that the applicant becomes the purchaser of the land he applies for, and, frequently, that there is no purchaser at all, that there should be a number of applications for the measurement of lands which might, or might not, be purchased after all, might reasonably be expected, and, viewing the additional measurements necessary in unconnected localities, the omissions may be somewhat due to economical considerations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. L. MITCHELL.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

RETURN from 1st January, 1846, to the 30th June, 1851, of all (unobjectionable) Applications for the measurement of the Crown Lands of this Colony, with a view to purchase, which have not been complied with.

Date of Application.	Name of Applicant.	Quantity.	Local Situation of the Portions of Land applied for.	Cause of delay in the measurement.
<b>1848.</b>				
19 April	J. Barnaby	100	At Jack Hall's Creek (Roxburgh.)	
1 May	C. Blackman	40	At Sawpit Swamp, near Cullen Bullen.	
26 June	Edward Markham	50	Near Milburn Creek, County of Bathurst.	
2 December	Thomas Brown	50	On Milburn Creek, County of Bathurst.	
13 "	Thomas Agars	50	On the Macquarie River.	
22 "	M. M'Kew	30	On the Abercrombie River, County of Georgiana.	
" "	P. Davitt	30	At the Round Swamp, Roxburgh.	
25 "	J. Farrell	30	At Guntawang Swamp, County of Wellington.	
27 "	J. Flanagan	30	Near Milburn Creek, County of Bathurst.	
27 "	J. Flanagan	30	Near Guntawang Creek, County of Wellington.	
" "	John Cunneene	30	At Rouchel Brook, County of Durham.	
28 "	Owen M'Greal	320	At the Manning River, in the County of Macquarie.	
28 "	D. Stack	50	On the Fish River, County of Roxburgh.	
<b>1849.</b>				
16 January	Thomas Brown	30	Heffernan's Gulley, County of Cook.	
February, (without date)	Neil M'Vicker	30	Rocky Bridge Creek, County of Bathurst.	
13 February	T. Ellis	50	On Milburn Creek, County of Bathurst.	
19 "	J. Croker	30	Near Kangaloolah, County of Georgiana.	
20 March	M. Brady	30	Near Hartley, County of Cook.	
21 "	T. Brown	30	Near Blaxland's Swamp, County of Bathurst.	
29 "	H. M'Arthur	50	At Mount Blaxland.	
7 April	William Hodge	50	At the Fish River, Roxburgh.	
9 "	M. Hayes	40	Wollondilly River, Burrarorang.	
13 "	P. Dwyer	60	At the Fish River, County of Roxburgh.	
22 "	W. Skeehy	30	Near Cooler, Cox's River.	
23 "	J. Gorman	30	On Bonnim Creek, Burrarorang.	
26 "	J. Lynch	30	At Burrarorang.	
27 "	J. Gorman	{ 40 } 40	At Jourland's Creek, Burrarorang.	
27 "	P. Cross	30	At Burrarorang.	
30 "	G. Blackford	10	At Brisbane Water, County of Northumberland.	
10 May	J. Whitford	100	Parish of Thornshope, County of Roxburgh.	
24 "	J. Lynch	30	At Burrarorang.	
3 June	S. Mileham	200	At Burrarorang.	
8 "	T. Lacy	30	At the Wollondilly River.	
16 "	J. C. White	{ several portions, from 15 to 30 acres each. }	At Nelson's Head, Port Stephen's	
20 "	George Scott	50	At Mitchell's Island, Manning River.	
" "	W. Mulcheahy	{ 30 } 30	At the Wollondilly River.	
25 "	T. Lacy	30	Ditto.	
9 July	M. Nash	30	At Cox's River.	
1 August	P. Hanrahan	30	Near Mount Werong, County of Georgiana.	
1 "	William Smith	60	At the M'Leay River.	
1 "	John Hogan	30	At the Fish River, Roxburgh.	
1 "	J. Jones	30	At Burrarorang.	
3 "	T. Ryan	{ 30 } 30	Parish of Kendale.	
3 September	P. Collins	30	At Antonio's Creek.	
17 "	E. Redford	100	At Warrugunnia.	
18 "	E. Taylor	60	At King's Creek, County of Westmoreland.	
20 "	P. Byrne	100	At the Shoalhaven River.	
31 "	W. Wynter, Junior	50	At the Manning River.	
26 November	Allan Chivers	40	Parish of Stowell, County of Gloucester.	
<b>1850.</b>				
9 January	Watt, Robertson and Co	30 allts.	Town of Cowra.	
11 "	J. Bailey	50	At Big Boree.	
14 "	H. Goulby	{ 50 } 50	At Manning River.	
14 "	John Simpson	{ 50 } 50	At Manning River.	
22 "	P. Crane	12 allts.	Town of Wellington.	
15 February	Charles Morris	30	At Burrarorang.	
26 "	George Bentinck	30	Parish of Thornshope, County of Roxburgh.	
6 March	D. Middlemas	30 allts.	Village of Cooma.	
7 "	J. Smith	{ 30 } 30	Calulia Creek.	
7 "	J. Anderson	100	Newbriggan Creek.	
29 "	W. Powyer	50	County of Bligh.	
3 April	J. Connor	30	Cox's River.	
" "	J. M'Dermott	30	At Wiseman's Creek, County of Westmoreland.	
10 "	J. Murray	5 allts.	Near Pyramil River, Wellington.	
24 "	T. West	50	Town of Molong.	
24 "	J. Batten	2 allts.	Near Lachlan River, County of King.	
13 May	Thomas Wootton	50	Village of Rylstone.	
17 "	C. Maloney	30	At Dumaresq Island, Manning River.	
18 "	C. L. Browne	{ Area not stated. }	At Pyramil River, Wellington.	
27 "	J. Grant	200	Alluvial Island, near Dungog.	
28 "	W. Bramble	50	Near Lowther, County of Westmoreland.	
18 June	W. Mackay	30	At Salamander Bay, Port Stephens.	
			Near the River Lett, County of Cook.	

The causes of delay in the measurement are explained in the Letter forwarding this Return.

OF LANDS FOR PURCHASE, UNCOMPLIED WITH.

3

Date of Application.	Name of Applicant.	Quantity.	Local Situation of the Portions of Land applied for.	Causes of delay in the measurement.	
1850.					
18 June	David Cross	Acres. 20 allts.	At Macdonald River.	Vide Remark on 1st page.	
30 "	John Ramsey	20	At Mangrove Creek, County of Northumberland.		
1 July	Morgan Poole	70	At the Manning River.		
5 "	Patrick Smith	30	Ditto.		
8 "	William Burns	100	Ditto.		
10 "	A. Lynch	30	At Wiseman's Creek, County of Westmoreland.		
29 "	George Bromfield	30	At Cowra, County of Bathurst.		
30 "	George Bromfield	50	On Dingo Creek, Manning River.		
1 August	J. Ramsey	70	At the Manning River.		
2 "	T. Brown	10	Near Hartley, County of Cook.		
6 "	R. Searle	80	At the Manning River.		
6 "	J. Moulder	6 allts.	Village of Orange.		
6 "	George S. Clarke	8 allts.	Town of Emu Plains.		
9 "	D. M'Dermid	150	On Mitchell's Island, Manning River.		
9 "	J. M'Lean	110	On M'Lean's Island, Manning River.		
9 "	J. M'Gregor	70	On Oxley's Island, Manning River.		
9 "	J. M'Coy	50	Ditto.		
9 "	J. M'Rae	60	Ditto.		
12 "	A. M'Askill	60	At the Manning River.		
14 "	D. Roberts	30	At Wiseman's Creek, County of Westmoreland.		
26 "	M. Gateley	30	Parish of Falmash, County of Roxburgh.		
31 "	J. Parfitt	50	Parish of Waldegrave.		
1 September	W. Somerville	100	At the Manning River.		
4 "	Joseph Smith	40	Oxley's Island, Manning River.		
9 "	G. Shepherd	5	Near Blackheath.		
11 "	G. J. Fenton	{ 50 }	Manning River.		
12 "	B. Larissey	30	At Wiseman's Creek, County of Westmoreland.		
12 "	D. M'Donald	{ 50 }	Mitchell's Island, Manning River.		
12 "	J. M'Donald	{ 50 }			
12 "	James Smith	{ 50 }	Oxley's Island, Manning River.		
" "	J. Smith	{ 30 }			
18 "	R. Mason	50	At the Manning River.		
" "	Lord Bishop of Newcastle	30	Ditto.		
19 "	M Caffrey	100	Ditto.		
4 November	John Greenwood	50	At Jineroo, County of Murray.		
18 "	Richard Naggs	{ a portion of land, quantity not stated }	At the Dena River.		
24 "	E. Lanagan	30	Fish River, Roxburgh.		
10 December	J. P. Mawhood	30	At the Fish River, Roxburgh.		
1851.					
4 January	J. Gilkison	50	Near St. Alban's, on the Macdonald River.		
6 "	J. Magner	{ 30 }	At Jock's Creek, County of Westmoreland.		
10 "	Joseph Bishop	{ 30 }			
11 "	Joseph Bishop	80	At the Moruya River.		
11 "	J. M'Keon	30	At the Fish River, Roxburgh.		
12 "	W. R. Mutton	30	Ditto.		
" "	R. Mutton	30	Ditto.		
" "	John Pollock	{ 40 }	Near Wingham, on the Manning River.		
14 "	E. Kirby	40	Curranbene Creek, County of St. Vincent.		
14 "	T. H. Mitchell	5 allts.	Town of Aberdeen.		
17 "	William Kent	an allt.	In the Town of Brisbane.		
2 February	D. M. Irving	30	Near head of Warragunga Creek.		
11 "	R. Bellamy	50	On the Fish River.		
12 "	W. Tindall	5 allts.	Town of Rylstone.		
12 "	T. Pye	50	Near Campbell's River.		
17 "	A. Windeyer	an island	In the Delta of the River Hunter.		
18 "	J. S. Corse	{ 40 }	In the Parish of Colville, County of Bathurst.		
20 "	W. Sharp	{ 30 }			
22 "	T. Ambrose	30	At Howe's Valley.		
23 "	Thomas Murphy	50	At Wright's Creek.		
24 "	Thomas Murphy	30	At the Moruya River.		
24 "	P. Mylecharune	30	At Bindo Flats, County of Georgiana.		
25 "	H. M'Arthur	30	Near Bowenfel's, County of Cook.		
27 "	J. Macpherson	{ 30 }	Near Lowther Park, County of Westmoreland.		
27 "	H. Campbell	{ 30 }			
1 March	Thomas Kerr	20 allts.	Town of Dungog.		
" "	J. M'Grath	{ 50 }			
" "	J. M'Carthy	{ 50 }	At Good Dog Creek, Shoalhaven.		
3 "	E. Medhurst	4 allts.	Near Wollombi, County of Northumberland.		
8 "	George Thorn	160	On Warrell Creek, County of Hartley.		
4 "	J. Keenan	50	At the Molong Rivulet, County of Wellington.		
6 "	D. Thorburn	{ 100 }	At Good Dog Creek, Shoalhaven.		
" "	W. Thorburn	{ 100 }			
7 "	James Lyall	3 allts.	At the Village of Wingham, Manning River.		
8 "	M. Mackenzie	60	Near Antonio's Creek, County of Roxburgh.		
8 "	G. Tooford	40	Good Dog Creek, Shoalhaven River.		
8 "	P. Whalan	30	Near the Fish River, County of Westmoreland.		
10 "	E. Hamilton	50	At Hall's Creek, County of Roxburgh.		



Date of Application	Name of Applicant.	Quantity.	Local Situation of the Portions of Land applied for.	Causes of delay in the measurement
1851.		Acres.		
10 March	J. B. Smith	3 allts.	Town of Dungog.	
12 "	A. Loftus	30	Parish of Thornshope.	
12 "	P. Colougher	30	Near Lowther Park, County of Westmoreland.	
13 "	P. B. Davis	100	In the Parish of Napier.	
14 "	J. Coulan	30		
17 "	H. Halcrow	50	Good Dog Creek, Shoalhaven River.	
17 "	J. Blow	50		
18 "	W. Wade	30	At the Wollombi Road.	
18 "	W. Howell	30		
" "	G. Fenton	100	Near Cullen Bullen, County of Roxburgh.	
" "	C. Cameron	100	At the Manning River.	
19 "	P. Beham	40	Ditto.	
20 "	J. Noonan	30	At the Fish River, County of Roxburgh.	
20 "	Jeremiah Noonan	30	Ditto.	
20 "	M. Finn	30	Ditto.	
21 "	D. Burden	30		
25 "	William Lee	50	On Solitary Creek, County of Roxburgh.	
		300	On Widden Creek.	
		25	On Goulburn River.	
	Stanley and Fitzgerald	25	On Larra's Creek.	
		50		
28 "	E. Molloy	50	On Bulimba Creek, County of Stanley.	
1 April	A. Harris	30	On the Fish River, County of Westmoreland.	
1 "	Richard Barling	30	At Calcodar, near Dabce, County of Phillip.	
" "	W. Harris	40	At Broulee.	
" "	Plomer	30	Near Cox's River, County of Phillip.	
7 "	Thomas Rose	100	At Lake George.	
8 "	F. Whitting	60	Colo River.	
9 "	David Smith	4 allts.	Near Frederick's Valley, Bathurst.	
10 "	Patrick Dwyer	30	In the Town of Kiama.	
22 "	A. Cameron	40	At Wandawandion.	
" "	R. Brennan	30	Near Dabce.	
22 "	D. Borchett	50	Near Cullen Bullen.	
24 "	John Scarvill	30	(Near the head of the Running Stream, County of Roxburgh.	
26 "	S. Green	30	In the Parish of Falnash, County of Roxburgh.	
		30	At the Fish River, County of Westmoreland.	
		30		
28 "	M. O'Brien	30	At Gunnary Creek.	
		30		
30 "	W. J. Evans	town and suburban	Allotments at Orange.	
Received 22nd	Patrick Moloney	30	At the Burrowa River.	
1 May	F. Armstrong	30	Near the head of Cox's Creek, County of Phillip.	
" "	J. Eades	30	In the Parish of Clinton.	
" "	Thomas Buxton	3 allts.	In the City of Newcastle.	
3 "	C. Ryan	30	In the Parish of Falnash, County of Roxburgh.	
" "	James Wheeler	30	Parishes of Narrabeen and Manly Cove.	
3 "	W. Hoggett	30	At the Fish River, County of Roxburgh.	
6 "	Samuel Fisher	50	At the Yass River.	
6 "	P. Nevill	30	Ditto.	
6 "	W. M'Dermott	30	County of Westmoreland, Fish River Creek.	
6 "	G. Bailey	30	At the Fish River, Roxburgh.	
9 "	J. M'Lean	100		
11 "	E. Taylor	300	Near Capertee.	
12 "	S. Taylor	40	County of Westmoreland, Parish of Thornshope.	
17 "	J. Chalker	30	At the Wollondilly River.	
19 "	R. Hope	30	At the Fish River, County of Roxburgh.	
18 "	George Thomas	50	At Dingo Creek, Manning River.	
" "	John Ramsey	80	Ditto.	
" "	J. White	70	Ditto.	
" "	J. Wallace	70	Ditto.	
" "	R. Lyall	60	At the Manning River.	
19 "	P. O'Hearne	50	At Watagan Creek, County of Northumberland.	
20 "	C. Cameron	30	Ditto.	
26 "	G. Ryder	30	At the Fish River, County of Westmoreland.	

Vide Remark on 1st page.

## OF LANDS FOR PURCHASE, UNCOMPLIED WITH

5

Date of Application.	Name of Applicant.	Quantity.	Local Situation of the Portions of Land applied for.	Causes of delay in the measurement.
1851.		Acres.		
28 May	E. Daugherty	40	At Pyramil Creek, County of Wellington.	Vide Remark on 1st page.
29 "	J. Grant	30	At the Fish River, County of Westmoreland.	
31 "	R. Martin	30	Near Mount Lambie, County of Cook.	
" "	G. Luckie	30		
2 June	P. Grady	30	At the Fish River, Roxburgh.	
2 "	James Costigan	60	Near Campbell's River, County of Westmoreland.	
2 "		30	Near Dabee.	
2 "	J. Gallagher	30	Near Coolamigul.	
2 "	J. Hamilton	30	Parish of Falmash, County of Roxburgh.	
2 "	J. Smith	30	Near Campbell's River, County of Westmoreland.	
3 "		30	Near the Fish River, County of Roxburgh.	
3 "	W. Fleming	30		
3 "		30	At Dingo Creek, Manning River.	
3 "	J. Pollock	60		
6 "	T. Trotter	50	At the Manning River.	
7 "	S. Perry	30	At the Fish River, County of Roxburgh.	
" "	G. White	30		
7 "	John Cox	5	Near Bowenfels, County of Cook.	
8 "		30	At the Fish River, County of Westmoreland.	
8 "	W. Frewen	50		
10 "	H. Cunningham	300	At the Fish River, County of Westmoreland.	
23 "		30	Ditto.	
23 "	C. Whalan	30		
25 "		30	Ditto.	
25 "	M. Dooley	30	Ditto.	
25 "	G. Harding	30	Ditto.	

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 10th December, 1851.

T. L. MITCHELL,



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSES TO DIG GOLD ON LEASED CROWN LANDS.

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 18th December, 1851.*

RETURN in part to an Address of the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor-General, being :—

- “ Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the
- “ Lessees or Holders of Crown Lands upon which Gold has been
- “ raised under authority of the Government, relative to their
- “ respective claims to compensation.”

SCHEDULE.

	Page.
1. Letter from Mr. J. B. Richards to the Colonial Secretary, respecting the loss sustained by persons digging for Gold on his leased and pre-emptive lands, and consequent claim to compensation. (2nd October, 1851.) ... ..	2
2. Reply of Colonial Secretary to the above, stating the inability of the Government to grant any compensation. (27th October, 1851.) ... ..	2
3. Letter from Mr. J. B. Richards renewing claim to compensation, and requesting that his case may be laid before the Executive Council. (31st October, 1851.)...	3
4. Reply to the above of Colonial Secretary, stating that the case will be referred to the Executive Council. (10th November, 1851.) ... ..	3
5. Letter from the Colonial Secretary to Mr. J. B. Richards, stating that the Executive Council had confirmed the decision made known to him on 27th October, 1851. (3rd December, 1851.) ... ..	4

## No. 1.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. RICHARDS *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Bathurst, 2nd October, 1851.*

SIR,

I trust you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you on a subject of very great importance to me, and which I have delayed doing before as I was aware of your intention of visiting this neighbourhood, and was desirous that you should, from personal observation, be able to judge of the correctness of my statement. It was my intention to have mentioned my case to you whilst at the Turon, but had not a favorable opportunity, as I did not wish to intrude my private affairs upon you while at my station.

I beg to say that about fifteen years since, I purchased a section of land at the Turon, near the village now called Sofala, and according to the Government regulations of the 29th March, 1848, applied for and obtained three sections by pre-emptive right, and at the same time rented what land I required for the run of my sheep. The principal part of this land is now occupied by parties digging for Gold, under License from the Government, and persons erecting buildings for stores, et cetera, thereby destroying my water frontage, and from that circumstance I have been compelled to give up increasing my sheep, and have this year been obliged to destroy three thousand lambs.

For grazing purposes my land is destroyed; and when I purchased it I had no other object in view than occupying it as a sheep establishment; in fact it is fit for no other purpose.

Under these circumstances, I beg most respectfully to request that you will have the goodness to lay my case before His Excellency the Governor-General, and I trust that His Excellency will grant me some compensation for this great loss that I have sustained.

It may be supposed by many persons that, from the circumstance of my being so near the Diggings, that I must be much benefited; but such is not the case. Before I have time to look about me my whole property is swept off and destroyed.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. B. RICHARDS.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 2.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* MR. RICHARDS.*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 27th October, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, applying for compensation for the loss of land at the River Turon, occupied by you under pre-emptive right.

2. The Governor-General having had your letter under consideration, can only express his great regret that he has no funds at his disposal from which he could award the compensation for which you apply; and His Excellency desires me to remark, under any circumstances, such compensation could not be granted in one case without creating a very inconvenient precedent.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUNR.

J. B. RICHARDS, ESQ.,  
BATHURST.

No. 3.

## No. 3.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. RICHARDS, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Sydney, 31st October, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 51-9880, of the 27th instant, in reply to my application for compensation for injury done to my land at the Turon, held by me under pre-emptive right, &c., in which you state that there is no fund from which compensation can be awarded, and that compensation could not be granted in one case without creating a very inconvenient precedent. As my case, however, is one of a very peculiar character, inasmuch as the circumstances which occasioned the injury to me in depriving me of the run which I have occupied for nearly twenty years, have afforded to the Government a valuable field of wealth; and it does appear to me, that from the Gold Fund produced from the land of which I have been deprived, my claim might fairly be relieved.

My complaint is that I had purchased six hundred acres in a remote part of the country—fit only for pastoral purposes—with the expectation of having the run on the adjacent waste lands of the Crown, and that subsequently under the Land Regulations, I became entitled to and claimed my pre-emptive land, and rented the additional sections on which my stations are situated, of which I have been in undisturbed possession until the discovery of Gold; these runs, on which I have depastured from 9,000 to 10,000 sheep, are now rendered almost valueless for that purpose.

That the whole of the river frontage of the several stations rented by me has been destroyed by the Gold Diggers.

That during the present year, in consequence of the water of the river being destroyed, I have been compelled to kill two thousand five hundred lambs, and shall be compelled altogether to cease breeding sheep, and ultimately to remove my sheep from the neighbourhood of the river.

It must be evident to you, that, with a population of several thousand persons along the banks of the river, and most of them having horses and bullocks, the whole of the most valuable feed will be destroyed by them.

It will also be evident that every butcher on the river must have a quantity of stock constantly depasturing on my runs, and from these, it must be recollected, the Government receive monthly License Fees of thirty shillings each. I may also mention that the Government receive License Fees to a considerable amount from storekeepers located by this license on my run, and for which I have paid, and do now pay, rent.

I trust, therefore, that you will be pleased again to lay my case before His Excellency the Governor-General and the Executive Council, and recommend that some reasonable compensation should be made for my losses.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. B. RICHARDS.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 4.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* MR. RICHARDS.*Colonial Secretary's Office,**Sydney, 10th November, 1851.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, renewing your application for compensation for loss alleged to have been sustained by you in consequence of persons digging for Gold on the land at the Turon held by you under pre-emptive lease, and to inform you that in compliance with the wish therein contained, His Excellency will lay your case before the Executive Council.

#### 4 PAPERS RELATIVE TO MR. RICHARDS' CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

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2. I am to add, however, that it is quite clear that had you taken the same advantage of the above circumstances as some of your neighbours similarly situated have done, you might have been a gainer instead of a loser by the situation of your land.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

J. B. RICHARDS, ESQ.,  
ROYAL HOTEL,  
SYDNEY.

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#### No. 5.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* MR. RICHARDS.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 3rd December, 1851.*

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you, that the Governor-General has laid before the Executive Council your communication, dated the 31st October last, claiming compensation for injury alleged to have been sustained by you in consequence of certain land on the Turon River, leased by you for pastoral purposes, having been partially occupied by persons digging and searching for Gold, under license from the Government.

2. Under the advice of the Council, His Excellency directs me to state that they fail to perceive, in the circumstances represented by you, any well grounded claim to compensation, and that they cannot therefore recommend any alteration in the terms of the reply which has already been made to your previous application on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

J. B. RICHARDS, ESQ.,  
BATHURST.

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1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM CROAKER.

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council,  
to be Printed, 19th December, 1851.*

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Council of New South Wales,  
dated 2nd December, 1851, requesting,—

“ A Copy of all Correspondence which has taken place  
“ between the Government and Mr. Charles William  
“ Croaker, in reference to the matter of over-rent paid by  
“ him for a run called Cocomingla, in the Lachlan District.”

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE ALLUDED TO.

	Page.
1. Extract from Notice, inviting Tenders for Cocomingla Run, 14th April, 1849 .....	1
2. Copy of Mr. Croaker's Tender for the same, 1st June, 1849 .....	1
3. Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. Croaker, accepting Tender 20th August, 1849 ....	3
4. Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. Croaker, authorising possession, 13th November, 1849 .....	3
5. Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr Croaker, respecting boundaries of the Cocomingla Run, 31st December, 1849 .....	4
6. Mr. Croaker to Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, respecting trespassers on his boundaries, 30th January, 1850 .....	5
7. Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. Croaker, in reply, 18th February, 1850 .....	5
8. Mr. Croaker to Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, continuing his complaint of trespassers on his run, 26th February, 1850 .....	6
9. Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. Croaker, in reply, 26th March, 1850 .....	6
10. Mr. Croaker to Colonial Secretary, applying for an alteration in the date of his Lease, 15th May, 1850 .....	6
11. Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Colonial Secretary, reporting upon Mr. Croaker's application, 4th July, 1850, with one enclosure .....	7
12. Colonial Secretary to Chief Commissioner respecting Mr. Croaker's complaint, 21st March, 1851.	8
13. Chief Commissioner to Mr. Croaker, transmitting decision upon Mr. Croaker's application, 17th April, 1851 .....	8
14. Mr. Croaker to Colonial Secretary, enclosing a memorial to His Excellency the Governor, 5th May, 1851 .....	9
15. Colonial Secretary to Mr. Croaker, in reply, 11th June, 1851 .....	10





No. 1.

[*Extract.*]

*Crown Land's Office,  
Sydney, 14th April, 1849.*

**FORFEITED RUNS.**

It is hereby notified, that the undermentioned Runs of Crown Lands having been forfeited for non-payment of the first year's rent, within the prescribed time, Tenders in the prescribed printed form will be received at this Office, until noon of Monday, the second day of July next, from the previous applicants, and from any other persons who may be desirous to enter into competition with them, for the purchase of the Lease of any one of the said Runs.

2. Every such Tender must state the term of years (not exceeding fourteen) for which it is proposed to take the Run; and whether in addition to the minimum rent required by Her Majesty's Order in Council, it is intended to offer any, and if any, what amount of yearly premium per thousand sheep, or equivalent number of cattle, for the Lease.

3. As the grazing capabilities of these Runs have not yet been determined, it will be necessary that each Tender contain an estimate of the number of sheep or cattle that the Run will carry.

4. Until the Runs have been regularly surveyed, and their grazing capabilities determined, the future lessees will be required to pay rent according to their own estimates, as given in the Tenders; and in the event of the rent so paid proving to have been less than that determined by valuation, they will be required to make up the difference previously to the execution of the Leases.

5. It is also to be distinctly understood, that the Government reserves to itself the right of excluding from the Lease of any of these Runs, any land which it may be deemed proper to reserve for any of the purposes referred to in the 9th section of chap. II, of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 9th March, 1847.

6. A separate Tender must be made for each separate Run.

7. Forms of Tender can be obtained from this Office, and also from the Crown Commissioners of the respective Districts.

(Signed)                      GEO. BARNEY,  
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

24. The Run known as "Cocomingla" formerly occupied by William Bolter, and estimated to contain about 16,000 acres.

Bounded on the east by the Burrowa River; west by a gully running north and south about 3 miles back from the River, which divides it from Evan Evan's Run; north by the Battery Range, which also divides it from Evan's Run; south by a gully running from the Burrowa River, and thence by a line west to Bolter's Gully, which divides it from Kinghorn's Station, Cucungilliga.

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No. 2.

**TENDER FOR A LEASE OF A VACATED OR FORFEITED RUN OF CROWN  
LANDS.**

**INTERMEDIATE OR UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.**

Lot 24, No. 3.

In accordance with the provisions contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council, published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, of the 7th October, 1847, and of the Regulations of 1st January, 1848, published in pursuance thereof, I, Charles William Croaker, of Bathurst, do hereby propose to take a lease for fourteen years, of the Crown Lands known as Cocomingla, in the District of Lachlan, which lands are described in the public notice relating thereto in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th day of April, 1849, and also in the Schedule to this Tender annexed: And in consideration of such lease, I am willing, and hereby offer to pay yearly in advance, the minimum rent of ten pounds, with

two pounds ten shillings added, for every thousand sheep or their equivalent in cattle, above four thousand sheep or their equivalent, which the Run shall, under the provisions of the said Order in Council, be estimated as capable of carrying, and also the additional sum or yearly rent, in advance, of ten pounds and five shillings for every thousand sheep or their equivalent as aforesaid, by way of premium for the said lease.

Given under my hand this first day of June, A.D., 1849.

(Signed) C. W. CROAKER.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING TENDER.

Commissioner's District and General Locality.	Name of Run.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Estimated Capability for Grazing.		Description of the Lands by reference to Leading Geographical Features, and marked or determined Boundary Lines.
			Cattle.	Sheep.	
Lachlan District.	Cocomingla.	Sixteen thousand. 16,000.		Four thousand. 4,000.	Bounded on the east by the Burrowa River; west by a gully running north and south about three miles back from the River, which divides it from Evan Evans's Run; north by the Battery Range, which also divides it from Evan Evans's Run; south by a gully running from Burrowa River, and thence by a line west to Bolter's Gully, which divides it from Kinghorn's Station "Cucungilliga."

(Signature of Applicant.)

(Signed) C. W. CROAKER.

(Extract from the Government Notice dated, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1st January, 1848.)

I.—FORFEITED OR VACATED RUNS.

1.—On the receipt of a notice from any person of his desire to purchase the lease of a run, which, after having been occupied, may have fallen vacant, either by forfeiture or surrender, and to the leasing anew of which no objection shall arise, a notice will be issued in the *Government Gazette*, describing the boundaries and grazing capabilities of the run applied for, stating the maximum number of years for which a lease thereof will be granted, and fixing a time and place at which sealed Tenders, in a prescribed form, will be received from the applicant, and from any other persons desirous to enter into competition with him for the purchase of the lease of the described run.

2.—Every such Tender must state the term of years, within the limit mentioned in the notice, for which it is proposed to take the run, and whether, in addition to the rent required by the Order in Council, it is intended to offer any, and if any, what amount of premium for the lease.

3.—The Tenders will be opened in the presence of a Board of Officers appointed by the Governor, and will be disposed of in the manner directed in the 12th section of Chapter II of Her Majesty's Order in Council, a copy of which is annexed to this notice for more easy reference.

4.—The lease will be made out as soon after the acceptance of the Tender as may be practicable; and the intending lessee will be required to take up the lease by payment of the first year's rent, and the premium (if any), within sixty days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of his Tender, in default of which the run will be again declared open to public competition.

5.—Until the lease has been actually taken out, the intending lessee will acquire no title whatsoever to the occupation of the land tendered for.

(Extract from Chapter II of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 9th March, 1847.)

(Mode of acquiring Leases of forfeited or vacant Runs.)

SECT. 12.—When any run of lands, after being occupied, shall be forfeited, or become vacant without the previous Occupant's having exercised his right of renewal herein-after reserved, it shall be competent for any person desirous of acquiring a lease of such run of lands, to give notice to the Governor, or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, of his, her, or their desire to purchase anew the lease of such run of lands, and immediately after such notice the Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Colony, shall direct sealed Tenders to be sent in at such time and place, and in such form as he shall think fit, by the person giving such notice as aforesaid; and also by such other person (if any) as may be disposed to enter into competition for

for the said lease; and every Tender so to be made shall state the term of years for which it is proposed to take the said run, and whether, in addition to the minimum rents required agreeably to the provisions contained in sections 2 and 3 of the second chapter of this Order in Council, it is proposed to offer any, and if any, what amount of premium for the lease; and the said Tender or Tenders shall be opened in the presence of two or more persons authorised by the Governor, or Officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony, for that purpose, and if there shall be more than one Tender, the Tenders shall be opened at the same time, and if there shall be only one Tender, the lease of the run shall be given to the person making such Tender, provided the rent offered shall be admissible under the provisions contained in sections 2 and 3 of this chapter of the Order in Council; but if there shall be more competitors than one, the lease of the run shall be given to such person or persons as shall tender the highest amount of premium for the same; but if two or more Tenders shall be made for the same run, and no one of them be higher than all the rest, a future day shall be announced by the persons who open the Tenders, on which day it shall again be competent to all persons to offer fresh Tenders in the same manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the first Tenders.

## No. 3.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS *to*  
MR. C. W. CROAKER.

No. 24 of the Month  
of April, 1849.

No.

*Crown Lands' Office,*  
*Sydney, 20th August, 1849.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept your Tender for the Forfeited Run, in the District of Lachlan, called "Cocomingla," subject however to the right of hereafter reserving any portion of the Run for any of the purposes stated in the 9th Section of Chap. II, of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 9th March, 1847. You will therefore, be good enough to pay into the Colonial Treasury the amount of the first Year's Rent, computed according to your Estimate of the Grazing Capabilities of the Run, namely,—4000 sheep or their equivalent in cattle, together with the Annual Premium of ten pounds five shillings, per thousand sheep.

I beg to remind you, that until the first Year's Rent and Premium shall have been paid, you will acquire no right whatever to the occupation of the Land, and further, that if the first Year's Rent and Premium be not paid within sixty days from this date, you will forfeit any right acquired by virtue of your Tender.

As soon as the Colonial Treasurer shall have reported the receipt of the first Year's Rent and Premium, I will make a further communication to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

GEO. BARNEY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Land

MR. C. W. CROAKER,  
BATHURST.

## No. 4.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, *to*  
MR. C. W. CROAKER.

No. 24, April, 49.

No. 348.

*Crown Lands' Office,*  
*Sydney, 13th November, 1849.*

SIR,

The Colonial Treasurer having reported that you have paid into his hands the sum of fifty-one pounds being the amount of the first year's Rent for the Forfeited Run in the District of Lachlan, called "Cocomingla," your Tender for which was accepted in my letter of the 20th August, 1849, I have the honor to convey to you, the authority of His Excellency the Governor for your occupying the said Run, subject however to the following conditions:—

- 1.—The Government reserves to itself the right of excluding from the Run any Lands which it may be deemed proper to reserve for any of the purposes referred to in the 9th Section of Chapter II, of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 9th March, 1847.
- 2.—So soon as the number of sheep or cattle which the Run can carry shall have been determined by valuation in the manner prescribed in the Order in Council above referred to, the Annual Rent to be paid for the Run will be fixed in accordance with such valuation. Until the Grazing Capabilities of the Run have been thus determined, you will continue to pay Rent according to your own estimate of those capabilities; but in the event of the Rent so paid proving to have been less than that determined by valuation, you will be required to make up the difference previously to the execution of the Lease.
- 3.—You will be entitled to a Lease of the Run for 14 years; commencing from 15th October, 1849, subject to all the conditions prescribed in the said Order in Council.
- 4.—The boundaries of the Run, (of which a description is annexed), must be regarded as temporary only, and subject to any alteration or amendment found necessary on a proper measurement of the Land.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

GEO. BARNEY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

MR. C. W. CROAKER,  
BATHURST.

---

COCOMINGLA.

Bounded on the east by the Burrowa River; west by a gully running north and south about 3 miles back from the River which divides it from Evan Evan's Run; north by the Battery Range which also divides it from Evans' Run; south by a gully running from the Burrowa River; and thence by a line west to Bolter's Gully, which divides it from Kinghorne's station "Cucungilliga."

(Signed)

GEO. BARNEY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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No. 5.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, to  
MR. C. W. CROAKER.

No. 49-1594.

*Crown Land's Office,*

*Sydney 31st December, 1849.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th Instant, respecting the description of the boundaries of the Cocomingla Run, in the District of Lachlan, lately obtained by you by Tender, and to inform you that you will be entitled to a lease of the above Run, according to the boundaries of it published on the 16th April last, in the notice of Forfeited Runs.

2. In the event of any encroachment on the boundaries therein given, you will be authorised to take proceedings for its removal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

GEO. BARNEY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

MR. C. W. CROAKER,  
BATHURST.

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No. 6.

## No. 6.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. C. W. CROAKER, *to* THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

*Cocomingla, 30th January, 1850.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 31st December last, I beg to inform you that the Messrs. Kinghorne are trespassing upon the Cocomingla Run, and forbid my occupying it under the penalty of an action at law for trespass, and as there cannot be a doubt that I should be put into possession of the Run by the Crown, I must request such protection as you are capable of affording me.

The Run has been so long enjoyed by the adjacent proprietors that they look upon the present possessor as taking so much ground from them, and therefore they will not shew the Run; the only way to put an end to all disputes is to get the Run surveyed as soon as possible. This I am anxious to do, a licensed surveyor of the name of W. F. D. Perie resides near here, who will immediately run the lines upon proper authority from you to do so, as I am obliged to crowd my sheep until the run is pointed out to me, I shall be glad of an answer as soon as possible. Will you forward me a blank form of application for the purchase of lands outside the limits under the right of pre-emption. As regards the description of the Cocomingla Run, I beg to observe, that according to the advertised boundary no such run can be made out, though, I presume, that if the 16,000 acres of land is here with the *old* boundaries, that will be the run to which I am entitled; the published description has on the west by Evan Evans, and on the north by Evans; on the other hand, Evans in his application for a lease, states his run bounded on the south and east by Cocomingla; if he is bounded on the south by this run, it is quite impossible he can be bounded also on the east by it—indeed his eastern boundary is the Burrowa River four miles, which he has omitted altogether, thus not much reliance can be placed upon these boundaries as to the point of the compass. I claim for the Cocomingla Run the extent according to the description I last forwarded to you, amounting to about 13,800 acres, none of the run so described is claimed in the application of the lease of either Evans on the north, Wentworth on the west, or Kinghorne on the south.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. W. CROAKER.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER  
OF CROWN LANDS.

## No. 7.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, *to* MR. C. W. CROAKER.

166.

*Crown Land's Office,  
Sydney, 18th February, 1850.*

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you that I have forwarded to Mr. Commissioner Beckham your communication of 30th January, complaining that Messrs. Kinghorne are trespassing upon the "Cocomingla" Run recently obtained by you by Tender, and directed that Officer to put you in possession of the Run according to its published boundaries, and also to report the names of any intruders thereon, in order that immediate steps may be taken for their removal. I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to put yourself in communication with Mr. Beckham, and afford him every necessary information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. BARNEY.

MR. C. W. CROAKER,  
COCOMINGLA,  
LACHLAN.

No. 8.

## No. 8.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. C. W. CROAKER, *to* THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

*Cocomingla, 26th February, 1850.*

SIR,

Herewith I forward you a copy of my letter of 30th ultimo, presuming that the original has not reached you, or I should have been favored with an answer, since which Mr. Kinghorne's solicitor has addressed me the following letter.

*" Goulburn, 12th February, 1850.*

" SIR

" Mr. J. K. Kinghorn having been informed that you are trespassing to a great extent on his Run at Cullen-gillingur, he has instructed me to inform you that unless you at once make arrangement to prevent the continuance of the trespass, he must for his own protection adopt proceedings at law to recover compensation for the damage he has already sustained, as well as for any further injuries.

" (Signed) CHAS. HAMILTON WALSH."

When I first came here Mr. Kinghorn claimed all the Run but about 4,000 acres, with his Attorney's letter he is willing to make it up about 6,000 acres; thus I am kept in dread of extending my Run, and unless I have an immediate answer, putting me in possession of the Run (which every landlord is bound to do) I shall be compelled to send away my sheep. The expense already incurred by me for this Run is £150.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. W. CROAKER.

## No. 9.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, *to* MR. C. W. CROAKER.

219.

*Crown Land's Office,  
Sydney, 26th March, 1850.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication dated 26th February last, forwarding a copy of your letter of the 30th January, 1850, respecting an intrusion on your Run called "Cocomingla" by Messrs. Kinghorn, I beg to refer you to my letter written to you on the 18th of last month, informing you that your letter alluded to had been forwarded to Mr. Commissioner Beckham, and that that Officer had been directed to put you in possession of the Run according to its published boundaries, and also to report the names of any intruders thereon, in order that immediate steps might be taken for their removal.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. BARNEY.

MR. C. W. CROAKER,

COCOMINGLA, LACHLAN.

## No. 10.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. C. W. CROAKER, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

*Cocomingla,  
15th May, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I tendered for the "Cocomingla" Run, and the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands informed me that as soon as the money was paid into the Treasury he would communicate further with me. The money was paid upon the 15th October, 1849, and my sheep were not upon until the middle of January, 1850. I applied to be put in possession of the Run on the 31st December, 1849. The Chief Commissioner applied for information respecting intruders, to which I replied that Messrs. Kinghorne claimed all but about 3,000 acres, and threatened me with an action if I occupied more. On the 18th February the Chief Commissioner replied that my letter had been forwarded

forwarded to the District Commissioner, which Officer would put me in possession of the Run, which possession was given to me yesterday, by the Commissioner and a Surveyor, and consists of about nine thousand acres.

On the 13th March the Commissioner forwarded the printed Circular Authorising me to occupy the Run,—lease to commence from 15th October, 1849.

With these facts before you, I trust that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to order that the lease should commence from the date of my authority from the Crown to occupy, or from the day possession was given.

I have further to inform you that there is vacant Crown Land at the back of the Cocomingla Run sufficient to make the Run in all thirteen thousand acres, and beg you will allow it to be added to this Run, which will then be three thousand acres short of the gazetted quantity; and I am quite sure the rent I am paying has not been equalled.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. W. CROAKER.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[The foregoing letter referred for the report of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, 23rd May, 1850.]

### No. 11.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Crown Lands Office,*

*Sydney, 4th July, 1850.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to return herewith, accompanied by a Report thereon from Mr. Crown Commissioner Beckham, the application forwarded by your blank cover of the 23rd May last, of Mr. C. W. Croaker, that the lease of the forfeited Run "Cocomingla," obtained by him by tender, may date from the day on which his authority to occupy that station was issued, instead of from the time he paid his first year's rent for it, on the ground that he has not been placed in occupancy of the full extent of country advertised in the notice under which he tendered, and that he was not allowed possession of so much as he now holds till recently.

2. It will be perceived by reference to the second and third paragraphs of the Report of Mr. Beckham, that Mr. Croaker's statement, that the run has been curtailed, is incorrect, but that the Run, nevertheless, does not contain as much by 4,000 acres as it was estimated at in the Government notice.

3. This deficiency, or the greater portion of it, however, might be made up, should the Government have, as the Commissioner anticipates it will, at its disposal a small tract of country adjoining to the "Cocomingla" Run.

4. Finally, as to the late period at which Mr. Croaker obtained possession of the Run, I beg to observe, that the delay was caused by encroachments made thereon by adjoining licensees; but that Mr. Beckham was directed, on the 18th February last, to put Mr. Croaker in possession of the Run according to its published boundaries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GEO. BARNEY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure in No. 11.]

(Copy.)

*Crown Commissioner's Office,*

*Binalong, 20th June, 1850.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting the enclosed communication from Mr. Croaker, respecting the Cocomingla Run, and requesting my report thereon; and beg leave to state that the boundaries of the Cocomingla Run have been marked by the Government Surveyor in strict accordance with those advertised in the *Government Gazette* of the 14th April last.



Enclosure in No. 11.

2nd. Mr. Croaker's statement, that the Cocomingla Run has been curtailed, is incorrect; but it does not appear to contain the number of acres advertised (viz. 16,000 acres.)

3rd. The area contained within the advertised boundaries is about 12,000 acres.

4th. The published description of the Runs adjoining the Cocomingla Station appear to have a small portion of land at the back of Cocomingla vacant and unclaimed; but it is impossible for me to report definitely upon this until the boundaries of the adjacent stations are defined.

5th. Should there be any vacant land adjoining the Cocomingla Run, I would beg leave to recommend that the boundaries be extended, so as to embrace the number of acres advertised.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

EDGAR BECKHAM,

C. C. Lands.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,  
SYDNEY.

### No. 12.

COPY A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 51-100.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

*Sydney 21st March, 1851.*

SIR,

I duly received your letter of the 4th July last, enclosing a communication from Mr. C. W. Croaker, in which he requests that the Lease of the Run in the Lachlan District, known as Cocomingla, may date from the day on which his authority to occupy that Station was issued, instead of from the time he paid his first year's rent, on the ground that he has not been placed in occupancy of the full extent of Country advertised in the Notice under which he tendered, and that he was not allowed possession of so much as he now holds, till recently.

2. It appears from the report of Mr. Commissioner Beckham which accompanied your letter, that Mr. Croaker's statement, that the Run has been curtailed is incorrect, but that the Run nevertheless does not contain as much by 4,000 acres, as it was estimated at in the Government notice.

3. I am now directed by the Governor to inform you that in his Excellency's opinion Mr. Croaker does not appear to have much to complain of. When the Run was gazetted, the Area was given not as the actual Area, but merely as the *estimated* Area; whilst the actual boundaries being defined, it was quite competent for Mr. Croaker or any body else to ascertain the real extent of the Run. At the same time if there be a small portion of land adjoining the Cocomingla Run as stated by Mr. Beckham, which in the adjustment of conterminous boundaries may be unappropriated, there will be little objection it is conceived to add it to Cocomingla.

4. There is scarcely sufficient reason shewn for altering the period for the commencement of the lease, but the matter appears to be very unimportant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for the Colonial Secretary,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, JUN.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER  
OF CROWN LANDS.

### No. 13.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, to MR. C. W. CROAKER.

*Crown Lands' Office,*

*Sydney, 17th April, 1851.*

SIR,

I had the honor to submit to the Governor your communication, in which you requested that the lease of the Run in the Lachlan District, known as Cocomingla, might date from the day on which your authority to occupy that station was issued, instead of from the time you paid your first year's rent, on the ground that you had not been placed in occupancy of the full extent of country advertised in the Notice under which you tendered, and that you were not allowed possession of so much as you now hold, till recently.

2. From the report of the Crown Commissioner of that District which was obtained on your letter and forwarded to His Excellency, it appears that your statement, that the Run has been curtailed is incorrect, but that the Run nevertheless does not contain so much by 4,000 acres, as it was estimated at in the Government Notice.

3. I am now directed by His Excellency to inform you, that you do not appear to have much to complain of; when the Run was gazetted the area was given not as the actual area, but merely as the estimated area, whilst the actual boundaries being definite, it was quite competent for you or any body else to ascertain the real extent of the Run. At the same time if there be a small portion of land adjoining the Cocomingla Run as stated to be by Mr. Beckham, which on the adjustment of the conterminous boundaries may be appropriated, there will be little objection it is conceived, to add it to Cocomingla.

4. His Excellency also directs me to observe, that there is scarcely sufficient reason shewn for altering the period for the commencement of the lease, but the matter appears to be very unimportant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. BARNEY.

MR. C. W. CROAKER,  
COCOMINGLA,  
LACHLAN.

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No. 14.

COPY OF A LETTER from MR. C. W. CROAKER, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Bathurst, 5th May, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, and will feel obliged by your laying the same before His Excellency at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. W. CROAKER.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
SYDNEY.

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[Enclosure in No. 14.]

(Copy.)

TO HIS Excellency SIR CHARLES AGUSTUS FITZ ROY, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

Enclosure in No. 14.

The Memorial of Charles William Croaker, of Bathurst, in the Territory of New South Wales, Grazier,  
Sheweth,

That in consequence of an advertisement which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th day of April, 1849, to the effect that a Run called "Cocomingla," situate in the Lachlan District, in the Colony of New South Wales, and containing 16,000 acres more or less, was open to tender, your Memorialist was induced to offer a rent for the said Run of £51 per annum, which tender was accepted: That on or about the 15th day of October, 1849, your Memorialist accordingly paid into the Office of the Colonial Treasurer the sum of £51, as one year's rent in advance for the said Run.

That your Memorialist, on proceeding to take possession of the said Run, was opposed by a Mr. Kinghorne and others; and on the 9th day of December, 1849, wrote to George Barney, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, complaining of such opposition; and on the 31st December, 1849, was informed in reply that he was entitled to a lease of the said Run according to the boundaries published in the *Government Gazette* before alluded to.

That your Memorialist did not obtain possession of the said Run until the 13th day of March, 1850, and then only of 9,000 acres; in consequence of which deficiency your Memorialist sustained a loss by deaths of 1,600 sheep.

That

10 CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO MR. CHARLES WILLIAM CROAKER.

That in May, 1850, the said Run was surveyed and measured by Mr. Surveyor Larmer, and was then, according to the boundaries described in the said *Gazette*, found to contain not more than 9,000 acres, being little more than half the quantity advertised and paid for.

That your Petitioner has paid two years' rent for the said Run, at £51 per annum, having originally tendered that rent, and removed his sheep to the spot, in the expectation of being put in possession of the full quantity advertised.

That there is an unoccupied Run at the back of the said Run called "Cocomingla," containing about 4 or 5,000 acres, which in fact forms part of the "Cocomingla" Run, being described in the *Gazette* as bounded on the west by Evan Evan's Station, but which in reality is Mr. W. C. Wentworth's.

That your Memorialist has sent in a tender for the last mentioned Run; and has, since taking possession of the 9,000 acres already mentioned, applied for an explanation of the circumstances, with the view of obtaining a remission of a proportionate part of the rent paid by him corresponding to the deficiency in the quantity of land of which he was put in possession, but can obtain no relief.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that your Excellency will be pleased to take the above circumstances into your gracious consideration, and order a remission or deduction out of the rent for the ensuing year commensurate to the period during which your Memorialist was kept out of possession of his Run, and to the deficiency in the quantity of acres rented as already mentioned, and that a lease of the said Run of "Cocomingla" and of the unoccupied Run at the back thereof may forthwith issue to your Memorialist, or grant such other relief in the premises, as to your Excellency may seem meet.

And your Memorialist will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

C. W. CROAKER.

Bathurst, 5th May, 1851.

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No. 15.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to MR. C. W. CROAKER.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

*Sydney, 11th June, 1851.*

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, covering a Memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor, praying that a reduction may be made in the rent for the ensuing year of your station in the Lachlan District, known as "Cocomingla," on the grounds that you have not been placed in possession of the full extent of country advertised in the notice under which you tendered, and that you were not allowed possession of so much as you now hold until the 13th March, 1850.

2. In reply I do myself the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inform you that there does not appear to be anything in the present representation to require that His Excellency's former decision communicated to you by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands should be disturbed.

(Signed) I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD, JUNR.

C. W. CROAKER, Esq.,  
BATHURST.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JOHN MARSH

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 26th November, 1851.*

RETURN to an Address from the Legislative Council, dated 7th November, 1851, requesting that His Excellency the Governor-General will be pleased to cause to be laid on the Table:—

“ Copies of all Documents and Papers in reference to the  
“ claim of Mr. John Marsh for compensation for a certain  
“ piece of Land on Glebe Island, under the award of certain  
“ Arbitrators appointed to value such Land.”

SCHEDULE.

No.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1.	Surveyor General to Colonial Secretary, enclosing communications from owners of Land on Glebe Island, stating terms of surrender. 15th August, 1849 .....	1
2.	Proclamation resuming certain allotments on Glebe Island. 29th July, 1850 .....	3
3.	Civil Crown Solicitor to Colonial Secretary, 26th August, 1850, with three Enclosures ..	5
4.	Colonial Secretary to Civil Crown Solicitor, in reply. 9th September, 1851 .....	6
5.	Colonial Secretary to Civil Crown Solicitor, appointing Deputy Surveyor General to act as Arbitrator. 9th September, 1850 .....	6
6.	Mr. Marsh to Colonial Secretary, nominating Mr. Edwin Hickey to act as his Arbitrator. 5th September, 1850 .....	6
7.	Deputy Surveyor General to Colonial Secretary, making certain inquiries with respect to the acceptance of nomination by claimant of an Arbitrator, &c.. and enclosing Arbitrators' remarks on the case. 21st October, 1850 .....	7
8.	Deputy Surveyor General to Colonial Secretary, transmitting award of Umpire. 11th December, 1850 .....	15
9.	Mr. John Lord (Umpire) to the Civil Crown Solicitor, stating particulars of award. 11th December, 1850 .....	16
10.	The same to the Deputy Surveyor General, enclosing certain Evidence taken by him in the case. 20th December, 1850 .....	16
11.	Deputy Surveyor General to Colonial Secretary, with respect to the award. 7th January, 1851 .....	17
12.	Mr. R. J. Want (Solicitor for Mr. Marsh) to the Colonial Secretary, requesting that an Officer may be named by the Government to defend action, &c. 1st February, 1851 ..	18
13.	The same to the same, urging attention to the foregoing. 19th March, 1851 .....	18
14.	The same to the same, urging attention to previous letters. 1st April, 1851 .....	19
15.	The Colonial Secretary to Mr. Want, stating that the Government is not disposed to accept the award. 16th April, 1851 .....	19
16.	Mr. Want to Colonial Secretary, on same subject, and renewing request that an Officer be named to defend action. 24th April, 1851 .....	19
17.	Copy of Deed of Grant to Mr. Marsh for Land on Glebe Island .....	20
18.	Return of Lands sold on Glebe Island by the Government .....	21
19.	Account of Sums awarded to proprietors of Land on Glebe Island .....	22

10 CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO MR. CHARLES WILLIAM CROAKER.

That in May, 1850, the said Run was surveyed and measured by Mr. Surveyor Larmer, and was then, according to the boundaries described in the said *Gazette*, found to contain not more than 9,000 acres, being little more than half the quantity advertised and paid for.

That your Petitioner has paid two years' rent for the said Run, at £51 per annum, having originally tendered that rent, and removed his sheep to the spot, in the expectation of being put in possession of the full quantity advertised.

That there is an unoccupied Run at the back of the said Run called "Cocomingla," containing about 4 or 5,000 acres, which in fact forms part of the "Cocomingla" Run, being described in the *Gazette* as bounded on the west by Evan Evan's Station, but which in reality is Mr. W. C. Wentworth's.

That your Memorialist has sent in a tender for the last mentioned Run; and has, since taking possession of the 9,000 acres already mentioned, applied for an explanation of the circumstances, with the view of obtaining a remission of a proportionate part of the rent paid by him corresponding to the deficiency in the quantity of land of which he was put in possession, but can obtain no relief.

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And your Memorialist will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

C. W. CROAKER.

Bathurst, 5th May, 1851.

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COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to MR. C. W. CROAKER.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

*Sydney, 11th June, 1851.*

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, covering a Memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor, praying that a reduction may be made in the rent for the ensuing year of your station in the Lachlan District, known as "Cocomingla," on the grounds that you have not been placed in possession of the full extent of country advertised in the notice under which you tendered, and that you were not allowed possession of so much as you now hold until the 13th March, 1850.

2. In reply I do myself the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inform you that there does not appear to be anything in the present representation to require that His Excellency's former decision communicated to you by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands should be disturbed.

(Signed) I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD, JUNR.

C. W. CROAKER, ESQ.,  
BATHURST.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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12.	Mr. R. J. Want (Solicitor for Mr. Marsh) to the Colonial Secretary, requesting that an Officer may be named by the Government to defend action, &c. 1st February, 1851..	18
13.	The same to the same, urging attention to the foregoing. 19th March, 1851 .....	18
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No. 1.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE SURVEYOR GENERAL, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 15th August, 1849.

49-402.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 20th June t, No. 49-271, in which you refer to the Deputy Surveyor General's letter of the 10th ne, 1847, No. 47-185, suggesting Glebe Island a fitting site for a Slaughtering Place and ttle Market; and informing me that, in accordance with a recommendation of a Select mmittee of the late Legislative Council, it is proposed to erect, as soon as possible, a Public abattoir on that portion of Glebe Island which is still unalienated, and also to establish a ttle Market in that vicinity.

2. Your letter also encloses a copy of the Report of the Select Committee on Slaugh- r Houses, with the Minutes of Evidence; and in six distinct paragraphs informs me of hat it is required that I should do in the matter. I shall take leave, in replying, to refer parately to your paragraphs, for the sake of perspicuity.

3. I have, as directed by paragraphs 3 and 4, placed myself, through my Deputy, in mmunication with the holders of allotments on the Island, and from seven of these indivi- uals replies have been received; but the terms demanded are, without exception, so high, hat I cannot but advise their rejection by the Government. I enclose the letters in Enclosures, Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive.

4. Presuming on the rejection of the terms contained in these letters, I beg to enclose he particulars of the fifty acres farm, in the Parish of Petersham, granted to Francis Lloyd n the 31st August, 1819, and recorded in *extenso* in your Register No. 8, folio 86, in order hat proper measures may be devised for recovering that land. Enclosure, No. 8.

5. With reference to the 5th paragraph of your letter, I have to state that a right of oad of thirty feet wide, through the alienated land on the Island, already exists, by the onditions in the private sale of the subdivisions, and that a plan and description can be epared for proclamation; but I have to observe that it will be necessary, also, to proclaim ight of road through other lands, by way of access to the Island, and to fence substan- tially such road, when notified as open to the public, for which purpose a survey will be equired, and for the performance of which, I should wish to be favored with the further nstructions of His Excellency the Governor. \*

6. A copy of the Plan of the Allotments on the Island has been furnished to the olonial Architect, who has been apprised that he will be furnished with any information hat he may specifically apply for.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. L. MITCHELL.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 1.]

Sydney, 10th July, 1849.

(Copy.)

SIR,

I beg leave most respectfully to state, for your information, that I have been Encl 1 in No. 1. informed the Government are now disposed to buy from several persons the allotments of land situate on Glebe Island, for the purpose of having Slaughter-Houses erected thereon.

In the event of such a proceeding taking place, I beg to acquaint you that I am pos- sessed of a piece of land therein situate—120 feet by 50 feet broad, and that I paid for the same the sum of thirty pounds about seven years ago; and the interest added to the same since is about fifty-eight pounds nine shillings and four-pence; and to request that the same may be disposed of by my receiving the above amount. £30.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES HARRIS,  
Stonemason, Surry Hills, Sydney.

THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 1.]

Sydney, 26th July, 1849.

(Copy.)

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, informing me that the Govern- Encl. 2 in No. 1. ment has been instructed to effect certain arrangements, connected with the purpose of erect- ing, as soon as possible, a Public Abattoir on that portion of Glebe Island which is still unalienated, and also of establishing a Cattle Market in that vicinity, I now do myself the honor to acquaint you that I am possessed of a certain allotment in that quarter, purchased by me from a Mr. Henry Talbot, on the 17th September, 1841, for the sum of thirty pounds, £30.

104—b

called



called and known as No. 9 section, 120 feet long by 50 feet broad, and to request that an authority for the amount of the same, with interest since that period up to the present time, may be granted to me, in conformity with the regulations of your establishment, as early as possible.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) JAMES HARRIS,  
Mason at Mrs. Hughes' Buildings, Elizabeth-street

THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 1.]

(Copy.)

Sydney, 31st July, 1849.

SIR,

Encl. 3 in No. 1.

2 acres 3 roods 14 poles.

5 acres 1 rood 15 poles.  
8 acres 2 roods.  
2 acres 0 roods 20 poles.  
7 acres 2 roods 5 poles.

£350.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23rd instant, proposing to purchase my allotments on Glebe Island; and, in reply, I beg to inform you that it was my intention in acquiring that property to hold it as a reserve for my family, being fully aware of its prospective value, both on account of the quarry (which will be very useful for building purposes), and also from its proximity to the City; but as the land is required for the public service, and to abate a great nuisance in the City, I should be willing to sell it for such purpose, reserving only one small allotment of two acres three roods and fourteen poles, being No. 2 on the plan in the Survey Office, which is claimed by Mrs. Marsh by way of dower, and which therefore I cannot sell. The portion of land therefore which I propose to part with is as follows, viz.:—Five acres one rood and fifteen poles, being part of eight acres two roods, originally purchased by John Roby Hatfield, and two acres and twenty poles, being allotment No. 12 on Government plan, which I purchased myself from the Crown. Together a total of seven acres two roods and 5 poles, which I now propose to surrender to the Government at the price of three hundred and fifty pounds sterling per acre.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN MARSH.

THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 1.]

(Copy.)

Sydney, 31st July, 1849.

SIR,

Encl. 4 in No. 1.

£85.

At your request I have the honor to inform you, that I hold two allotments of land on Glebe Island, purchased by me at auction from Mr. John Marsh, Nos. 5 and 6 of section V, 100 feet frontage to the water, by a depth of 155 feet, more or less. I have no particular desire to part with the allotments, but in consideration of the desirable object they are required for, I have no objection to dispose of them to the Government for the cost price, viz., eighty-five pounds, with eight per cent. interest from the time of my purchase.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES PACKLEY.

THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 1.]

MEM :—Enclosure No. 5 is wanting.

[Enclosure 6 in No. 1.]

(Copy.)

Sydney, 1st August, 1849.

SIR,

Encl. 6 in No. 1.

£280.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, No. 49-494, respecting the formation of a Public Abattoir on Glebe Island, and the establishment of a Cattle Market; and requiring to know what number of allotments I have on the Island,—from whom I acquired them,—and the sum of money I would accept in full consideration for their surrender to the Crown.

In reply, I beg to state that I am possessed of ten allotments, six of which are situate on section 2, numbered respectively from 11 to 16, and having frontages to Mitchell, Ferry, and Glebe Streets; the remaining four are on section 3, numbered 13 to 16, with frontages to Glebe, Ferry, and Johnson Streets: the dimensions of each allotment are 50 by 80 feet.

2. These allotments were purchased by me at public auction, on the 12th July, 1841, and the conveyance to me was executed by — Marsh, as vendor.

3. With regard to the sum I would feel disposed to accept in full consideration of a surrender of these allotments to the Crown, I beg to say that the smallest amount I could think of accepting is two hundred and eighty pounds.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN COOPER.

THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 7 in No. 1.]

Sydney, 1st August, 1849.

py.)

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 23rd July, I beg to say that in consideration of Encl. 7 in No. 1. advantage that will accrue to the City from the Slaughter Houses being placed on Glebe land, I am disposed to part with my allotments for the same sum they originally cost me, sixty pounds, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time they were purchased, making in all one hundred and eight pounds.

£60.

£108.

In answer to the second question I have to inform you, that these allotments were chased from Mr. John Marsh, on the 25th July, 1841, and consist of one allotment of 100 feet frontage to Mitchell-street, by eighty feet back; one allotment fifty feet frontage to Glebe-street, by eighty feet back; also one allotment of forty feet frontage to Government road, with one hundred feet back.

The two first allotments are in section No. 2, and the two last in section No. 4.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. BRAZIER.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

[Enclosure 8 in No. 1.]

Francis Lloyd, 50 acres, in the county of Cumberland, parish of Petersham, granted Governor Macquarie, by deed dated 31st August, 1819; quit-rent, one shilling per annum, from 1st August, 1824; recorded in the Colonial Secretary's Register No. 8, folio 86. Encl. 8 in No. 1.

## DESCRIPTION.

Bounded on the south by John Piper's farm, bearing west 15 degrees south; on the east side by 28 chains of Butler's farm, bearing north 25 degrees west; on the north side a line bearing east 25 degrees north to Balmain's farm; and on the north-east side by that farm, bearing south 32 degrees east and the Cove.

## CONDITIONS.

Not to sell or alienate the same for the space of five years from the date hereof, and cultivate 15 acres within the said period, and reserving to the Government the right of making a public road through the same; and also reserving for the use of the Crown such timber as may be deemed fit for Naval purposes.

## No. 2.

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, Knight  
Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to erect a Public Abattoir and Cattle Market, on the portion of land known as Glebe Island, in the County of Cumberland, and for that purpose it is necessary to resume the several allotments of land on Glebe Island, hereunder particularly described, which have been granted to the several persons named in connection therewith: Now, therefore, I, Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of my Executive Council, do hereby declare, that it is necessary to resume the said allotments of land, for the public purpose aforesaid, and that I have resumed the same on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Title Deeds issued by Her Majesty to the respective Grantees hereof; that is to say:—

1. Allotment No. 1, at Glebe Island, granted to John Roby Hatfield, containing eight acres and two roods, situated in the County of Cumberland, and Parish of Petersham, at Bockle Bay; bounded on the east by a line bearing north 12 chains, commencing at a marked rock on the shore; on the north by a line bearing west 6 chains 20 links to the high water mark of a muddy inlet of the Orphan School Creek; on the west and south by the high water mark of that Creek to the aforesaid marked rock. Being the land sold as lot 11, in pursuance of the advertisement of the 8th February, 1839.

2. Allotment No. 2, at Glebe Island, granted to John Marsh, containing two acres three roods and fourteen perches, situated in the County of Cumberland, and Parish of Petersham, at the Glebe Island; commencing from the south-east corner of allotment No. 1, (a marked rock on the beach,) and bounded on the west by a line north 7 chains; on the north-west by a road 1 chain wide, being a line bearing north 45 degrees, east 2 chains; on the north-east

north-east by a line bearing south 45 degrees, east 5 chains and 83 links to Cockle Bay; and thence on the south by the waters of Cockle Bay to the point of commencement. Being the land sold as lot 4, in pursuance of the advertisement of 16th November, 1841.

3. Allotment No. 5, at Glebe Island, granted to Ellen Buttenshaw, containing two acres, situated in the County of Cumberland, and Parish of Petersham, at the Glebe Island; commencing from the south corner, (a marked rock on the beach,) and bounded on the south-west by a road 1 chain wide, being a line bearing north 45 degrees, west 4 chains and 94 links; on the north-west by a road, being a line bearing north 45 degrees, east 4 chains; on the north-east by a line bearing south 45 degrees, east 4 chains and 80 links to Cockle Bay; and thence by the waters of Cockle Bay to the point of commencement. Being the land purchased by the said Ellen Buttenshaw, as lot 1, in pursuance of the advertisement of 8th February, 1842, with part of the remission of two hundred pounds sterling, authorised for her husband, Thomas Buttenshaw, deceased, as a late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Royal Navy of upwards of twenty years' service, under the Regulations of 1st August, 1838.

4. Allotment No. 6, at Glebe Island, granted to Ellen Buttenshaw, containing one acre two roods and sixteen perches, situated in the county of Cumberland, and Parish of Petersham, at the Glebe Island; commencing on Cockle Bay, at the east corner of allotment No. 5, and bounded on the south-west by that allotment, bearing north 45 degrees, west 4 chains 80 links; on the north-west by a road 1 chain wide, being a line bearing north 45 degrees, east 4 chains; on the north-east by a line bearing south 45 degrees, east 3 chains 25 links to Cockle Bay; and thence on the south-east by the waters of Cockle Bay to the point of commencement. Being the land purchased by the said Ellen Buttenshaw as lot 2, in pursuance of the advertisement of 8th February, 1842, with a further part of the remission of two hundred pounds sterling, authorised for her husband, Thomas Buttenshaw, deceased, as a late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Royal Navy of upwards of twenty years' service, under the Regulations of 1st August, 1838.

5. Allotment No. 12, at Glebe Island, granted to John Marsh, containing two acres and twenty perches, situated in the county of Cumberland, and Parish of Petersham, at the Glebe Island; commencing from the north-east corner of allotment No. 1, and bounded on the south by a line bearing west 6 chains and 20 links to Cockle Bay; on the north-west by the waters of Cockle Bay as far as the north-east corner; on the north-east by a line bearing south 45 degrees, east 4 chains and 70 links; on the south-east by a road 1 chain wide, being a line bearing south 45 degrees, west 5 chains; and on the west by a line bearing north 3 chains and 60 links to the point of commencement. Being the land sold as lot 11, in pursuance of the advertisement of 16th November, 1841.

Given under my hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this  
twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and fifty, and in the fourteenth year of Her Ma-  
jesty's Reign.

(L.S.) CH<sup>s</sup>. A FITZ ROY.  
*By His Excellency's Command,*  
E. DEAS THOMSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*  
*Sydney, 29th July, 1850.*

#### GLEBE ISLAND.

**H**IS Excellency the GOVERNOR, with the advice of the Executive Council, having deemed it necessary to resume the several allotments of land described in the Proclamation of this date, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Public Abattoir and Cattle Market: Notice is hereby given to the several owners of the said allotments, that in accordance with the conditions in that behalf contained in the Deeds of Grant, they are required within one calendar month from the present date, to choose Arbitrators for the purpose of determining in concert with Arbitrators to be appointed by the Governor, the value of the land so resumed and of any buildings erected thereon, in order that the amount so assessed in each case may be paid to the party entitled thereto.

2. His Excellency also directs it to be notified, that in further accordance with the conditions of the Grants, if the owners of any of the said allotments of land refuse or neglect to appoint an Arbitrator within the period above specified, then in every such case both Arbitrators will be appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

*By His Excellency's Command,*  
E. DEAS THOMSON.

### No. 3.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Civil Crown Solicitor's Office,*

50-96.

*Sydney, 26th August, 1850.*

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of the 19th instant, No. 50-705, transmitting the documents relating to Glebe Island,

I have the honor to transmit a communication from Mr. John Marsh, bearing date the 15th August, soliciting that he might be allowed to retain a portion of the land in question—lot No. 2. As this gentleman has afforded me every information that lay in his power concerning this matter, I beg to recommend his application to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor, should it not interfere with the arrangements contemplated.

2. Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy have appointed Mr. Henry Robertson, Architect, to act as the arbitrators on behalf of Mr. Francis McHugh, as set forth in their letter of the 22nd instant herewith.

3. Mr. John Marsh has appointed Mr. David M'Beath to act as his arbitrator, and also to arbitrate for Mr. John Harris in this matter, letter bearing date 26th instant.

4. Mr. George Want has informed me that he has transmitted a communication to the Colonial Secretary, appointing an arbitrator to act in his behalf.

5. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the purchasers are not disposed to throw any obstacle in the way of the Government resuming possession of the land, and on receipt of their replies to my notice requesting them to name arbitrators, no delay shall occur in forwarding them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. W. BILLYARD,

Civil Crown Solicitor.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Copy.)

[Enclosure 1 in No. 3.]

*Sydney, 15th August, 1850.*

SIR,

I am just put in possession of your letter dated the 10th of August, 1850, calling my attention to an advertisement in the *Government Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, No. 91, with a copy thereof annexed, respecting the resumption of land on Glebe Island, for a Public Abattoir and Cattle Market, requesting me to name within a month from a certain date, an arbitrator for the purpose of determining, in concert with one to be appointed by the Government, the value of the land in question. Encl. 1 in No. 3.

In reply to this communication, I beg leave to inform you, that I will immediately consider the subject, and select an arbitrator accordingly.

In considering this subject as the most important matter in regard to the means of providing for my family, and which was the only reason by which I was induced in the first instance to purchase the property, looking at it, I beg leave to assure you, as a purchase for the future benefit of my children. I do hope and trust that you will lay the peculiar circumstances of the case under the consideration of the Colonial Secretary, and obtain his sanction to there being reserved to me, on my children's account, the end lot next to Hatfield's, on the extreme south side by the water,—lot No. 2.

I apprehend that this lot will form no impediment whatever to the formation and carrying out of the proposed Abattoir.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN MARSH.

THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 3.]

(Copy.)

*Sydney, 23rd August, 1850.*

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a notice addressed to the Administrators of Mr. M'Hugh, and with reference to the subject thereof, beg to state, that on behalf of Mr. Francis M'Hugh, of Limerick, in Ireland, Encl. 2 in No. 3.

Ireland, the heirs-at-law of Owen M'Hugh, deceased, late owner of a portion of the land proposed to be resumed by the Crown, we appoint Mr. Henry Robertson, of Pitt-street, architect, as the arbitrator for the purpose of determining, in concert with one to be appointed by the Governor, the value of any land in which Mr. McHugh is interested, and as to which this mode of resumption is legally authorised.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

HOLDEN AND M'CARTHY.

THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 3.]

(Copy.)

SIR,

Sydney, 26th August, 1851.

Encl. 8 No. 3.

In compliance with the notice in the *Government Gazette* of the 29th July last, and with your letter of the 15th instant, respecting the resumption of land at Glebe Island, I beg to inform you, that I have appointed David M'Beath, Surveyor of the Penrith Road Trust, to arbitrate on my behalf; and further to inform you, that I have been authorised by James Harris, to inform you, that he is willing for the said David M'Beath to arbitrate for him also.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN MARSH.

THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR.

#### No. 4.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

757.

Sydney, 9th September, 1851.

SIR,

With reference to the first paragraph of your letter No. 96, of the 26th August, informing me of the wish of Mr. John Marsh, that a portion of the land belonging to him on Glebe Island might be resumed, I have the honor, by direction of the Governor, to inform you that it does not appear to His Excellency to be expedient to allow any portion of the Island to be retained by private proprietors. His Excellency therefore regrets he cannot comply with Mr. Marsh's request.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, JUN.

THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR.

#### No. 5.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

758.

Sydney, 9th September, 1850.

SIR,

With reference to my letter to you of 26th ultimo, No. 725, and in reply to yours of the 26th and 30th ultimos, Nos. 96 and 97, respecting the settlement by arbitration of the claims arising out of the resumption of the allotments on Glebe Island, I do myself the honor to inform you, that it is the wish of His Excellency the Governor, that the Deputy Surveyor General, Samuel Augustus Perry, Esquire, shall act as arbitrator for the Crown, in conjunction with the several parties who may be appointed by the claimants in all the cases which arise, as well as in those already intimated.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, JUN.

THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR.

#### No. 6.

COPY OF A LETTER from MR. JOHN MARSH, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 5th September, 1851.*

SIR,

In consequence of Mr. M'Beath, whom I named as an arbitrator in determining the value of my land at Glebe Island, living at Penrith, and being unable to attend,

I beg to propose, in his place, Mr. Edwin Hickey, who has already been appointed by Mr. Want, for the settlement of his claim.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN MARSH.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No.

## No. 7.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 21st October, 1850.*

SIR,

An apprehension of a most extraordinary nature having flashed across my mind in attempting to arbitrate as to the value of that portion of Glebe Island of which Mr. Marsh is the owner, I beg leave to enquire, whether, according to the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, the Government is bound to accept the nomination by a claimant of any person he may choose to select as his arbitrator; and whether in such case I am at liberty to tender my resignation of the office of arbitrator on the part of the Government.

2. The circumstance that gives rise to this enquiry is, that in the simple matter of arbitration of the value of lands for which in 1842 the Government received £399 17s., a demand is now made amounting to £10,310 19s. 2d.; if my calculation of interest be correct, the difference between it and my valuation being no less than £9,240 19s. 2d., under which circumstances I have deemed it my duty to appeal to the Government, as to how far I shall be justified in proceeding to refer the matter to the umpire, who will doubtless be so staggered at the difference, as to render him incapable of dealing with a question so simple in itself, but which is twisted into inextricable complication.

3. The notes of arbitration are still in my hands, but as there is no arbitration bond, a doubt has arisen in my mind whether the decision which the umpire may give would be compulsory on the claimant, if the award were given against him.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) S. A. PERRY.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 7.]

*Mr. Marsh's claim for land resumed by the Government, on Glebe Island.*

In placing this claim in my hands, Mr. Marsh has represented to me, that this land is worth to him, £1,000 an acre. He claims from the Government, £750 per acre, for 10 acres 1 rood and 19 perches.\* In support of this claim, he has advanced many arguments and facts to prove the value of the land to him. He lays great strain on the value of the stone on his land, which he has verified by opening quarries for flag and hearth stones, for Port Phillip, the proceeds of which, according to the account sales he has sent me, have realized very handsome profits.

He estimates the value of the stone to him, at a half-penny a foot, clear profit; and assuming, as he reasonably does, the extent of available stone to be about 5,000,000 cubic feet, I find that its value would be upwards of £10,000, which would be a source of profit, not interfering with, nor deteriorating from, the value of the land itself. Another way in which Mr. Marsh values this property, is by selling it in allotments. He shews that he has realised from £400 to £500 an acre for part of this island, in 1842. The same land not being water frontage. The whole of the water side land, except two very small por-

Under the impression that the mere fact of the Government resuming the land which forms the subject of this arbitration would enhance its value, in the eyes of the owner, immeasurably beyond the market price of any lands similarly circumstanced, and in an unimproved state, I prepared myself some days ago, by information gleaned from various sources, to meet the arguments that appeared likely to be adduced in support of this claim, and I propose to append to this document the substance of my notes upon the occasion referred to, in case the difference in our estimate of the real value of the land should be so wide as to render an appeal to our umpire unavoidable.

Encl. 1 in No. 7.

Conceded!

If there were ten times this quantity it would be immaterial to the question.

And would take two generations to produce such a result. Take the cut in Argyle street, (the most thickly peopled part of Sydney,) as an example.

The stone is the land itself, and to carry it away would surely be interfering with it, though perhaps not deteriorating from the value of the remainder, that is, the stone.

Admitted that he has realised profits to the amount or rather at the rate here stated, but to a very limited extent, the portion sold having been considered the best of that part of the Island.

\* I observe that the extent here claimed for, differs materially from that formerly mentioned. I presume that this claim includes the streets. If so, the character of the land, as Town Allotments, is destroyed.—S. A. PERRY.

Encl. 1 in No. 7.

tions of it, still remaining his property, and forming part of that resumed by the Government.

In investigating this claim, I conceive we should dismiss from our consideration, all calculation of the value of the *stone*, and to examine only such documents as immediately affect the value of the land itself. For although Mr. Marsh has clearly proved to me that the stone is of great value to him, and likely to become of much greater value as an export to Adelaide and other places, the Government are not re-purchasing the *stone*, but the land.

In divesting, however, the claim he sets up of this important feature in its favor, we must not lose sight of it in the intrinsic value of the land; because although the Government pay him for his land *only*, they *compel* him to sell it, and thereby deprive him of the opportunity of making these quarries available to himself. I take this view of it, that we may, by this course, simplify the question at issue.

Then as to the value of the land itself, I find, on a careful examination of the Plan of Mr. Marsh's Land, that he possesses altogether, in lots Nos. 1, 2, and 12, 1,535 feet of water frontage, and by sub-dividing his land into allotments, he would have, in addition, 3,890 feet of street frontage.

Valuing the water frontage at £3 per foot, and the street frontage at 10s. per foot, the gross amount would be £6,550, or about £650 per acre. I am guided in this estimate of the land by the prices of land in Balmain, which is its immediate neighbourhood. There, land is selling at 20s. per foot, street frontage, and £5 per foot the water frontage. I make a full allowance for the difference in the two localities, from the circumstances of the latter being more valuable on account of its being now a Town in itself, and all the spare land being surrounded by improved property, and have, therefore, put down the Glebe land at about 50 per cent less. Still, the Glebe Island, has now been found to possess advantages, from its insular character, far surpassing Balmain or any of the lands about it. I allude to the discovery which has been made, within the last few years, that Glebe Island is the most suitable place around Sydney, for the Public Abattoirs. The Government sold it in ignorance of this fact, as for example, they might do of lands

Upon this point we are agreed; the land under valuation being composed chiefly of stone, which, at the time of valuation, is unquarried.

Visionary!

I contend, not repurchasing anything; but awarding full compensation for the resumption of the land, according to a proviso in the Deed of Grant.

The intrinsic value of the land is *Nil*. It will not grow a cabbage.

No.—They resume it under a special proviso in the Deed of Grant. If there were a sale, there must be a bargain and a right of refusal to sell, but here there is no such right.

If there were anything bordering upon reasonableness in any part of this proposal, or the slightest chance of approximation in our views, I should be glad to meet the question half way; but as it at present stands, I should be offering an insult to your own judgment and sense of propriety, in entertaining it in its present shape, and I have therefore appended my own views.

} The value of water frontage must depend upon its utility as such, and consequently there are different degrees of value. The boldest coast with the deepest water, and the mud-flat with shoal water and a sluggish tide, may be equally valueless.

If I am correctly informed, some of the allotments sold at 5s. per foot frontage; but this is immaterial to our present question.

Feet of frontage and broad acres are different terms of expressing measurement, and are never used in conjunction by surveyors.

This I do not dispute, but the difference of the circumstances is adverted to below. In the heart of the town of Balmain, a property consisting of a cottage, occupied by P. Wilkinson, Esq., Dep. Storekeeper General, and nearly an acre of ground, most of which is a beautiful garden, is now under offer for £500, and the price is considered much too high.

Not merely a town upon paper, but one upon which a considerable outlay of labour has been made.

This would be a fair deduction, supposing Balmain to have been in an unimproved state, because the relative positions of the two places would warrant such a difference. The point of Balmain opposite Miller's Point, is considered as valuable as some parts of Sydney, for certain purposes.

This is mere matter of opinion, and upon which men's minds are divided, but the particular purpose for which the land is required, should be thrown out of considera-

possessing a mine of wealth beneath the surface, and therefore in compelling their purchasers to re-sell the land to them, it is only fair to suppose that they will become as sensible as the Government of the value of the Island, and expect to be paid for it commensurately with the profits which its natural position will yield to the Government. I shall not, however, contend for any such compensation as that to Mr. Marsh, because if I were to view it in that light, the Government would be called on to pay something like £2,000 per acre, for the whole of the alienated part of the Island, considering the purpose to which it is to be converted, and the profits to be derived from it. In the same feeling, I should resist any attempt on the part of the Government to repossess this land, by merely repaying to the possessor his purchase money with interest. For in what way can we measure the increasing value of land in a country such as this, and where the land is situated so near to its capital. I find, on examining the public sales, that the Government put up the first allotments on this Island at 10s. per acre. This was in February, 1839. The next lots were advertised at £20 per acre, but before the sale took place, which was in February, 1842, the price was raised by the Government to £50 per acre; so that in two years only the Government had altered their views of the value of this Island from 10s. to £50 per acre, just one hundred times what were their first impressions of its value; since then no sales have taken place, or it is impossible now to say to what point of value the Government might have raised the upset price of this Island. The interests of those who first purchased land there might have been, and no doubt were, materially affected by the extraordinary value which was afterwards placed on the remaining part of the Island. Still the Government cared not as to their interests, and therefore if they now step in to resume their land, they ought not to be surprised at a similar rate of increase being demanded of them. I have not, however, entered on this question in this spirit, but I

tion; for the proviso in the Deed empowers the Government to resume possession for any public purpose. Encl. 1 in No. 7.

The Government was not ignorant that the Island was a bare rock, which would absorb an immense outlay in bringing to market.

I contend that it is not compelling their purchasers to re-sell the land to them, but claiming the fulfilment of an agreement made at the time of the completion of the purchase.

This is entirely prospective and speculative. How many of the projects of one Government have been overturned by a succeeding Government? Melville Island, Western Port, Port Essington, and Port Curtis, as instances. In such a case what is the value of the land?

The Government could only be called on to fulfil its engagements, which up to this period it has done.

No profit can be derived without a vast outlay of capital to carry into effect what is proposed, and the profits, if any, will, after all, be for the benefit of the Public, and will flow through various channels into the pockets of individuals.

This is a principle I do not contend for. The Deed of Grant expresses that the value of the land so resumed is to be fixed by Arbitrators, and I think we are bound to abide by that expression, as the condition upon which the land was alienated in the purchases of Hatfield and Marsh.

In answer to this I would ask, in what way we can estimate the depreciation that may take place in the value of lands likely to be affected by the political changes that are going on at this moment? The erection of Moreton Bay into an independent province will draw off more people from Sydney than did the discovery of the gold fields in California.

The only lands that were bought at these high rates are those of *Marsh*, for the purpose of securing a street frontage, in order to stamp the land above referred to with a fictitious value, and those of *Mrs. Buttenshaw*, (now *Mrs. Thornton*), but upon which, (being selected under the Military Remission Regulation), no actual outlay from her pocket was made.

So far from the upset price being raised, it is more probable they would have been reduced, as has been the case in many instances, some of which may be adduced in illustration. A small portion of land in the Town of Paramatta, valued by the former Government at £100, was sold by the present Government to the same person who required it from the former Government, for £10.

In the neighbourhood of the Crow's Nest, North Shore, some lands laid out as suburban allotments, and sold upon an upset price of £20 an acre, did not prevent the adjoining allotments, of similar character and equal value, being taken at £2 an acre.

At Kiama, the upset price of Town allotments was reduced from £50 to £8 an acre, and many of them converted into suburban allotments and sold as low as £2 or £2 10s. per acre.

In this country, fluctuations in the price of land are as great and as sudden as those of the weather.



Encl. 1 in No. 7.

cannot help thinking that the possessors of land on Glebe Island are entitled to a part of the value which its new appropriation confers on it.

To speak, however, at once, as to the value of the land there, and of Mr. Marsh's claim, I propose, as I have already said, that the value of the stone on this land should be put away from our consideration, except as to its bearing on the land's intrinsic value; and therefore sinking entirely that part of his claim, I would propose that the naked sum of £750 per acre be allowed to him, with interest on that valuation for three years, at 10 per cent.

In arriving at this opinion, I am fully borne out by the valuation already agreed to by the Government, for inferior lots of land on the same Island, and under the same circumstances. And my own conviction is, that had Mr. Marsh's land been divided into lots, and sold as such, it would have realized nearer to £1000 per acre than the sum I recommend; because if the inferior parts of this Island could be sold by him in that year of unparalleled distress, 1842, for £400 per acre, how much more should the water-side lots bring, in the improved circumstances of 1850, either of the two years antecedent to this, and more particularly that it is now surrounded by a populous and occupied country, which at that time it was not.

The interest for the three years will, of course, be conceded, as the period from which the Government have notified their intention to resume the Island.

Sydney, }  
19th October, 1850. }

(Signed) EDWIN HICKEY.

This is a point I should willingly concede if the question were one of bargain and sale, but on the contrary, the bargain is already made and specified in the Deed of Grant; still, however, I will venture to assert, that the disposition of the Government is to do no wrong, but rather to accede to a liberal award.

If the value of the stone became a question, which, however, it does not, as the point is conceded, I doubt whether its removal would not be highly detrimental to the land, the peculiar position of which renders it desirable that its highest level should be maintained for the sake of a free circulation of air.

If the Government had received £750 per acre for the land, as an investment of capital on the part of Marsh, there might have been some ground for expecting that interest upon such investment should be paid to him, as interest is the profit obtained for the use of money; therefore this falls to the ground.

Here I think it right to explain that, in the cases alluded to, we dealt with each individual owner for the whole of his property on the Island, and the circumstances appear to me to be widely different. In one case an outlay of money, equal at least, if not much greater than the cost of the land, had been made for the purpose of occupation and enjoyment by the proprietor himself, and for the disturbance of such enjoyment, interest was allowed as compensation. In the other cases, the allotments were clearly proved to have been purchased for the pursuit of a particular business, and which, in one instance, was actually commenced; for the removal of the business an allowance was made.

Some of the allotments that had been so laid out were not sold, no offer being made for them, so that thus they were thrown back to their original cost, notwithstanding the allurements that were held out of long credit, &c.

The unparalleled distress, here spoken of fell only upon what was considered the higher class, while men of small means and pretensions were enriching themselves.

A very small portion of this water side land is accessible except at high water, and then it is inaccessible by land.

How does it happen that during the whole period of this prosperous season, no application was made to the Government for the sale of the remaining portion of the Island, and which, on account of the depth of water and the greater quantity of building materials, is far more valuable than that previously disposed of, except Mrs. Buttenshaw's?

Not so. In the claims of Brazier, Cooper, and Pashley, respectively, the whole of the interest was struck out, the valuation was the only point entertained. In the case of Want, as stated above, the interest was allowed by the umpire on the ground that there had been an outlay upon the property for personal use and occupation, and in which he was disturbed; the fact is there was a family at the cottage, and the little garden was in high cultivation when I was last on the Island, only about a fortnight ago.

My ultimatum will be appended.

(Signed) S. A. PERRY.

20th October, 1850.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 7.]

Encl. 2 in No. 7.

*MR. MARSH'S claim for compensation, for resumption (by the Government,) of land at Glebe Island, required for public purposes.*

1. Mr. Marsh is the owner of land at Glebe Island, consisting partly of the greater portion of eight acres and two roods, sold by the Government in 1842 to John Roby Hatfield, for £151 14s. 6d., the remaining portion having been since sold by Marsh, in the character of building allotments, and upon which he has realized considerable profits. The whole of these profits the Government have become bound, by former arbitrations, to reimburse to the several purchasers under Marsh, so that he can have no claim upon that score, and the advanced price of the small portions sold by him must be thrown out of the question. Another part of Marsh's property on Glebe Island is composed of two portions, sold by the Government to him in 1842, in the character of building allotments; these were put up to public auction, and Marsh became the purchaser, at the rate of about £50 per acre. He does not appear to have subdivided these portions for sale, like the one first referred to, so that no analogy can be drawn as to their comparative value.

2. The Deeds of Grant, both to Hatfield and to Marsh, contain provisos for resumption for public purposes, and prescribe the mode of proceeding to assess the amount of compensation in case of such resumption. And the Government having now resumed by public Proclamation, in the *Government Gazette*, as provided in the Deeds, the question for our consideration is, What is now their fair marketable value as they stand, and without reference to a subdivision which has never been effected?

3. It appears from information I have gathered, that, of the first mentioned portion which was subdivided, the allotments sold were the only portions to which any value could be attached, and that some of these were sold as low as five shillings (5s.) the foot frontage, while for the rest no offer could be obtained, notwithstanding the long credit, which is always a degree of temptation that land purchasers can seldom resist. Thus the unsold

(1.) Why should Mr. Marsh have no claim on this score? Surely if he has "*realized considerable profits*" from one part of his lands in a former year, and in very depressed times, there can be no earthly reason why he should not do so in more prosperous years. And therefore I conceive that to throw this arrangement overboard would be contrary to the irresistible deductions of common sense, and more particularly as this very land is now becoming surrounded by a populous and wealthy neighbourhood; that he should have succeeded in selling his land at all at the time he did, and at such a price, appears to me really wonderful, judging from its *then* isolated character, both as to its natural position, and its want of a peopled neighbourhood, but that he *could* do so *now* under its altered neighbourhood and the facilities afforded to small purchasers by the *Building Societies*, is a thing equally well understood and believed.

(2.) Great stress is laid on this feature of our arbitration, and it is indispensable that we should examine both the legal and equitable bearings of it.

In a legal point of view the Government can, as they have done, resume these lands under the conditions of their Deed of Conveyance to the purchaser; because, although the purchaser never signed such conditions at the time of purchase and when he paid his deposit, or in a month afterwards when he paid the balance of his purchase money, still he accepted, (because he was obliged), a Deed of Conveyance from the Government, fettered with these conditions, and therefore accepted such Deeds as his title. In law, therefore, the Government have him clearly in their power.

Then as to the *equity* of these conditions, with which alone this arbitration has to deal, I conceive the Government can only be regarded as an ordinary purchaser except in this one point of view:—An ordinary purchaser could not force Mr. Marsh to sell; the Government, under the title he holds, can do so. But in forcing him to do so, it never was the intention of these conditions to obtain for the public any advantage over an ordinary purchaser; quite the reverse, at least such is the understood *spirit* of such public reservations, and as such are we bound to regard them.

(3.) I have twice inspected this land, and as far as my judgment guides me, Mr. Marsh has the most valuable building sites still left, as well as nearly all the original water frontage.

Encl. 2 in No. 7.

portion of the land offered is thrown back to its original cost, in the same way that the subsequently purchased building allotments remain, that is, without any outlay of capital, either for the purposes of survey, agency, or improvements of any description, and the question is then reduced to its naked state, viz.: What is the marketable value of these several remaining portions of land, including the streets shewn on the plan, and which form part of the area to be valued?

4. Taking the most recent sale of land in the neighbourhood, I find that £200 per acre is the highest price that has been obtained by means of long credit, and that the portions realizing these prices presented all the advantage of frontage on the oldest high road in the country, and where there is constant traffic of the most lucrative kind, viz.: that of small retail dealers. In fact, the trade of a smith and the business of a retail shop are in full operation upon the allotments I allude to as sold only a few months back. This then being the maximum, and Mr. Marsh's having been proved to be of the minimum value of lands so situated, with reference to distance from Sydney, convenience of access by land and by water, and other circumstances which affect suburban property, I propose to allow him, for the first portion, (which was bought by Hatfield at £13 10s. per acre,) £50 per acre; and for the second portion, which Marsh bought for about £50 per acre, I propose to allow £150 per acre; this being considerably more than compound interest upon the original purchases, and will give an average of about £100 an acre all round. The whole amount, according to this estimation, assuming Mr. Marsh's present area of 10 acres 1 rood and 19 perches to be correct, including the streets, will be £1028— one thousand and twenty-eight pounds, which I consider should cover all costs, except those of this arbitration, and for which I recommend double the ordinary fees, viz.: £10 10s. for one arbitrator, and £10 10s. for the umpire, on account of the additional trouble which this case has occasioned. In support of this proposition I refer to a passage from a well-known work—Howison's "Sketches of Upper Canada," in which the author observes, page 275, that "those who could afford to wait many years for the interest of money laid out, might speculate advantageously in lands. Large and excellent tracts may at present (1822) be purchased for half the sum they are really worth."

"The man who bought eight or ten thousand pounds worth of land, would derive no revenue from it for perhaps as many years, the persons to whom he sold it out in small portions, at a very advanced rate, probably would not be able to pay any part of the price, until they had cleared and frequently cropped it, and thus gained something by their labours."

"The man who buys land at two or three shillings an acre, and sells it again at ten or fifteen, makes a fortunate speculation, although twenty years should intervene

(4.) We cannot compare lands having a water frontage, or access to the water, with lands on a road side. In the latter case the lands would be purchased for the purpose here stated; in the former for villas. The purchaser of lands for a villa would perhaps give £500 an acre for land like Glebe Island with its water frontage and magnificent landscape, while he would not accept *as a gift* of lands on a road side, with the horrors of a great traffic. They have both, however, their relative merits.

How is this proved?

#### Ultimatum.

As regards the valuation of the lands in this way by allowing a sum equal to compound interest on the purchase; my Co-arbitrators set this aside in one of his former notes as a "principle he did not contend for," and assigned for so doing a very good reason.

{ £1,028.

{ £21.

{ £1,049.

What, eight or ten thousand years?

We cannot properly compare the circumstances of an old country like Canada with those of a young country like New South Wales; and if Mr. Howison had been writing sketches of this country in place of *Canada*, he would have had far different results to record. I will merely take as an example the changes in the value of Glebe Island itself in the short space of two years, and that too by the Government of this country, namely, from 10s. an acre to £50. What compound interest would meet this rise in the value of land, or indeed of a thousand other cases which I could quote?

"between the date of his making the purchase, and that of receiving the profits it has produced."

In this case, I would remark, only eight years have intervened, and I have allowed at the same rate that Howison puts down for twenty.

6. It may no be altogether irrelevant to this case to state, that the award given in Mrs. Thornton's (formerly Mrs. Buttenshaw's) case, is at the rate of £200 per acre; but the land is incomparably more valuable than Marsh's, being near the point of the island, having two street frontages, and a frontage to deep water, where (to use the expression of a person who has lived in the neighbourhood for upwards of twenty years to my knowledge) "the largest vessel that ever entered the harbour can lie alongside and unload, even in the present state of the ground," whereas Marsh's allotments have frontage to one street only, and very shoal water on the north side, and a very moderate depth on the south side, besides their secluded position with respect to the approach by water, from Sydney.

Therefore valuing his second portion at two per cent. less than Mrs. Thornton's, I hold to be extremely liberal.

The above is the exact substance of notes I made on the 14th instant, and I see no good reason to alter my views, as I have treated the whole question according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the custom of arbitration in like cases.

(Signed) S. A. PERRY.

*Dep. Sur. Gen.*

21st October, 1850.

So has Marsh's land a depth of water enough for any vessel, by running out a jetty of a few yards from high-water mark, the expense of which is nothing where stone is so abundant; and this being accomplished, I think his land possesses greater advantages than Mrs. Buttenshaw's, both because its surface formation is better, and because it is much nearer the Glebe Road. Notwithstanding this, I conceive Mrs. Buttenshaw's land to have been much under-valued at £200 per acre; and, as a mere speculation, I would, at this moment, give something like *double* that amount for it.

Without, however, fixing our attention on invidious comparisons in such a matter as this, I must be permitted to say, that I have been totally unable to discover, after a most careful examination of the arguments used by my co-arbitrator, any solid reason for valuing Marsh's land at a less price than that of those who purchased from him, which land is still surrounded by that left in Marsh's possession, and which must therefore be intrinsically as valuable as that which he sold.

The value paid by the Government in those cases was from £400 to £600 per acre, with interest for three years.

In the first observations made by me in this matter, I set forth Mr. Marsh's claim, and gave an outline of the arguments used by him to support it; and I went so far as to say that I thought a greater sum than that claimed by him *might* be obtained if the lands were judiciously laid out and sold in allotments. Yet, assuming that such a result could be attained, I conceive that it would be a safer business to accept £150 per acre in one sum from the Government than double that amount from private individuals at a *long credit* in dribblets, and the chance of not being paid by some at all. I was, therefore, prepared, notwithstanding that opinion, to concede a rather serious modification of that claim, had the views entertained by my co-arbitrator about it held out the possibility of any approximation of our opinions, so as to have come to a result without further reference. As, however, an opinion has been offered something beyond, (if it were possible), the opposite extreme, I conceive it better to place against that opinion the few remarks I may here offer, and then send the whole question to our umpire.

In doing this, however, I shall merely make one or two observations on the valuation of lands which have been purchased at a low rate from the Government and afterwards resold at an enormous advance. In 1835 the greater part of the lands at Darling Point were

Encl. 2 in No. 7.

purchased from the Government at £28 per acre. In 1836 a part of these lands were resold at £55 per acre to Mr. Richard Jones. In 1838 I purchased from that gentleman, and the late Mr. Thomas Smith, twenty acres of these said lands at £100 per acre; and in 1839 and 40, I resold the same lands in lots varying from one to four acres, at an average of £500 per acre. Now had the Government seen fit at any time between the purchase by me in 1838, and the sale at the close of 1839, to step in and resume this land for public purposes, and pay me for it by allowing me ten per cent. interest on the purchase, I should have received £110 per acre in place of £500 per acre, which I actually realized.

Again, the local Government purchased, a few years since, the old Barrack Square, from the Ordnance, at, as I am informed, £4,000 per acre, and have since sold the same land at £20,000 per acre, or something very near that price. Would it have been just, in the Imperial Government at any time between the purchase and resale of this land, to have resumed it by allowing an interest of ten per cent. on the former amount? Certainly not. In both cases the original purchase was looked upon as being at a high and profitable rate to the first seller, although the resale was attended by the extraordinary advances I have quoted.

There are, indeed, in every community in every country, times of extraordinary excitement and prosperity, and times of an equally great depression in the affairs of such country. If, at any time during such depression of a country's affairs, its Government should be compelled to resume under the conditions of its Deeds of Conveyance, the suburban or other lands which had been alienated in more prosperous times, and pay for them at their marketable value at *that* moment, what would be the effect on private enterprise and investment? Why, by such a course, without any intention to do an individual wrong—without breaking through any principle of law, the greatest injustice might be inflicted on individual interests. For example, land I sold in 1839 for £550 per acre would not bring in 1844 more than £125 per acre; and at that price it was sold. This I witnessed myself. Still there is no reason why such suburban land would not in one or two years afterwards, bring as high a price as at the former sale, as indeed this very land would have done, had it been tried. Therefore, in resuming lands of this nature for public purposes, the Arbitrator who investigates its value must examine not only its local and immediate worth at the moment of its resumption, but he is bound to look to its *prospective* value within a reasonable time, if its possessor has the means of holding such lands to wait for a better result. A man may be *disposed* to sell his lands at his own price and yet not have these lands in the market on account of their temporary depression; and the public of all purchasers should be the last to insist on a compulsory sale of lands at anything below the maximum value which such lands might in a reasonable time obtain.

(Signed) EDWIN HICKEY.

## No. 8.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 11th December, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you, for the consideration of the Government, a document handed to me this morning by the Civil Crown Solicitor, who states that he received it from Mr. Marsh, as the award given by the umpire in the arbitration for determining the value of his lands at Glebe Island, resumed by the Government, for the purpose of establishing a Public Abattoir, but which document contains not (as I am advised,) the determination of a legal award, but a mere average, (as I am prepared to shew,) taken from a number of prospective and visionary notions of what the land might become worth, under a continuous train of prosperous events, the consummation of which is extremely problematical

2. It would, however, be doing less than justice to Mr. Lord to say that there has been any want of care on his part in dealing with the matter placed in his hands, and in which the difference between the arbitrators was as one to ten. I understand that he visited the Island with the plan in his hand, for the sole purpose of forming his estimate, and that he collected all the information within his reach, but which information seems to have warped his ideas in the wrong direction.

3. Under the impression that such might be the case, I addressed him a letter on the 25th ultimo, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, and in consequence of that letter he examined in presence of the arbitrators three witnesses, one (as I understand) a carpenter and builder; the second, a builder; the third, an auctioneer, but who has had no practice in Sydney for many months past; and the evidence of these witnesses respectively, was nearly as follows, viz. :—Mr. Smith, carpenter and builder, stated, that there was upon each acre of the land in question, 5,222,400 cubic feet of stone, whereof 3,481,600 feet would have to be ejected as refuse, in order to obtain 1,740,800 cubic feet of marketable material; the clear profit upon which, estimated at one half penny per foot, would amount to £3,626 per acre, leaving the land still worth £1,000 per acre. Mr. Robertson, builder, stated, his belief that throwing the value of the stone out of consideration, each acre of the land was worth £450; but if the stone were allowed he saw no limit to the value; and observed that such a quantity of stone at Hyde Park corner in London, would be worth more money than the Bank of England contained. I mention this observation merely to afford an idea of the value of the evidence that was taken. Mr. Stubbs, late auctioneer, stated, that he had been employed by Mr. Marsh, in or about the year 1841, to sell some allotments of land at Glebe Island, and that to the best of his recollection, the average of the sale was at the rate of about £300 per acre; but he had not his books to refer to, as he had removed to Port Phillip. He thought, looking at the present prosperity and future prospects of the country, as well as taking into consideration the purposes to which it was intended to apply the land in question, that it was worth £300 per acre. In answer, however, to a question from one of the arbitrators, Mr. Stubbs admitted that the land was sold by the foot frontage, and not by the acre.

4. It has been mentioned in a former communication, that my co-arbitrator estimated the value of the land at £750 an acre, (by the convenient process probably of striking the mean between the two round numbers viz., 1000 and 500); now the opinion of persons conversant with the present state of the land market, tends to shew that the maximum price of land similarly circumstanced, is about £200 an acre; but this land is very far from being of the maximum quality. From these valuations then, (all imaginary except the last,) it would appear that the umpire has taken the average, and upon which ground alone I contend that it is not an award, and is void for uncertainty.

5. Another ground upon which I would beg leave to submit the award should be held void is, that it is unreasonable, "*an award must be reasonable.*" It is also manifestly "*inconsistent and absurd.*" Moreover there is an irregularity in *finding the award*, and a technical defect in stating it.

6:

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\* This award was not with the documents laid upon the Council Table.

6. As the effect of an award is to create a debt, I have strong doubt whether a debt created by a "*bad award*" would be recoverable by process in any Court of Law or Equity; and therefore, taking into consideration all the circumstances of this case, and for the reasons above stated, I beg leave to suggest, that the whole subject should be submitted for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. A. PERRY,

Deputy Surveyor General.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure in No. 8.]

(COPY.)

Sydney, 25th November, 1850.

Encl. in No. 8.

SIR,

Being apprehensive that you may have some difficulty in arriving at the value of the lands at Glebe Island, which form the subject of arbitration between the Government and Mr. Marsh, and of reference to your umpirage, I do myself the honor to request that you will hear evidence and examine competent witnesses, as to the intrinsic value of the land in question, which is all (I contend) that the Government can be compelled by any Court of Law to pay.

I deem it right to inform you, that I have consulted with several persons, whose names I will furnish if you desire it; and I have to state that, on the part of the Government, I shall not oppose any reasonable charge that may be made, as remuneration for the attendance of sufficient witnesses in this matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. A. PERRY.

To JOHN LORD, Esq.

No. 9.

COPY OF A LETTER from MR. JOHN LORD, to THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR.

Macquarie-place,

Sydney, 11th December, 1850.

SIR,

Mr. Marsh has called upon me to say, that you require the particulars of my award in his case.

Award ... ..	£4,551	0	0
Witnesses ... ..	7	7	0
Arbitrators and Umpire, for numerous } sittings, consultations, &c. ...	31	13	0
	£ 4,590	0	0

I am, yours, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN LORD.

W. W. BILLYARD, Esq.,  
Crown Solicitor.

No. 10.

COPY OF A LETTER from MR. JOHN LORD, to THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Macquarie-place,

Sydney, 20th December, 1850.

SIR,

In compliance with your official request, I send herewith the papers you ask for, respecting Marsh's case. I have kept no copy of them, and therefore must request you will be pleased to return them, when you have done with them, or let me have a copy of them, at your convenience, as I wish to keep the papers together to refer to in case of need.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN LORD.

To S. A. PERRY, Esq.,  
Deputy Surveyor General.

[Enclosure in No. 10.]

4 DECEMBER, 1850.

MR. THOMAS SMITH, Builder, examined:—

Encl. in No. 10.

I know Mr. Marsh's land at Glebe Island; he has land on the north and south side. I conceive the north side to be more valuable than the south. There is a difference in the valuation of the stone, between the north and south side, of upwards 50 per cent.

There is on each acre of land on the north side about 1,740,800 cubic feet of stone, which, at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per foot, would be £3,413. On

On the south side there is 652,600 cubic feet of stone per acre, which, at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per foot, would be £1,360. Encl. in No. 10.

I think if the land were put up by auction at this moment, it would bring about a thousand pounds per acre.

I do not conceive that any additional value has been put on this land by its having been resumed by the Government for the Public Abattoirs.

I conceive that the land at Balmain and Pyrmont to be worth one thousand per acre.

I conceive that the Building Societies confer a very considerable additional value on all lands of this kind, and will continue to do so.

MR. HENRY ROBINSON, Architect :—

I conceive that lots Nos. 2 and 12 are worth five hundred pounds per acre, and Nos. 1 to 7 on the chart, to be worth at rate of four hundred pounds per acre. And I conceive that if the quarries were worked, and the stone removed, the above lands would be worth the prices I have stated above per acre; because, whenever the stone is quarried, there would be a nett profit from the stone of some £8,000.

I conceive that if the land belonging to Mr. Marsh at Glebe Island were at once put up by auction, it would realize more than £400 and £500 per acre respectively.

I conceive that if the Government were to put up a part of this Glebe Island in building allotments after the Abattoirs have been constructed, that such allotments would sell at £1,500 or £2,000 per acre.

The land at Balmain and Pyrmont is worth from £200 to £1,000 per acre, according to the locality.

I do not conceive that Building Societies increase the price of lands such as Glebe Island.

5 DECEMBER, 1850.

MR. THOMAS STUBBS, Auctioneer, examined :—

I know Glebe Island; it was brought under my notice by Mr. Marsh in 1842, or thereabouts, to effect sale of a part of this Island in lots.

I sold some of these lots at about £300 an acre.

I think the Colony is in a better state now than in 1842. The state of the Colony at the present moment is such, that no experience of mine or that of any one else can well determine the present value of suburban lands.

Mr. Miller asked me £500 for an acre of the land opposite Glebe Island.

I conceive the lowest value which can be placed on the land belonging to Mr. Marsh, on Glebe Island, is £300 per acre.

I sold the lots for Marsh by the foot.

## No. 11.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

50-12487.

*Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 7th January, 1851.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 50-704, upon the subject of arbitrations of claims to compensation for lands at Glebe Island, I have the honor to observe (with respect to the first paragraph) that I do not, and never did, consider Mr. John Marsh's claim as similar to any of those already decided; and in reply to Mr. Hickey's Minute upon Mr. Marsh's claim, I stated my reasons for assigning to it a different character from those that had been very minutely subdivided and exposed for sale by the original grantees

2. With regard to the observation contained in the second paragraph, and which is involved in the general question above referred to, I regret to find that the Law Officers have lost their way in the matter, by missing the distinction between wholesale and retail quantities as well as prices, as such oversight might have the effect of re-opening a question which, at this particular moment, it would be improper in me to discuss, unless I were officially called upon to do so; but, at the same time, and while admitting the abstract truth of their observation, I am prepared to prove that the award in Mr. Williams' case is consistent, and has no reference to the valuation given in Mr. Marsh's case.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. A. PERRY,

Deputy Surveyor General.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.



## No. 12.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. R. J. WANT, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.376, *Pitt-street, Sydney,*  
1st *February, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by request of my client, Mr. Marsh, to inform you, that the Umpire, Mr. John Lord, appointed by Messrs. Perry and Hickey, the Arbitrators mutually deputed by the Government and Mr. Marsh to value the lands *resumed* by the Government in the Glebe Island, has awarded to Mr. Marsh the sum of £4,590.

I called upon the Civil Crown Solicitor to ascertain to which Officer of the Government I should apply for payment, and that gentleman informed me that he believed it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to dispute the award. I shall therefore feel obliged by your informing me, officially, what the intentions of the Government are with respect to the amount so awarded.

I understand that the only objection to the award is to the amount of it, which is considered large. I trust that on this point I may be misinformed, as the very object of arbitrations, such as this, is not to leave either party the judge of the particular value of the land, but to depute the power entirely to another; and in this case the Government have less reason to complain of the value adjudged, than in other cases of a similar nature, for in this arbitration the same Umpire was appointed by the Deputy Surveyor General, on behalf of the Government, as had previously been appointed for valuation of the adjoining lands of another claimant.

The award of the Umpire in that case was acquiesced in, and performed by the Government, and, of necessity, the Government was fully cognizant of the views that gentleman had of the value of the land, before his appointment as Umpire.

The value awarded to Mr. Marsh for his land is *considerably less* than that given by the Umpire in the case alluded to.

In the case of arbitrations between subject and subject, I need scarcely mention that bonds are entered into, by which either party is compelled to abide by the decision of the arbitrators or umpire. With the Crown the matter is, as in this case, confided to the honor of the British Government; and I feel assured that, unless other grounds exist than that to which I have alluded, the Government will not hesitate to pay my client the amount.

My client assures me that no other reasons are given, and I have therefore to request, on his behalf, payment of the amount, or if, unfortunately, the Government be under the impression that the award should be resisted, that, as in the cases of Harris against Riddell, and Wilson against Riddell, the Colonial Treasurer or some other Officer of the Government may be named to defend any proceedings (by a feigned issue) which my client may deem it advisable to adopt.

You are doubtlessly aware that in England my client could proceed by Petition of Right, but as that cannot be done in this Colony, the course which I have suggested above has been usually adopted, when the Crown has thought the claimant to be in the wrong.

I am also requested to inquire whether the Crown having resumed, by public notification, my client's land, they will require, as in previous cases, a re-conveyance from him.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

R. J. WANT.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.

## No. 13.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. R. J. WANT, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Pitt-street, Sydney,*  
19th *March, 1851.*

SIR,

I had the honor to address you on the 1st February ultimo on the subject of a claim of Mr. Marsh against the Government, to which I received a reply informing me that the matter had been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

My client has requested me again to bring the matter before you, and to request as early a communication as may be convenient to you.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

R. J. WANT.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No.

## No. 14.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. R. J. WANT, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.  
*Sydney, April 1st, 1851.*

SIR,

I had the honor of addressing you during the months of February and March last on the subject of Mr. Marsh's claim for land resumed by the Government at Glebe Island. My client again presses me to urge upon you the importance to him of any early reply, as his position without the land, and without the compensation awarded, is extremely embarrassing.

I have, &c.,  
 (Signed) R. J. WANT.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 15.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* MR. R. J. WANT.

51-3752.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*  
*Sydney, 16th April, 1851.*

SIR,

Having obtained the report of the Law Officers of the Crown on the claim made by Mr. J. Marsh for compensation for certain land at Glebe Island, referred to in your letter of the 1st instant and former correspondence, I do myself the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inform you, that the Government is not disposed to pay the sum awarded to Mr. Marsh, in consequence of the extravagant value assigned to the land, and of information received by the Law Officers which induces them to entertain doubts of the impartiality of the award.

I have, &c.,  
 (Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

R. J. WANT, ESQ.,  
 Solicitor, &c.,  
 Pitt-street.

## No. 16.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. R. J. WANT, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*353, Pitt-street, Sydney,*  
*24th April, 1851.*

SIR,

I had the honor of addressing you on the subject of Mr. Marsh's claim for land, on the 1st February last, and I then requested to be informed if the Government would pay the amount of the award; and, if not, whether you would appoint some person to represent the Government, whom Mr. Marsh might sue, or against whom endeavour to enforce the award.

To this letter I have received a reply, under date the 16th April instant, in which you inform me that the Government is not disposed to pay the amount awarded, for two reasons—first, because the amount awarded is high, and secondly, because you have reason to doubt the impartiality of the award.

I cannot gather from your letter whether the Government definitively refuse to pay the amount awarded, or merely feel at present indisposed to do so; and I shall therefore feel obliged by your informing me whether I am to consider the letter to convey the former meaning, and, if so, what the Government intend to do with my client's land resumed by the Crown.

I have also to request a reply to the other portion of my letter; namely, whether you will name some person to represent the Government against whom the question might be tried.

This

This becomes now a matter of justice to my Client and to the Gentlemen who decided the case, in order that they may have the opportunity of clearing the aspersion, amounting almost to corruption, thrown on their character.

For this latter object my client offers that he and the three Arbitrators shall be examined before such persons as you may deem advisable.

As to the reason for refusal, on the ground of the large amount awarded, I should fain hope that, on reconsideration, this will not be deemed by you to be either a just or proper ground; because arbitrations would be a mockery if the Crown could enforce an award when the amount should meet their views, and be able to refuse compliance with it if the amount exceeded their expectations.

I shall feel obliged by as early an answer as may be convenient, as my client wishes to petition the Legislative Council on the subject, during the present Session, should your reply be unfavorable to him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. J. WANT.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

### No. 17.

#### COPY OF DEED OF GRANT TO MR. MARSH.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas at a Public Auction held in conformity with the Regulations made for the Sale of Crown Lands in our Territory of New South Wales, John Marsh, of Sydney, has become the Purchaser of the Land hereinafter described, for the sum of One hundred and forty-one pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence sterling: Now Know Ye, that for and in consideration of the said sum to the Colonial Treasurer of Our said Territory, for and on Our behalf, well and truly paid, before these Presents are issued, and in further consideration of the Quit Rent hereinafter reserved, We have Granted, and for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do hereby Grant unto the said John Marsh, his Heirs and Assigns, subject to the Conditions, Reservations, and Provisoes hereinafter mentioned, All that Piece or Parcel of Land in Our said Territory, containing by admeasurement Two acres three roods and fourteen perches, be the same more or less, situated in the County of Cumberland, and Parish of Petersham, at the Glebe Island, Allotment number Two, [*here follows the description of the Land*] with all the rights and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging: To hold unto the said John Marsh, His Heirs and Assigns for ever, Yielding and Paying therefor yearly unto Us, our Heirs and Successors, the Quit Rent or Sum of one farthing for ever, if demanded: Provided nevertheless, and We do hereby Reserve unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all such parts and so much of the said Land as may hereafter be required for a Public Way or Public Ways, in, over, and through the same, to be set out by Our Governor for the time being of Our said Territory, or some person by him authorised in that respect; and also all Stone and Gravel, all indigenous Timber, and all other materials, the produce of the said Land, which may be required at any time or times hereafter for the construction and repair of Ways and Bridges, for Naval purposes, and for Public Works, together with the right of taking and removing the same; and also all Land within one hundred feet of high water mark on the Sea Coast, and on every Creek, Harbour, and Inlet of the Sea; and also all Mines of Gold, of Silver, and of Coals, with full and free liberty and power to search for, dig, and take away the same; and also the right of full and free ingress, egress, and regress, into, out of, and upon the said Land, for the several purposes aforesaid: And We do further Reserve unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, full power for Us, or Them, or for the Governor for the time being of Our said Territory, to resume and take possession of all or any part of the said Land, not hereinbefore reserved, which may be required at any time or times hereafter for any public purpose whatsoever, the value of the said Land not hereinbefore reserved, or of so much thereof as shall be so required, and of any building standing on the said required land, being paid by the Government to the party entitled thereto, at a valuation fixed by Arbitrators, chosen as hereinafter mentioned, in which valuation the benefit to accrue to the said party from any such public purpose shall be

be allowed by way of set off: And We do hereby declare, that in every case of Arbitration which shall arise under and by virtue hereof, one Arbitrator shall be chosen by the Governor for the time being of Our said Territory, and one by the then Owner or Owners of the said Land, or of such part thereof as may be thereby affected, which two Arbitrators (before they proceed to the said Arbitration) shall elect an Umpire who shall determine any disagreement between the two said Arbitrators; but if the said Owner or Owners shall refuse or neglect to choose an Arbitrator on his, her, or their part, within one calendar month after being required so to do, by Public Advertisement in the *Government Gazette* or otherwise, or if such Arbitrator, being chosen, shall refuse or neglect to act, and within one calendar month determine the matter to him referred, then both Arbitrators shall be chosen by the Governor for the time being of Our said Territory, which said last mentioned Arbitrators shall also elect an Umpire in the manner and for the purpose above-mentioned: And if any Umpire shall refuse or neglect to act, and within one calendar month determine the matter to him referred, the Arbitrators for the time being, whether chosen one by each party, or both by the Governor of Our said Territory, shall in every such case forthwith elect another Umpire in the same manner, for the same purpose, and subject to the same condition as the Umpire first elected as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof We have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of Our said Territory.

Witness Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir George Gipps, Knight, Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Our said Territory and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this Fifth day of April, in the Fifth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

(L. s.) (Signed) GEO. GIPPS.

Entered on Record by me, this Twenty-second day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

### No. 18.

A RETURN of the Quantity of Land sold by the Crown at Glebe Island; the Amount realized by such Sales; and the names of the Purchasers.

Quantity of Land sold.			Amount realized by such Sales.			Names of the Purchasers.
A	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	
8	2	0	151	14	6	John Robey Hatfield.
2	3	14	141	17	6	John Marsh.
2	0	0	100	0	0	Ellen Buttenshaw.
1	2	16	80	0	0	Ditto.
2	0	20	106	5	0	John Marsh.
TOTAL...	17	0 10	579	17	0	

## No. 19.

" An Account of the several sums of money awarded to the Proprietors of the land situated at Glebe Island, as compensation consequent upon the resumption thereof by Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of erecting Public Abattoirs thereon." (2nd May, 1851.)

NAME OF PERSON IN WHOSE FAVOUR AWARD HAS BEEN MADE.	AMOUNT AWARDED.	REMARKS.
John Williams ... ..	£ s. d. 230 14 0	Paid.
John Cooper... ..	361 10 0	
James Pashley ... ..	213 8 0	
John Brazier ... ..	168 8 0	
Mrs. Thornton ... ..	725 5 0	
Francis M'Hugh ... ..	160 10 0	
James Harris ... ..	61 10 0	
George Want ... ..	265 0 0	
Richard Vaughan ... ..	56 5 0	Fees £10 10s. paid; remainder at credit of parties.
Flower Russell's Representatives ... ..	52 2 0	
Jabez Bushby, an infant ... ..	75 5 0	
John Marsh .. ...	4,590 0 0	
TOTAL AWARDED.....£	6,959 17 0	Refused as being ex- cessive.
Six thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine pounds and seventeen shillings.		
Total paid as above ... ..	2,253 0 0	
Remaining unpaid ... ..	4,706 17 0	

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETIRED OFFICERS AND COMMUTED PENSIONERS.

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*RETURN to Address: MR. DONALDSON, 24th October, 1851.—Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 29th October, 1851.*

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CH<sup>s</sup>. A. FITZ ROY,  
*Governor-General.*

*Message No. 16.*

With reference to the Address of the Legislative Council dated 24th instant, requesting the Governor-General to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House copies of all correspondence between the Local Government and the Home Government, and also between the Colonial Office and the Horse Guards, with reference to the Addresses agreed to by the Legislative Council on Friday the thirteenth of September 1850; His Excellency begs to inform the Council that he has not yet received answers to the Despatches in which he forwarded these Addresses to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2. His Excellency has, however, been furnished by the Honorable the Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Australian Colonies with a copy of a letter from the War Office, in which is transmitted the copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General, in answer to the Petition of the Commuted Pensioners, which documents His Excellency now lays before the Council.

3. As soon as the reply from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Despatch of the Governor-General forwarding the Address of the Legislative Council on the subject of the remission money to be granted to Retired Officers is received, copies of the Despatch and reply shall be also communicated to the Council.

*Government House  
Sydney 29 October 1851.*

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No. 1.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES. A. FITZ ROY, to THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY.

No. 183.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 12th October, 1850.*

MY LORD,

I have the honor to enclose the copy of an Address from the Legislative Council, 13th Sept., 1850, forwarding to me copy of a Petition from certain Commuted Pensioners, which was presented to the Council on the 27th August last; and praying that I would recommend the prayer of the Petition to the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

2. The Petitioners state that they commuted their Pensions in order to be enabled to pay for the passage of their families and themselves to this Country about eighteen years ago, but that their expectations have been disappointed, and that in their old age they are dependent upon charity for their support. They therefore pray that they may receive compensation for the money which they paid for the passage of their families and themselves.

3. Under the peculiar circumstance of hardship set forth in the Petition, I would beg to recommend, under the proviso contained in clause three of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 36, respecting remission to Military Settlers, that the Petitioners may receive compensation in the shape of remission in the purchase of land at its minimum price at the time they arrived in the Colony, to the extent of the average amount of the passage money paid by them for the conveyance from Home of their families and themselves.

4. I feel convinced that such a concession will have a very good effect, and that it will be considered an act of justice and liberality on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CH<sup>s</sup> A. FITZ ROY.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
EARL GREY.

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No 2

COPY OF A DESPATCH *from* THE SECRETARY AT WAR, *to* MAJOR-GENERAL WYNYARD.

(No. 36546-1254.)

War Office,  
17th June, 1851.

SIR,

29th May, 1851.  
1266. Your letter of the 31st October last, referring to a Petition from Commuted Pensioners which had been forwarded by Sir Charles Fitz Roy, having been communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I now transmit, for your information, a copy of the answer returned by Earl Grey to Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FOX MAULE.

MAJOR-GENERAL WYNYARD,  
Sydney, New South Wales.

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Copy.

[Enclosure to the foregoing.]

(MILITARY, No. 51.)

Downing-street,  
29th May, 1851.

SIR,

I have had under my consideration your Despatch No. 183, of the 12th of October last, accompanied by copy of a Petition to the Legislative Council from certain Commuted Pensioners, and by a Resolution of the Council in their favor,—the prayer of the Petitioners being that they may receive compensation, either in money or in land, or in Remission Orders to be used in the purchase of land, for the amount which they paid for the passage of themselves and their families to this Colony.

2. In making an appeal to Her Majesty's bounty, in consideration of some of the measures of this Country connected with the Army, it would have been more regular that the Petitioners had addressed themselves directly through you to Her Majesty's Government than by means of a Petition to the Legislature of the Colony.

3. They represent that they were induced to commute their Pensions and emigrate eighteen years ago, but that they have been disappointed in the Colony, and been unsuccessful; and they pray that as the passages of numerous Emigrants, who commenced arriving in the Colony shortly after themselves, were paid for out of Public Funds, they may be allowed to receive back again, in some shape or other, the money which they paid for their own passages.

4. It is true that after 1832 a Land Fund was, for the first time, created; and that by means of it numerous Emigrants have, in the succeeding years, been sent out to New South Wales. But measures of that kind cannot be retrospective, and it is obvious that it can be no hardship upon those who went out previously to 1832 that they did not enjoy the benefit of a Fund which did not exist at the time of their emigration.

5. With regard to the Pensioners' want of success, I have received with much regret the statements which they make to that effect. At the same time it is to be observed that the measure for which they apply would not meet the real evil of the case. The representation generally made on the subject of Commuted Pensioners has been, that old Soldiers ought

ought not to have been encouraged to commute their Pensions, because they hardly were trained to those habits of prudence and foresight which would qualify them to dispense with a regular periodical payment. But to place in their hands an order for a limited quantity of land would not be to cure this defect. It would merely put it again in their power to raise, at once, a small sum of money, after which they would be in the same position as before. Experience, in other cases of the kind, has shewn that the grantees are generally tempted to part with trifling Land Orders of this kind for much less even than they are worth, so that, whilst the public suffers all the inconvenience of an objectionable measure, the main profit from it is not really gained by those for whom it is intended, but by third parties who prey upon them and traffic in their rights.

6. It has, I think, been a subject of general regret that the Pensions were commuted. But this took place, as the Pensioners have observed, eighteen years ago; their case has been fully considered in the interval, and Parliament has assigned to them a small daily payment, as a boon. I cannot hold out any prospect that, at this distant period, Parliament could be asked to reconsider the amount. And, with reference to one of the remarks in the Petition, viz., that the sons and daughters of the Petitioners have obtained employment and become absorbed in the laboring population of the Colony, whilst it appears that they themselves are in distress, I must observe that parents in such circumstances may naturally look to the support and assistance of their own offspring. One of the very benefits looked to from the emigration of the Pensioners was that they would remove themselves from a country in which their families were a burthen, to one in which they might be expected to become an assistance and a support.

7. I enclose, for your information, an extract of the Memorandum which was issued from the War Office on the 8th August, 1831, when the measure of commutation was in progress.

8. In conclusion, I regret that I must instruct you to acquaint the Petitioners that Her Majesty's Government—whilst they deeply lament anything unfavorable in their present position—are unable to comply with the object of their application.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) GREY.

GOVERNOR SIR C. A. FITZ ROY,  
&c.,            &c.,            &c.

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1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

*RETURN to Address: MR. DONALDSON, 24th October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 29th October, 1851.*

RETURN of the Department of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,  
1st October, 1851.

NAME.	SITUATION.	STATION.	SALARY.		
			£	s.	d.
George Barney	Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands	Sydney	600	0	0 per annum.
A. Orpen Moriarty	Chief Clerk, second class	"	170	0	0 "
George J. Still	Clerk of the third class	"	120	0	0 "
Colin McLeod	Extra Clerk	"	100	0	0 "
F. J. Naylor	do.	"	100	0	0 "
Adolphus P. Clapin	do.	"	100	0	0 "
George West	do.	"	100	0	0 "
Samuel Morgan	do.	"	100	0	0 "
John Johnson	Messenger	"	0	2	6 a day.
Maria Johnson	Office Keeper	"	20	0	0 per annum.
John C. Bidwell	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Wide Bay	365	0	0 per annum.
Richard Butler	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
George Dart	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Edward Wilson	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Timothy Donovan	do.	"	0	2	6 "
M. C. O'Connell	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Burnett	365	0	0 per annum.
John Clayson	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
James Beckitt	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Edward Kitching	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Robert A. Parker	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Henry Whitty	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Maranoa	365	0	0 per annum.
George Mann	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
Thomas Esmonds	do.	"	0	2	6 "
S. Simpson	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Moreton	365	0	0 per annum.
Thomas Gee	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
Ben. Robinson	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Cristopher Rolliston	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Darling Downs	365	0	0 per annum.
Patrick Brian	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
Thomas Perkins	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Oliver Fry	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Clarence River	365	0	0 per annum.
John Ainsworth	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
Henry DeBelles	do.	"	0	2	6 "
E. C. Merewether	Commissioner of Crown Lands	McLeay River	365	0	0 per annum.
Edward Governor	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
Clement Porter	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Robert Geo. Massie	Commissioner of Crown Lands	New England	365	0	0 per annum.
John Callaghan	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
William F. Parker	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Richard Bligh	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Gwydir	365	0	0 per annum.
John Hernson	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
Robert Crawley	do.	"	0	2	6 "
John H. Durbin	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Liverpool Plains	365	0	0 per annum.
William Tyer	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
George Wilson	do.	"	0	2	6 "
William Hall Palmer	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Bligh	365	0	0 per annum.
John Collum	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
John Mitchell	do.	"	0	2	6 "
W. C. Mayne	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Wellington	365	0	0 per annum.
John Bibby	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
John Micklejon	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Edgar Beckham	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Lachlan	365	0	0 per annum.
Graham Kershaw	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
John Ovens	do.	"	0	2	6 "
Stephen Cole	Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands	Lower Darling	315	0	0 per annum.
N. J. Murray	Mounted Trooper	"	0	1	6 a day.
Edward Crowder	do.	"	0	1	6 with rations.
William McKenzie	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Murrumbidgee	365	0	0 per annum.
Edward Murphy	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
Sampson Osborne	do.	"	0	2	6 "
John Lambie	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Maneroo	365	0	0 per annum.
Thomas Power	Mounted Trooper	"	0	2	6 a day.
William Dickenson	do.	"	0	2	6 "

Crown Lands Office,  
Sydney, 25th October, 1851.

GEO. BARNEY,  
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

NOTE.—The Pay of the Mounted Troopers has been raised to 3s. 6d. per diem since first June last, as a temporary arrangement.

**ABSTRACT of Expenses of the Establishment of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Quarters ended 31st December 1850, 31st March 1851, 30th June 1851, (exclusive of Salaries.)**

PARTICULARS.	Quarter ended 31 Dec. 1850.	Quarter ended 31 Mar. 1851.	Quarter ended 30 June 1851.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.</b>			
Rent and Office Contingencies .....	102 19 9	28 19 3	41 11 5
<b>Commissioner, New England.</b>			
Provisions and Forage .....	48 6 0	16 0 3	33 15 0
Contingencies .....	19 14 3	11 19 3	5 1 0
Purchase of Horses .....	15 0 0		
Fencing Paddock .....			37 19 0
<b>Commissioner, Darling Downs.</b>			
Forage .....	27 12 0	27 12 0	
Contingencies .....	12 3 7	0 8 4	4 12 3
<b>Commissioner, Liverpool Plains.</b>			
Forage .....	58 17 0		
Contingencies .....	7 7 9	5 10 8	13 6 8
Fencing Paddock and repairing Quarters .....	102 0 0		
<b>Commissioner, Gwydir.</b>			
Forage .....			29 5 0
Contingencies .....	10 18 6	3 10 1	19 19 9
Fencing Paddock .....	18 0 0		
<b>Commissioner, Bligh.</b>			
Provisions and Forage .....	18 0 11	27 4 4	
Contingencies .....	3 1 4	0 8 4	9 3 6
<b>Commissioner, Wellington.</b>			
Forage .....	15 0 0	12 14 0	9 0 0
Contingencies .....	7 9 9	4 18 4	9 1 4
<b>Commissioner, Lower Darling.</b>			
Provisions and Forage .....	41 8 0		56 5 0
Contingencies .....	4 2 10	8 4 0	5 0 0
<b>Commissioner, Lachlan.</b>			
Forage .....	9 3 0	25 12 0	18 8 0
Contingencies .....	5 1 4	4 5 10	9 1 6
Purchase of Horses .....			15 0 0
<b>Commissioner, Murrumbidgee.</b>			
Forage .....	45 10 0	15 6 8	14 15 0
Contingencies .....	8 19 2	4 8 7	8 3 10
<b>Commissioner, Maneroo.</b>			
Contingencies .....		0 4 0	5 2 0
<b>Commissioner, McLeay River.</b>			
Forage .....		27 12 0	9 0 0
Contingencies .....	2 11 0	2 3 0	11 8 1
Erecting Stable and Store .....	45 0 0		
<b>Commissioner, Clarence River.</b>			
Contingencies .....	0 2 0	0 6 2	4 11 0
<b>Commissioner, Moreton Bay.</b>			
Forage .....	13 16 0	13 16 0	13 10 0
Contingencies .....		3 14 10	4 10 0
Purchase of Horses .....	15 0 0		
<b>Commissioner, Wide Bay.</b>			
Forage .....		26 16 6	25 6 0
Contingencies .....	6 5 7	9 2 4	
Erecting Quarters .....		50 0 0	
Purchase of Horses .....		15 0 0	
Planting Dammara and Araucaria Spars .....	175 0 0		
<b>Commissioner, Burnett.</b>			
Allowance for Forage .....		46 0 0	
Contingencies .....	0 9 6	0 3 0	14 15 8
Fencing Paddock .....	45 0 0		
Erecting Quarters .....	40 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
<b>Commissioner, Maranoa.</b>			
Forage and Provisions .....		18 6 0	4 10 0
Contingencies .....	2 16 10	0 3 0	26 1 10
Purchase of Horses .....			12 0 0
Fencing Paddock .....			70 16 0
Erecting Quarters .....	100 0 0		
<b>General Service.</b>			
Contingencies (Carriage of Stores) .....	2 2 0		

*Crown Lands Office,  
Sydney, 25th October, 1851.*

**GEO. BARNEY,**  
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION DEPOT, HYDE PARK BARRACKS.

*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.*

FURTHER RETURN to an Address from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated 11th April, 1851, requesting that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid on the Table (amongst other things):—

A Return of the number of punishments inflicted on the Immigrants by solitary confinement or otherwise, within the building, and by whose authority the same were inflicted.

MEMO.—The other Returns to the same Address were furnished on 30th April, 1851.

RETURN of the number of Orphan Females receiving support in the Public Establishment at Hyde Park Barracks, who, since the formation of the Establishment in October 1848, have been punished for misbehaviour by authority of one or more of the persons who had the control or inspection of the same.

Nature of Punishment inflicted.	Number of Females so punished.	Total.	Number of Female Orphans received into the Institution since October 1848.	Remarks,
Removal to a separate room, with reduced rations .....	55	82	2,268	
Stoppage of Tea and Sugar .....	27			

FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,

Chairman of the Orphan Immigration Committee.

*Orphan Immigration Committee Office,  
Sydney, 12th June, 1851.*



1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## TRANSPORTATION.

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*RETURN to Address :—CAPTAIN KING, 31st October, 1851.—Ordered  
by the Council, to be Printed, 5th November, 1851.*

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CH<sup>s</sup>. A. FITZ ROY,  
*Governor-General.*

*Message No. 18.*

The Governor-General begs to inform the Legislative Council that, in compliance with the request contained in the Address of the 31st ultimo, His Excellency will forward by the earliest opportunity to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies the Resolutions which are therein embodied protesting against the continuance of Transportation in any form whatever to any part of Her Majesty's Australasian Possessions.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 5th November, 1851.*

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## EXILES.

RETURN to Address: MR. COWPER, 23rd October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 2nd December, 1851.

No. 1.

### RETURN of Offences committed by, and Punishments inflicted on, the Exiles who have arrived in the Colony since 1st July, 1848.

NAMES OF SHIPS.	No. of Convicts arrived.	OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.							REMARKS.		
			Irons.	House of Correc- tion.	Imprison- ment.	Roads.	Cells.	Fined.	Ticket of Leave cancelled.		Ticket of Leave altered.	TOTAL.
Hashomy .....	212	Rape .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1. Upon this Return it may be remarked, that the pun- ishment for serious offences, during a period of two years and a half, was scarcely one per cent. per annum; for minor offences, including breaches of discipline, about six per cent. per annum.
Randolph .....	296	Vagrancy .....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Mount Stuart Elphinstone ..	225	Breach of the Regulations .....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	
Havering .....	334	Breach of Hired Servants Act ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	35	
Adelaide .....	260	Absence from Muster .....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	137	
Bangalore .....	292	Drunkenness .....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	65	
		Stealing .....	2	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	
		Assault .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
		Larceny .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
		Carnally Knowing a Child .....	.....	.....	5	.....	10	.....	1	.....	1	
		Disorderly Conduct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	27	
		Dishonest Conduct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
		Highway Robbery .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
		Forgery .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
		Immoral Conduct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
TOTAL.....	1619	TOTAL.....	*11	*4	*48	*10	*40	22	212	2	349	2. It may also be observed, that out of the number of Tickets of Leave cancelled 73 have since been restored.

The Punishments marked thus \* in this Return have also in many cases involved the cancellation of the man's Ticket of Leave.—Although the number marked thus † appears large, it is proper to state that the offence for which this punishment was inflicted does not necessarily involve an absconding from the District; and that in most cases, the blame has been attributable to the masters, in their having mustered their men's Tickets of Leave, after having promised to do so.

Principal Superintendent of Convicts Office, 28th Nov., 1851.

J. M'LEAN,



## No. 2.

A RETURN shewing the Districts for which the lately arrived Exiles obtained Tickets of Leave, and the number located in each District.

SETTLED DISTRICTS.	Number of Tickets issued for each District.	Number of Men located in each District.	REMARKS.
Patrick's Plains .....	66	30	The discrepancy between the number of Men who appear to hold Tickets of Leave for the respective Districts and those actually located therein is occasioned by the others being employed on Passports, beyond the Boundaries, as shewn in the second part of this Return.
Mudgee .....	75	75	
Illawarra .....	83	65	
Maitland .....	84	54	
Wellington .....	57	30	
Port Macquarie .....	121	.....	
Bathurst .....	114	114	
Camden .....	8	8	
Yass .....	52	.....	
Hartley .....	3	3	
Scone .....	85	40	
Newcastle.....	15	15	
Cassilis .....	25	25	
Queanbeyan .....	16	13	
Murrurundi .....	11	3	
Muswellbrook .....	1	1	
Brisbane Water .....	5	5	
Berrima .....	5	5	
Dungog .....	2	2	
Wollombi .....	5	5	
Picton .....	2	2	
Goulburn .....	5	5	
Broulee .....	48	.....	
Moreton Bay .....	703	335	
Total number located in the Settled } Districts .....		735	
DISTRICTS BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.			These Men are employed beyond the Boundaries, on Passport.
New England .....	.....	88	
McLeay River .....	.....	6	
Wellington .....	.....	27	
Clarence River .....	.....	83	
Murrumbidgee.....	.....	73	
Liverpool Plains .....	.....	58	
Gwydir.....	.....	17	
Maneroo .....	.....	52	
Murray .....	.....	1	
Darling Downs .....	.....	254	
Burnett .....	.....	73	
Wide Bay .....	.....	35	
Clarence River .....	.....	9	
Total number of Exiles beyond the } Boundaries .....		776	

Principal Superintendent of Convicts Office,  
28th November, 1851.

J. McLEAN.

RETURN of the number of Exiles who have arrived in the Colony since the 1st July, 1848, shewing out of the number that have absconded, how many are known to be still at large.

Number of Exiles arrived in the Colony since 1st July, 1848.	Number absconded.	Number retaken.	Number still at large.	REMARKS.
1619	67	25	42	Of these not exceeding nine have been reported as absconded since May last.

Principal Superintendent of Convicts Office,  
29th November, 1851.

J. McLEAN.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING RETURNS.

Number of Exiles located in the Settled Districts.	Number beyond the Boundaries.	Number in Hospital.	Number who have Died.	Number of Exiles at large and undergoing probation.	Total number of Exiles arrived.
735	776	10	18	80	1619

No. 3.

A RETURN shewing the Names and Residences of all Persons who have hired any of the Exiles introduced into the Colony since July, 1848.

No.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.	RESIDENCE.	Whether hired by Master or Agent.	The manner in which the Exiles have been employed.
1	Allen Hugh .....	Ipswich.	No record in the Office.	Not known.
2	Archer David .....	Brisbane.		
3	Ayerst Thomas.....	Darling Downs.		
4	Andrew James .....	do.		
5	Aytoun James .....	Brisbane.		
6	Allison William .....	Liverpool Plains.		
7	Arthur James .....	Bathurst.		
8	Abercrombie Charles .....	Barwin River.		
9	Aitken James .....	Clarence River.		
10	Avery J. ....	do.		
11	Andrews J. M. ....	Darling Downs.		
12	Anderson Edward .....	do.		
13	Alphane Henry .....	do.		
14	Ashton Mr. ....	Maitland.		
15	Ayers Mr.....	do.		
16	Askill Mr. ....	do.		
17	Allen Mr.....	Dungog.		
18	Ankett Mr. ....	Maitland.		
19	Brown George .....	Illawarra.		
20	Bolton Brothers .....	Wellington.		
21	Brown W. A. ....	Brisbane.		
22	Bostock Henry .....	do.		
23	Bierley Thomas .....	do.		
24	Bruce John .....	Brisbane.		
25	Balfour John .....	Moreton Bay.		
26	Brodie Peter.....	Liverpool Plains.		
27	Bettington J. B. ....	Cassilis.		
28	Barker William .....	Moreton Bay.		
29	Bowerman H. B. ....	Darling Downs.		
30	Blyth J. A. ....	do.		
31	Burgess John .....	Ipswich.		
32	Bell Joshua .....	Darling Downs.		
33	Bell Thomas.....	do.		
34	Berry A. ....	Shoalhaven.		
35	Bowman George .....	Singleton.		
36	Bansby G. ....	Camden.		
37	Brennan Thomas .....	do.		
38	Burnett J. C. ....	Darling Downs.		
39	Barrett John .....	Illawarra.		
40	Brierly Abram.....	Wide Bay.		
41	Breen James .....	Pambula.		
42	Bracker J.....	Darling Downs.		
43	Bothwick Mr. ....	Burnett.		
44	Brierley & McTaggant.....	do.		
45	Benson Joseph .....	do.		
46	Burkett H. ....	Clarence River.		
47	Bundock T. ....	do.		
48	Barney G.....	do.		

## No. 3 RETURN—continued.

No.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.	RESIDENCE.	Whether hired by Master or Agent.	The manner in which the Exiles have been employed.
49	Broadhurst Mr. ....	Gwydir.	No record in the Office.	Not known.
50	Barry D. ....	Darling Downs.		
51	Browning S. ....	Maneroo.		
52	Bidwell J. C. ....	Wide Bay.		
53	Bertelson Mr. ....	Burnett.		
54	Burnett Richard ....	Darling Downs.		
55	Baggott R. C. ....	do.		
56	Bransby D. ....	Camden.		
57	Bamford Charles ....	do.		
58	Blackwell James ....	Maitland.		
59	Bootes John ....	Murrurundi.		
60	Bird J. ....	Marulan.		
61	Beigan Patrick. ....	Camden.		
62	Busby Messrs. ....	Cassilis.		
63	Bramah George ....	Maitland.		
64	Blake Mr. ....	do.		
65	Bertram Mr. ....	do.		
66	Croasdell Wm. ....	New England.		
67	Chapman W. H. ....	Port Macquarie.		
68	Campbell Robert ....	Darling Downs.		
69	Cox Edward ....	Mudgee.		
70	Cornish E. B. ....	Wellington.		
71	Cambignie A. W. ....	Moreton Bay.		
72	Collins Thomas ....	do.		
73	Carter Wm. ....	Ipswich.		
74	Connor John ....	do.		
75	Cameron John ....	Moreton Bay.		
76	Cameron C. & D. ....	do.		
77	Clarke J. C. ....	do.		
78	Cullen Thomas. ....	New England.		
79	Corfield H. C. ....	Wide Bay.		
80	Carter Benjamin ....	Berrima.		
81	Cummins Wm. ....	Bathurst.		
82	Campbell Archd. ....	do.		
83	Campbell Ronald ....	Maneroo.		
84	Corby W. ....	Eden.		
85	Craig Wm. ....	Darling Downs.		
86	Coutts T. ....	Clarence River.		
87	Cardew Pollett. ....	Burnett.		
88	Casson James ....	Clarence River.		
89	Craig Richard ....	do.		
90	Chowne Edward ....	do.		
91	Chauvelle C. G. H. ....	do.		
92	Chapman W. ....	Murrumbidgee.		
93	Capp Thomas ....	Namoi.		
94	Champion J. ....	Maneroo.		
95	Clegg T. ....	Darling Downs.		
96	Collins Edward ....	do.		
97	Cox Wm. ....	Liverpool Plains.		
98	Cohen Messrs. ....	Maitland.		
99	Cooper Wm. ....	Murrurundi.		
100	Chappell Mr. ....	Mudgee.		
101	Carmody Danl. ....	Picton.		
102	Cushion William ....	Murrurundi.		
103	Cottrell Mr. ....	Camden.		
104	Carney Mr. ....	Maitland.		
105	Credland Mr. ....	do.		
106	Connolly John ....	do.		
107	Cory Edward G. ....	Paterson.		
108	Denne William ....	New England.		
109	Dumaresq Wm. ....	Scone.		
110	Dangar Henry ....	do.		
111	Douse Thomas ....	Brisbane.		
112	Duncan W. A. ....	do.		
113	Dobie Dr. ....	Clarence River.		
114	Davis James ....	Brisbane.		
115	Douglass Robert ....	Ipswich.		
116	Dix Robert E. ....	Brisbane.		

No. 3 RETURN—continued.

No.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.	RESIDENCE.	Whether hired by Master or Agent.	The manner in which the Exiles have been employed.
117	Dangar Wm. ....	Scone.	No record in the Office.	Not known.
118	Dulhunty L. O. ....	Wellington.		
119	Donaldson W. & J. ....	Newcastle.		
120	Dunlop Anthony ....	Eden.		
121	Dickens George ....	Brisbane.		
122	Donaldson A. ....	Tenterfield.		
123	Darke W. W. ....	Clarence.		
124	Dencher John ....	Darling Downs.		
125	Daleg J. ....	New England.		
126	Dumaresq Sophia ....	do.		
127	Davis Marten ....	Liverpool Plains.		
128	Dwyer Mr. ....	Towrang.		
129	Dennison Mr. ....	Cassilis.		
130	Dalton Michael.....	Maitland.		
131	Eccles John ....	Maitland.		
132	Edhouse Benjn. ....	Brisbane.		
133	Ewar J. G. ....	Darling Downs.		
134	Edrop John ....	Mudgee.		
135	Egan J. ....	Maneroo.		
136	Evans Henry ...	Darling Downs.		
137	Elliott Gilbert ....	New England.		
138	Erville A. J. ....	do.		
139	Elwell Mr. ....	Maitland.		
140	Fitzgerald Robert ....	Mudgee.		
141	Flood George ....	Murrumbidgee.		
142	Feney Edward ....	Brisbane.		
143	Fitzpatrick George ....	do.		
144	Fitz H. B. ....	Darling Downs.		
145	Fitzgerald Michl. ....	Illawarra.		
146	Foster & Blaxland ....	Wide Bay.		
147	Fitzpatrick T. ....	Binalong.		
148	Flood Edward ....	Murrumbidgee.		
149	Finch C. W. ....	Wellington.		
150	Fitzsimmons C. ....	Liverpool Plains.		
151	Feltis Erancis ....	Maneroo.		
152	Faulkner A. ....	Boyd Town.		
153	Ferrett John ....	Darling Downs.		
154	Fitz J. B. ....	do.		
155	Fairbrother G. K. E. ....	do.		
156	Fawcett C. H. ....	Clarence.		
157	Friell Philip.....	Burnett.		
158	Flemming John ....	Darling Downs.		
159	Farrell John.....	Maitland.		
160	Ferroll Thomas... ..	do.		
161	Gage Davis ....	Moreton Bay.		
162	Griffin George ....	do.		
163	Gibbons Edward ....	Illawarra.		
164	Gore St. George ....	Darling Downs.		
165	Goggs Matthew ....	do.		
166	Gerrard Francis ....	New England.		
167	Gillam D. ....	Maitland.		
168	Gordon S. D. ....	Murrumbidgee.		
169	Gammie John ....	Darling Downs.		
170	Grundy Henry ....	Illawarra.		
171	Gill George ....	Pambula.		
172	Gore Brothers ....	Darling Downs.		
173	Griffiths Messrs. ....	Burnett.		
174	Graham D. ....	Darling Downs.		
175	Garrard R. ....	Clarence.		
176	Graham J. ....	Darling Downs.		
177	Goode J. ....	Burnett.		
178	Glass J. ....	Maitland.		
179	Gillespie Mr.....	Goulburn.		
180	Gorrick Jacob ....	Maitland.		
181	Grove Mr. ....	Newcastle.		

## No. 8 RETURN—continued.

No.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.	RESIDENCE.	Whether hired by Master or Agent.	The manner in which the Exiles have been employed.
182	Hughes Henry .....	Illawarra.	No record in the Office.	Not known.
183	Hudson Frederick .....	Ipswich.		
184	Herrman John .....	Brisbane.		
185	Higgins Andrew .....	do.		
186	Horton William .....	Darling Downs.		
187	Hosking John .....	Liverpool.		
188	Halc James .....	Maitland.		
189	Hope & Ramsay .....	Darling Downs.		
190	Hawkins T. B. ....	Burnett.		
191	Hughes & Isaac .....	Darling Downs.		
192	Hamby J. C. ....	Brisbane.		
193	Hausmann G. ....	Moreton Bay.		
194	Hopkins R. J. ....	Illawarra.		
195	Humphries & Herbert .....	Wide Bay.		
196	Hurley J. ....	Binalong.		
197	Hawkins E. B. ....	Wide Bay.		
198	Hetherington R. ....	New England.		
199	Hibbert William .....	Pambula.		
200	Hughes Henry .....	Darling Downs.		
201	Hay W. L. ....	do.		
202	Herbert H. ....	Burnett.		
203	Hopkins T. B. ....	Darling Downs.		
204	Hewitt Mr. ....	Clarence River.		
205	Hogarth Mr. ....	do.		
206	Hunter Thomas .....	do.		
207	Hodgson & Davidson .....	Darling Downs.		
208	Hill George .....	Maneroo.		
209	Henderson Mr. ....	New England.		
210	Hungerford W. ....	do.		
211	Henderson P. ....	do.		
212	Hill Dr. ....	Berrima.		
213	Holden Mr. ....	Maitland.		
214	Haskell Mr. ....	do.		
215	Hawkins Mr. ....	Mudgee.		
216	Heagh Mr. ....	Maitland.		
217	Holmes Thomas .....	Paterson.		
218	Joyner & Mason .....	Moreton Bay.		
219	Ivory James .....	do.		
220	Jones Richard .....	Wide Bay.		
221	Irving Clarke .....	Clarence River.		
222	Jones Jno. Stephen .....	Twofold Bay.		
223	Imley Peter .....	Bigga.		
224	Isaac Michl. ....	Darling Downs.		
225	Johns E. ....	Clarence River.		
226	Irvin John .....	do.		
227	Joseph W. ....	Namoi.		
228	Jenkins Wm. ....	Maitland.		
229	Kite Thomas .....	Bathurst.		
230	Kilner Joseph .....	Brisbane.		
231	King John .....	Moreton Bay.		
232	Keough J. ....	Menangle.		
233	Kilfoyle W. ....	do.		
234	Kettle & Spinks .....	Patrick's Plains.		
235	Kent W. ....	Moreton Bay.		
236	Kennedy Mr. ....	Maitland.		
237	Keough Jno. ....	do.		
238	Kelly Miss .....	do.		
239	Lawson Wm. Senr. ....	Mudgee.		
240	Lawson Wm. Junr. ....	Bathurst.		
241	Lynch Maurice .....	Hartley.		
242	Lyon Arthur S. ....	Brisbane.		
243	Ling Wm. ....	do.		
244	Leslie W. & G. ....	Darling Downs.		
245	Lawson N. S. ....	Mudgee.		
246	Le Britton G. S. ....	Burnett.		
247	Lord John .....	Dungog.		
248	Lawless C. & P. ....	Wide Bay.		
249	Layton & Co. ....	Boyd Town.		

No. 3 RETURN—continued.

No.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.	RESIDENCE.	Whether hired by Master or Agent.	The manner in which the Exiles have been employed.
250	Lawson & Alexander .....	Burnett.		
251	Levy L. W. ....	Liverpool Plains.		
252	Layton W. ....	Clarence River.		
253	Launt J. ....	do.		
254	Lord Edward .....	Darling Downs.		
255	Labatt Saml. ....	Wide Bay.		
256	Longman James .....	Darling Downs.		
257	Maughan John.....	Wellington.		
258	Marsh M. H.....	Darling Downs.		
259	Meadows James S. ....	Brisbane.		
260	Mort & Laidley .....	Darling Downs.		
261	Markwell John.....	Brisbane.		
262	McIntyre Peter .....	Muswellbrook.		
263	McPherson Wm. ....	Gwydir.		
264	Martin & Combes.....	Liverpool Plains.		
265	Murray Andw.....	Bathurst.		
266	Markwell John.....	Brisbane.		
267	McKenzie Colin J. ....	Darling Downs.		
268	Morrison A. ....	Ipswich.		
269	Maskell James .....	Brisbane.		
270	McWilliam Adolphus .....	do.		
271	Murphy Peter .....	do.		
272	Marshall R. J. ....	Illawarra.		
273	McIlwane A. ....	Maitland.		
274	Mitchell Sir T. L. ....	Darling Downs.		
275	McCane J. ....	Menangle.		
276	Murray John .....	Wide Bay.		
277	McLeay Wm. ....	Murrumbidgee.		
278	Munroe Alexr.....	Patrick's Plains.		
279	Morris John .....	Berrima.		
280	Massie H. W. ....	Eden.		
281	Moore Thomas .....	Maneroo.		
282	Matheson James .....	do.		
283	Marshall Chs. H. ....	Darling Downs.		
284	McDonald M. ....	Brisbane.		
285	Moffatt Messrs. ....	Darling Downs.		
286	Mocatta George .....	Burnett.		
287	Murray James .....	do.		
288	McKenzie C. W. ....	Darling Downs.		
289	Marsh F. ....	Clarence River.		
290	McDonald John .....	do.		
291	McCabe Mr. ....	Lower Darling.		
292	McCrohan W. ....	Darling Downs.		
293	Mehen S. ....	do.		
294	Manning A. ....	Clarence River.		
295	Marrard C. ....	Darling Downs.		
296	McLeay Geo. ....	Murrumbidgee.		
297	Millington W. ....	Maneroo.		
298	Moore F. M.....	do.		
299	Mackey C. ....	Burnett.		
300	McDonald C. C. ....	do.		
301	Morland W. ....	Dungog.		
302	Murphy Daniel.....	Maitland.		
303	McLaughlan Mr. ....	do.		
304	Mandelson W. ....	Goulburn.		
305	Mears F. ....	Maitland.		
306	McQuigan Brian .....	do.		
307	Neustade Henry .....	Brisbane.		
308	Newbold James .....	do.		
309	Nicholson J. ....	Maneroo.		
310	Nowland Wm. ....	Clarence River.		
311	Naughton B. ....	do.		
312	Nicholson Mr. ....	Maitland.		
313	Nicholls Abm. ....	Brisbane Water.		
314	Organ George .....	Illawarra.		
315	Osborne George .....	do.		
316	O'Connell Captn. M. C. ....	Burnett.		

No record  
in the  
Office.

Not known.

No. 3 RETURN—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.	RESIDENCE.	Whether hired by Master or Agent.	The Manner in which the Exiles have been employed.
317	O'Brien T. ....	Menangle.	No record in the Office.	Not known.
318	Osborne Henry.....	Murrumbidgee.		
319	Ogilvie W. K. ....	Gwydir.		
320	Owen Saml. ....	Moreton Bay.		
321	Ogilvie Edward .....	Clarence.		
322	O'Connell Edward .....	New England.		
323	O'Neill D.....	Burnett.		
324	O'Neill Edward .....	Maitland.		
325	Petie David .....	Brisbane.		
326	Pearse T. C. ....	Moreton Bay.		
327	Pickering & Thellwell ...	do.		
328	Palmer Edward .....	Illawarra.		
329	Peter John .....	Wagga Wagga.		
330	Perry S. A. ....	Brisbane Water.		
331	Pitt George .....	Moreton Bay.		
332	Payton Nathaniel.....	Bathurst.		
333	Pugh Lloyd .....	Boyd Town.		
334	Pitts C. W. ....	Darling Downs.		
335	Prior T. L. M. ....	Moreton Bay.		
336	Pike Captn. ....	Clarence River.		
337	Plomer T. ....	do.		
338	Paul W. ....	do.		
339	Pike J. ....	Darling Downs.		
340	Parker Samuel.....	Maitland.		
341	Quinn P. ....	Liverpool Plains.		
342	Reid James .....	Newcastle.		
343	Richardson Wm. ....	Moreton Bay & Darling Downs.		
344	Rowlands Robert .....	do.		
345	Russell Wm. ....	Patrick's Plains.		
346	Richards W. T. ....	Brisbane.		
347	Reid & Boyland .....	Moreton Bay.		
348	Rouse George .....	Mudgee.		
349	Ryan Edwd.....	Illawarra.		
350	Ryan Mattw. ....	do.		
351	Ryan Thomas .....	Grafton.		
352	Ryan Edwd.....	Binalong.		
353	Ryan John .....	Menangle.		
354	Ross John.....	Wide Bay.		
355	Roberts James .....	Eden.		
356	Rixon John .....	Pambula.		
357	Robertson Kinnear .....	Cooma.		
358	Rankin R. W. ....	Ipswich.		
359	Robinson & White .....	Moreton Bay.		
360	Roach Mr. ....	Burnett.		
361	Reid J. B. ....	do.		
362	Raymond J. ....	Wellington.		
363	Rouse E. ....	Barwin.		
364	Riley Wm. ....	Maneroo.		
365	Richards Mr. ....	New England.		
366	Robertson R. ....	do.		
367	Rowarth Wm. ....	Murrumbidgee.		
368	Rossi Captn. ....	Maneroo.		
369	Samuel L. & S. ....	Wellington.		
370	Smith Thos. ....	Brisbane.		
371	Sexton Richard .....	do.		
372	Stuart Mattw. ....	do.		
373	Smith R. J. ....	Ipswich.		
374	Skinner Henry.....	Brisbane.		
375	Stuart James .....	Moreton Bay.		
376	Savery Henry .....	Ipswich.		
377	Sutton W. S. ....	Brisbane.		
378	Smith John .....	do.		
379	Smith James .....	Darling Downs.		
380	Skyring Daniel .....	Brisbane.		
381	Sandeman Alfred.....	Darling Downs.		
382	Sandeman Gordon .....	Burnett.		

No. 3 RETURN—continued.

No.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.	RESIDENCE.	Whether hired by Master or Agent.	The manner in which the Exiles have been employed.
383	Scott Gideon A. ....	Moreton Bay.		
384	Smith Wm. ....	Illawarra.		
385	Smith John ....	Newcastle.		
386	Smith Chs. T. ....	Illawarra.		
387	Sheffield George ....	Eden.		
388	Smith Thomas ....	do.		
389	Simpson S. ....	Moreton Bay.		
390	Sheehan Wm. ....	do.		
391	Small Thos. ....	Clarence River.		
392	Sharpe Joseph ....	do.		
393	Stevens Wm. ....	do.		
394	Sullivan P. ....	do.		
395	Starr J. ....	New England.		
396	Sparkes Mr. ....	Clarence River.		
397	Snadikins T. ....	Moreton Bay.		
398	Stilsby W. ....	Maitland.		
399	Sinclair Mr. ....	Goulburn.		
400	Shakeshaft Jno. ....	Brisbane.		
401	Speelding Mr. ....	Maitland.		
402	Skelly John ....	Gunning.		
403	Thorne George ....	Ipswich.		
404	Tooth W. B. ....	Wide Bay.		
405	Turner Wm. ....	Moreton Bay.		
406	Thorne & Riddle ....	Burnett.		
407	Tritton J. L. ....	Illawarra.		
408	Templeton Wm. ....	Pictou.		
409	Townshend Junr. Mr. ....	Murrumbidgee.		
410	Thompson Jas. ....	Maneroo.		
411	Traill R. J. ....	New England.		
412	Thomas James ....	Camden.		
413	Tuck Mr. ....	Maitland.		
414	Tyrrell John ....	do.		
415	Turner Mr. ....	do.		
416	Vignoles Capt. ....	Darling Downs.	No record in the Office.	Not known.
417	Vyner F. W. ....	Tumut.		
418	Winder T. W. M. ....	Windermere.		
419	Warner James ....	Brisbane.		
420	Williams John ....	do.		
421	Whiting Robinson ....	Moreton Bay.		
422	Walsh Wm. Henry ....	Wide Bay.		
423	Warne Messrs. ....	McLeay River.		
424	White W. D. ....	Moreton Bay.		
425	Watson Henry ....	Brisbane.		
426	Windmill Chs. ....	do.		
427	Whitting Joshua H. ....	Darling Downs.		
428	Westaway John ....	Brisbane.		
429	Wentworth W. C. ....	Maitland.		
430	Waldron Charles ....	Illawarra.		
431	Windham George ....	Maitland.		
432	Walker W. & J. ....	Pambula.		
433	Whittaker W. ....	Maneroo.		
434	Whitting J. J. ....	Darling Downs.		
435	Watson R. W. ....	Moreton Bay.		
436	Wernholt Mr. ....	Darling Downs.		
437	Wilkins Robert ....	Burnett.		
438	Warne James ....	Gwydir.		
439	White J. B. ....	New England.		
440	Walpole H. W. ....	Maneroo.		
441	Wightman W. ....	Darling Downs.		
442	White Mr. ....	Clarence.		
443	Ward Mr. ....	Paddy's River.		
444	Welbrane Mr. ....	Newcastle.		
445	Young Archibald ....	Ipswich.		
446	Yeomans J. ....	Wollombi.		

Principal Superintendent of Convicts Office,  
Sydney, 22nd November, 1851.

J. McLEAN.





1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONVICTS EMPLOYED IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

*RETURN to Address: MR. FLOOD, 28th October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by the Colonial Secretary, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 11th November, 1851.*

A RETURN of Convicts employed in the City of Sydney, shewing where, and by whom employed, and the nature of such employment;—also, specifying the date of the arrival of each of such Prisoners, and the period for which they were severally transported.

No.	NAME.	SHIP.	YEAR OF ARRIVAL.	SENTENCE.	PLACE AND NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	REMARKS.
1	William Beer .....	Lord Lyndock ....	1838	Life	At Carters' Barracks, in the service of the Commissariat Department, as Carters, Watchmen, and Laborers.	These men are now serving probations for the restoration of their Tickets of Leave. They will all, with one exception, be eligible for indulgence before the end of next month.
2	William Cooke .....	Theresa .....	1839	„		
3	Daniel Gorman ....	Melville .....	1829	„		
4	Hugh Gorman .....	St. Vincent .....	1837	„		
5	Edward Holt .....	Asia .....	1832	„		
6	John Hughes .....	Eden .....	1840	10 years		
7	Joseph Harris .....	Mermaid .....	1830	Life		
8	George Harper .....	Earl Grey .....	1838	10 years		
9	Martin Leonard ....	Portsea .....	1838	14 years		
10	Frederick Mitton ....	Woodbridge .....	1840	10 years		
11	William Manyon ....	Elphinstone ....	1838	Life		
12	Benjamin Woods ....	Lloyds (1) .....	1833	„		
13	Thomas Coleman ....	John Barry .....	1839	14 years	At Goat Island, in the Commissariat Department, as Boatmen.	
14	Peter Michan .....	Lady Kennaway ..	1836	14 years		
15	William Occleston ..	Theresa .....	1839	14 years	At the Office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, as Messenger.	

(In the absence of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts,)

THOMAS RYAN,  
Chief Clerk

*Principal Superintendent of Convicts Office, }  
Sydney, 6th November, 1851.*



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUNISHMENT OF COLONIAL OFFENDERS.

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 21st November, 1851.*

RETURN to an Address from the Legislative Council, dated 22nd October, 1851, requesting that His Excellency the Governor-General will cause to be laid on the Table:—

“ A copy of any Correspondence which has taken place between  
“ the Colonial Government and their Honors the Judges, or  
“ any Board appointed to report upon the subject, in reference  
“ to the carrying out the sentences pronounced by the Colonial  
“ Courts for criminal offences.”

SCHEDULE.

No.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1.	Summary of Proceedings of the Executive Council with respect to the classification of Colonial Convicts. 12th December, 1848 .. .. .	1
2.	Letter from Visiting Justice of Cockatoo Island, referred to in foregoing. 23rd October, 1848 .. .. .	1
3.	Report, also referred to in the Minute of Council, from Captain J. L. Innes. 24th November, 1848 .. .. .	2
4.	Report from the Board for the Classification of Prisoners, with proposed code of Regulations. 18th January, 1849 .. .. .	4
5.	Extract from Proceedings of Executive Council, on the same subject. 20th February, 1849 .. .. .	6
6.	The Colonial Secretary to His Honor the Chief Justice, inviting the suggestions of the Judges on the same subject. 19th September, 1850 .. .. .	6
7.	The Chief Justice to the Colonial Secretary, in reply. 31st January, 1851 .. .. .	7
8.	Summary of Proceedings of the Executive Council with respect to amended Regulations for Colonial Convicts. 2nd August, 1851 .. .. .	10

TASK WORK.

9.	Summary of Proceedings of the Executive Council with respect to the introduction at Cockatoo Island of a system of Task Work. 30th June, 1849 .. .. .	12
10.	Visiting Justice of Cockatoo Island, reporting on the same subject. 14th January, 1850 .. .. .	12
11.	Civil Engineer of Cockatoo Island to the Colonial Secretary, on the same subject. 26th February, 1850 .. .. .	12
12.	Summary of Proceedings of the Executive Council on the same subject. 18th June, 1850. .. .. .	15
13.	Visiting Justice and Civil Engineer of Cockatoo Island, to the Colonial Secretary. 1st November, 1850 .. .. .	16



No. 1.

*SUMMARY of Proceedings of the Executive Council, on the 12th December, 1848, relative to a Report from Captain Innes, respecting the proposed rules for the Classification of Convicts, in the Penal Establishments of the Colony.*

(Copy.)

Minute No. 48-48, confirmed 19 December, 1848.

With reference to the Proceedings on the 21st November last, His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council, a letter from Captain Innes of 25th November, 1848. 48-13171.

2. Having considered this Report, in connection with that of Mr. Browne, which was laid before them on the 14th November last, the Council fully adopt the principle which is advocated by both those Officers, that the classification of Convicts should be regulated by their character and conduct, and not by their sentences. 48-11388.

3. The Council recommend, in accordance with Captain Innes' suggestion, that the class in which a newly sentenced convict shall be placed on his arrival at Cockatoo Island, shall, in every instance, be fixed before his removal thither, by a Board to be appointed for the purpose; and the Council suggest that the Board should, in the first instance, consist of the undermentioned Officers;

The Principal Superintendent of Convicts,  
The Visiting Magistrate of Darlinghurst Gaol,  
The Visiting Magistrate of Cockatoo Island.

4. The Council also recommend, that this Board, as soon as appointed, should be instructed to prepare, for the consideration of His Excellency, a code of rules respecting the classification of Prisoners, to be based upon the principles suggested in that portion of Captain Innes' Report, in which he proposes the arrangement of the Convicts, according to three divisions, with three sub-divisions or classes, in each.

5. The Council further recommend the adoption of Captain Innes' recommendation.

(1.) That party-coloured clothing should be abolished, except in the case of criminals of the 3rd class of Division C, according to his arrangement.

(2.) That, as a general rule, all prisoners sent to the roads, or sentenced to transportation, should, in the first instance, undergo a period of probation at Cockatoo Island, and that their removal thence to roads or stockades should be granted as an indulgence.

(3.) That all work should be done in silence, and that no convicted person should hold the situation of Overseer.

(Signed) FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,  
Clerk of the Council.

No. 2.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE VISITING MAGISTRATE OF COCKATOO ISLAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 128-48.)

Water Police Office,  
Sydney, 23rd October, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to the Minute of the Executive Council, dated the 17th of June last, respecting the classification of Convicts receiving sentences in the Penal Establishment of this Colony, which I have been requested by your letter of the 7th August last to report on, I do myself the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that with reference to the division of the Convicts into five classes, as stated in the Minute, I would beg to suggest that the first and second class be only attainable by a continuance of good conduct, and that the five classes now proposed, be reduced to three; or should that not be considered expedient, two additional ones might be formed.

102—b

My

My reason for coming to this conclusion is, that we frequently find some of the worst conducted Convicts are amongst those who have received the shortest sentences ; and by this arrangement well conducted men *only* would be eligible for the 1st and 2nd classes, which would give a better description from whom to make selection for Overseers and light gangs.

The highest class therefore which a convict would be allowed to enter, after conviction, would be the third (3) class. I would suggest, that all Prisoners, not specially ordered to be kept to hard labor in any of Her Majesty's Gaols, should immediately after conviction be forwarded to Cockatoo Island, there to undergo a certain probation, and afterwards to be drafted to other public works.

No Convict below a (3d) third class should be eligible for removal from Cockatoo Island, and none below the second class to any public works not having military supervision. Overseers and Messengers should only be selected from men of good conduct, of the first class, whose sentences have nearly expired. Convicts who by misconduct shall have forfeited their claim to any class which they shall have been promoted to, should be reduced to the class next below that from which they shall have been promoted.

General good conduct should have the greatest weight in promoting Convicts to a better class, without reference to the nature of the crime for which they shall have been convicted.

With these few suggestions, I beg to concur with the regulations adopted by the Executive Council.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) H. H. BROWNE, V. M.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
&c., &c., &c.

### No. 3.

*MINUTE on the Classification of Convicts furnished for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Executive Council, by Joseph Long Innes, J. P., late Visiting Magistrate of Cockatoo Island.*

In attempting to suggest the following rules for the Classification of Convicts in this Colony, I trust I shall be pardoned in remarking, first,—that they result purely from one versed only in the practical part of discipline ; and secondly,—that those regulations which for a similar purpose have been found to answer so admirably in the Mother Country will, on account of the peculiar constitution of New South Wales, fall short in attaining the great ends in view here ; I approach this subject with much diffidence, as I know myself to be a mere practical man ; one much better qualified to act and carry out the views of others, than to suggest new ideas, or draw up novel systems, for the guidance of parties just entering upon the important tasks of punishment and reformation ; but I trust I shall not be accused of presumption when I remark that after many years' experience in the science (if I may so express it,) of "managing men," I feel convinced that he who approaches this task with a view of coercing Criminals into good behaviour, without any looking towards the faint and feeble relics of good which may be left in their bosoms, must most signally fail ; and that any person truly desirous of succeeding in this, one of the noblest tasks of our nature, one "which shall convert the sinner from the error of his way, and shall save his soul from death," and shall so "hide a multitude of sins," must look upon the undertaking as one of no ordinary nature—must regard himself not as the sworn knight-errant of virtue, levelling indiscriminately his lance of morality and good order against every vice, and every degree of wickedness which may present itself to his view, amongst the motley crowd with whom  
he

he has to deal, but as the soldier chosen from his fellow citizens, selected by those in authority, and placed as a watchman and a guard, not only to give notice of disorder and turbulence, but being armed with due authority to keep (by force if necessary,) the disorderly and turbulent in good order; with these few remarks, I should most respectfully venture to notice the Minute of the Honorable the Executive Council on this important subject; and endeavour, as far as my humble abilities will allow, to point out the particular matters in which I am of opinion it will be desirable to effect a change, and to make a most serious alteration in our Convict discipline altogether.

The axiom, that the two great ends of the punishment of Criminals are, first, the prevention of crime, and second, the reformation of the Criminal, is now so fully recognized by all nations as to require no arguments to support it on my part; the only question therefore that remains to be disposed of is how these ends are best to be attained in New South Wales; and certainly the first step on this great ladder of good is "Classification;" without it, all is confusion, all is reckless coercion. In the scheme of Classification proposed by the Council, I trust I shall be pardoned when I say, that (in our present state at least) too much generalizing has been resorted to, and that a much more minute detail and better defined division of classes must be resorted to, by the very heads of the Government, before any substantial good can be looked for. This cannot now be considered as a matter of *mere* detail; on the contrary, it is the very fountain head of good—the source from which all reformation, all dread, all justice, and all humanity must flow; without it, all hope for the young, the inexperienced criminal must vanish; all hope, support, and encouragement for the hardened villain, must arise; without this great commencing good, all hope flies quickly from the guilty tyro's breast, all joy, delight, and triumph in his iniquity, beams o'er the countenance of the hoary villain who, with trembling finger and hideous smile, points with exultation to the youthful victim whom he has dragged down to his own vile level. Instead of the general Classification proposed by the Honorable the Executive Council, I would, with the greatest deference, suggest, that three divisions, marked respectively A, B, and C, be established as follows:—

DIVISION A.—All first convicted prisoners, whether arriving free, or born in the Colony.

DIVISION B.—All Convicts who arrived as such in the Colony, and are now undergoing their second sentence only. N.B.—By second sentence, I mean that they should never before have been sentenced to an Ironed Gang, or lengthened imprisonment. Should they have been so they will come under

DIVISION C.—All Prisoners who have arrived as Convicts, who have been before either at Penal Settlements, or in Ironed Gangs, or who have undergone sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months.

These, I would propose should be the Divisions, and each Division I would suggest should be divided again into Classes, numbered one, two, and three, each Class to be regulated *not by sentences*, but by *crimes, general character, and previous history*; each Division to be worked by itself (altogether separate,) under free Overseers, and each class to be eligible for promotion into the superior class in its own division, and B division into A, but that on no account is C division to be promoted into A, whilst B may be left open to it; after undergoing certain periods of their sentences, and having manifested good behaviour and deserved encouragement from their superiors, certain indulgences, such as Tickets of Leave, passes to hire, employment in the Border Police, and so forth, might be held out to them, and various other minor indulgences might be accorded, to be fixed with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, by means hereinafter to be noticed.

No prisoner to be sent to his destination until it is finally fixed what is to be his division, and what his class; and for the purpose of doing so, I would respectfully suggest that the following Board be appointed, without any additional Salary.

President.—A Superior Officer of Government.

The Visiting Magistrate of Darlinghurst Gaol.

The Visiting Magistrate of Cockatoo Island.

Or any other Officers that His Excellency might be pleased to appoint. And this Board might be made available, from time to time, in fixing the minor details connected with the Penal Establishments of the Colony, recommending Indulgencies, Tickets of Leave, &c.

His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council will, I am convinced, have observed that throughout this brief Report, I have kept in view the one principal



#### 4 PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE PUNISHMENT OF COLONIAL OFFENDERS.

principal Penal Settlement of the Colony—Cockatoo Island ; and such has certainly been my intention ; at the same time I trust they will agree with me that the general principles may be applied to any Penal Establishment.

Before closing this Report, I would respectfully take the liberty of offering a few suggestions on minor points, namely,—

1.—Abolishing party coloured clothing, except in the case of Criminals, 3rd Class Division C.

2.—One summer suit and one winter suit of over-clothing each year, with three shirts, and three pairs of shoes, in the same period for each Convict.

3.—All Prisoners sent to the Roads, or sentenced to Transportation, to be worked on Cockatoo Island ; removal from thence to any Road Stockade to be considered an indulgence, and a special period of probation.

4.—All work to be done in silence, and no convicted Overseer to be appointed. On this last point I feel convinced, and I believe all persons connected with Convict discipline will agree with me, that the placing Convict over Convict is the very worst system that can be adopted ; from my own personal knowledge I can bear most ample testimony against it ; in nine cases out of ten, some plausible specious villain is placed over better men than himself.

5.—Every encouragement to be given to the Convicts to improve themselves, by establishing Schools during leisure hours, but great care must be taken that it does not interfere with their work, as that would only lead to hypocritical idleness.

6.—I venture with the greatest respect, (but at the same time regarding it as a matter closely connected with Classification,) to express my deep regret at the very limited means afforded the Convicts for receiving spiritual advice and assistance ; as such is at present afforded, I fear it is worse than useless, notwithstanding the zeal and attention of the Clergymen ; the great want is Divine Service on the Lord's Day.

In conclusion, I would now beg leave most respectfully to apologize to His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Executive Council, if in the few remarks I have made I have in any way exceeded the bounds of that duty which I was called upon to perform ; should such have been the case, I trust they will kindly impute it to an anxious desire on my part to afford every information in my power, and to lay before them, without reservation, the experience of the years I have served in this Colony ; but I must still further trespass on their kindness, nay ! I must still further beg of them to bear with my importunity when I add, which I do most emphatically, when I tell them, after an experience of twenty-three years, an experience from youth into mature manhood, that all schemes for reformation, all plans for Classification, all hope of good, all humane desire for the welfare of our fellow men, must sink, and will sink, into the abyss of void, *as long as the fearful system, which at present prevails, of crowding men (especially criminals,) in large masses into one sleeping room, is allowed to exist* ; whilst this horrible iniquity continues, no reasonable hope of amendment for the unfortunate criminal can possibly be entertained. We may exercise the cruelty and tyranny of a Nero or a Caligula ; we may delight in the boundless philanthropy of a Howard or a Wilberforce ; but so long as the present fearful system exists, we may look in vain for aught that is good, for aught that is beneficial to our fellow men, or for aught that will be good and pleasant for us on our death beds to reflect upon.

(Signed)

J. LONG INNES, J. P.,

Superintendent of Police.

*Sydney, New South Wales,*

*24th November, 1848.*

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#### No. 4.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE BOARD FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF COLONIAL PRISONERS,  
to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 49-1.

*Sydney, 18th January, 1849.*

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, (No. 49-7,) apprising us that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had been pleased to appoint us a Board to prepare Rules for the classification of Colonial Convicts, we have the honor to transmit for the approval of His Excellency, a code of Rules for the classification  
of

18th January, 1849.

of those men, framed on the principles set forth in the Extracts, which accompanied your communication, from the Minutes of the Executive Council, to which we have added suggestions as to the periods of probation and nature of indulgence to be allowed to such Prisoners.

2. We have further the honor to acquaint you, that as there are a number of Convicts on Cockatoo Island under sentences of transportation, and to the roads, we propose, as soon as we are favored with the Governor's approval of our suggestions, to proceed to the Island in question, for the purpose of classifying the men at present there.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)      { J. M'LERIE,  
J. LONG INNES, J.P.,  
H. H. BROWNE, J.P.

[Enclosure in No. 4.]

*Report of a Board appointed by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's letter dated the 6th instant, (No. 49-7,) "to prepare, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor a code of Rules for the classification of Colonial Prisoners, based on the principles suggested by Captain Innes, in his communication to the Colonial Secretary of the 25th November, 1848."* Encl. to No. 4.

The Board having perused the Extracts from the Minutes of the Executive Council, and the letter from Captain Innes therein alluded to, laid before them by order of the Governor, beg leave to recommend to His Excellency that the following code of Rules for the classification of Colonial Prisoners, and the granting to them of indulgences, be adopted.

#### TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.

That the Board do meet on every alternate Monday, or oftener, and that the meeting be held at the Darlinghurst Gaol, or at the office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, as may be found most expedient.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

That the Prisoners under sentence be arranged into three divisions to be termed A, B, and C.

That division A consist of all Prisoners who arrived free or were born in the Colony.

That division B consist of all Prisoners who arrived as such in the Colony, and are now undergoing their second sentence only.

That division C consist of all Prisoners who arrived as Convicts, and have been before either at penal settlements or in ironed gangs, or who have undergone sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months.

That these divisions be subdivided into three classes, numbered one, two, and three respectively; number one class to consist of the best men in each division, and the other classes in succession, according to the character and conduct of the men.

The Board will be guided in this classification, in the first instance, by the nature of the crime, of the general character, and as far as they can obtain it, by the previous history of the men.

That B division be eligible to be removed into A, and C division into B; but on no account shall C division be removed into A division; but that in special cases any Prisoner of C division who may rise into the first class of B division will be eligible for the same indulgence as those in the A division.

#### INDULGENCES.

That the promotion of a Prisoner from one class to another in each division be in the discretion of the Visiting Magistrate, but the promotion or degradation from one division to another be decided by the Board.

That as an indulgence, class 1 of A division be allowed Saturday in every week to themselves; class 1 in B division be allowed every alternate Saturday; and class 1 of division C be allowed one Saturday in every month.

That men of A and B divisions may, as a matter of indulgence, and on the recommendation of the Visiting Magistrate, be removed from Cockatoo Island to work on the roads of the Colony, but that no Prisoner be entitled to that indulgence until he has arrived at the first class of B division.

That Prisoners whose sentences are three years or under, be allowed a mitigation of one-third of such sentence, provided they have arrived at, or have passed through, the first class of the respective divisions in which they were originally placed.

Encl. to No. 4.

That the following periods of probation be fixed for rendering men eligible for Tickets of Leave, provided their conduct be such as to merit the recommendation of the Visiting Magistrate :—

Prisoners under sentence of—

15 years, to serve 8 years for a Ticket of Leave.

14	"	7½	"	"
13	"	7	"	"
12	"	6½	"	"
11	"	6	"	"
10	"	5½	"	"
9	"	5	"	"
8	"	4½	"	"
7	"	4	"	"
6	"	3	"	"
5	"	2	"	"
4	"	1	"	"

That all applications for Tickets be made through, and recommended by the Board, and by whom the districts will also be fixed. The Tickets to be prepared in, and issued from the office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts.

#### GENERAL RULES.

The Prisoners to be worked as much as possible without noise; but that the silent system, as recommended by the Executive Council, is not considered by the Board to be desirable.

That class 3 of C division only be worked in party-coloured clothing.

That the Board in special cases will be at liberty to degrade a Prisoner from any one division to another.

(Signed)

{ J. M'LERIE,  
J. LONG INNES, J.P.,  
H. H. BROWNE, J.P.

SYDNEY, 18th January, 1849.

#### No. 5.

*EXTRACT from Summary of Proceedings of the Executive Council on the 20th February, 1849, relative to the Classification of Prisoners.*

(COPY.)

Minute No. 49-7, confirmed 27th February, 1849.

With reference to the Proceedings on the 12th December last, His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council the Report of the Board which, in accordance with their advice, had been formed to prepare a code of Rules respecting the classification of Prisoners serving under sentence in the Penal Establishments of the Colony.

2. Having carefully considered the Regulations framed by the Board, the Council express their approval of them, and advise that they should be at once established.

(Signed)

FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,

Clerk of the Council.

#### No. 6.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

No. 51-784.

M. 9427.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 19th September, 1850.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acquaint your Honor that His Excellency the Governor has brought under the notice of the Executive Council the necessity which exists for some modification of the\* enclosed Rules respecting the periods of servitude which Prisoners should be required to undergo in order to qualify them for Tickets of Leave.

2. Before entering upon the general revision of the Regulations, the Council have submitted the expediency of communicating with your Honor on the subject, and I am therefore instructed by His Excellency to request that your Honor will confer with the Puisne Judges, and favor the Government with any suggestions which you may have to offer respecting

\* For Copy, see enclosure in No. 4.

respecting the scale which it would be desirable to adopt in fixing the periods of servitude, in proportion to the terms of sentence, which should be exacted from every Prisoner before he can be allowed to obtain the indulgence of a Ticket of Leave.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

### No. 7.

COPY OF A LETTER from HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Supreme Court,*

31st January, 1851.

SIR,

I have at different times conferred fully with my brother Judges on the subject which appears to us to be referred for our consideration by your letter of 19th September last, that is to say, the remission or mitigation of punishment in the case of offenders sentenced by the Colonial Courts. I have laid before them also your letter of the 28th instant, and I have the honor to submit the following observations as the result of our deliberations, remarking only that for the accuracy of the particular cases cited, as well as for the delay which has occurred in preparing this Report, I am alone responsible.

2. We observe that the code enclosed in your first letter, and which His Excellency had already decided to require some modification, relates only to Prisoners sentenced to the roads or other public works—so, at least, it would appear. The case therefore of Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, is left untouched by those Rules. A Prisoner, for instance, sentenced to four years' hard labor, would (under the code in question) be released at the end of his *first year*, whereas a Prisoner sentenced to three years' imprisonment (with or without hard labor) in the Gaol, would serve out those *three years* unrelieved. The man intended by the Court, consequently, to receive a much severer punishment, one-third more in duration, would, in effect, receive *two-thirds less*. In like manner, as the code provides for no case of sentence less than four years, a Prisoner so sentenced would in one year be released, while Prisoners sentenced (perhaps in the very same case) to three years' hard labor for a less degree of criminality, would have to serve on at least two years, i. e., until discharged for good conduct under the previous code of Rules.

3. The exact case happened last year. I sentenced Robert Leary, convicted with two others of a robbery in Sydney, to four years' hard labor; his comrades, being of less notorious character, and having been less active in the crime, I sentenced to three years only. In less than thirteen months afterwards I saw Leary walking with his wife in Hyde Park, on the eve of departure for Moreton Bay, to which he had obtained a Ticket of Leave; and some months afterwards, being at Newcastle, I received an earnest appeal from the other men that as *he* had thus been set at large, they (still suffering under the sentence) might receive indulgence too.

4. It is true that the code in question grants a Ticket of Leave only. The fact is nevertheless *notorious* that in the altered circumstances of the Colony, such an indulgence is practically equivalent to a pardon. Convicts can no longer be kept within particular districts, as they once could be; and, if they pass from one district to another, there are neither rewards for apprehending them, nor constables to apprehend them, as there formerly were. The advertisement of 260 persons in one newspaper, (I quote the number from memory, but I believe it to be rather under than above the truth,) holding Tickets of Leave who had absconded to Moreton Bay, would be sufficient to prove this.

5. From your last letter it would seem that the code has been, in some respects, materially altered by Regulations coming into operation on the 1st instant, so that now, under the most favorable circumstances, a Prisoner's sentence will not be reduced more than one-third. We entertain no doubt that such a modification is an infinite improvement, so far as the interests of society and the public are concerned, on the previous system; and we readily acknowledge the difficulty of enforcing any punishments which the Convict himself shall have no means, by subsequent good conduct, of influencing. It is our duty to say, however, since the subject is referred to us, that, in our deliberate opinion, founded on an  
experience

experience and observation of many years, the remitting of any portion of a Prisoner's sentence *by rule*, with reference to that species of good conduct which consists solely in working harder than others, or in performing, without many stripes, a given amount of labor, is in conflict with those interests.

6. A compromise, we admit, seems practically unavoidable; men must have some inducement held out to them, perhaps, to good conduct under punishment, or the expense of coercing them, and the difficulty of enforcing coercion by added punishments, will be increased to an extent beyond the means of the Government to encounter. The only tangible test of good conduct, on the other hand, or the only practicable *kind* of good conduct, it may be said, with such men, is the endurance of labor. But conceding this, we must nevertheless reiterate the opinion, (the soundness of which, we think, can scarcely be questioned,) that while the interests of those whose duty it is to *enforce* punishments are strongly in harmony with remissions of them, the interests of the community at large, who can only be protected from crime by punishing those who commit it, require that a punishment prescribed and pronounced should, as a general rule, be undergone. We say only as a *general rule*, for there always will be, and ought to be, instances which require or admit of subsequent mitigation. These, however, are cases depending on their own particular circumstances, not on subsequent matters, with which the crime has no connection, and of which the public at large, on whom punishment operates by way of warning, have no knowledge.

7. The conclusion at which we arrive, therefore, is this,—that the regulated period of remission, since some established period appears inevitable, should be as short a one, in proportion to the term of sentence passed, as shall be possible consistently with the object. We think, however, that such a system of remission should, if the means can be devised, be extended to the punishment of imprisonment as well as that of hard labor on the public works. Above all, whatever may be the decision of the Government, we conceive it to be *essential* that that decision should be announced to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to the Magistrates, for their guidance in Quarter Sessions. The evil effect will at all events be thus avoided of sentences continuing to be a mere bugbear—*bruta fulmina* merely—words uttered solemnly by the Court, but not meant to be seriously and indeed carried out. The remission being not only understood beforehand, but announced, will become in effect part of the sentence, which the Prisoner and the public will then alike be able to appreciate.

8. In support of the opinion advanced by us, that punishments awarded should (as far as practicable) be endured, and that remissions of them are, as a general rule, *pernicious*, by destroying the effect of sentences, on the mind equally of the criminal and the public, and thereby rendering all punishment, as an instrument either of reform or of deterring men from crime, nugatory and idle, we would adduce the following instances which have fallen under my own cognizance. One Summerfield was sentenced to four years' hard labor, on 3rd November 1849, for stealing in a dwelling-house; on the 18th November following he was at large on a Ticket of Leave; the consequence was, that in six days afterwards he commits and utters a forgery, and the country is again put to the expense of prosecuting and convicting him. In September 1847, an expirée from Van Diemen's Land, named Watt, was sentenced by me at Goulburn to three years' imprisonment; at the end of 1848 he was pardoned for remarkably steady conduct in the gaol. The natural effect followed; in June 1849, he was committed for two felonies, for one of which I sentenced him, at the same Circuit Town, in September of that year. A lad, named Poidevin, was sentenced in 1844 to seven years' transportation. In pity to his mother, he was pardoned at the end of the first year. Thus led to regard punishment merely as a threat, he again (in 1846) was convicted of crime, and, unfortunately for himself, his first sentence being probably unknown, was again lightly punished. Accordingly, in 1849, he committed a series of embezzlements, for which we sentenced him to the roads for five years. The convict Massey, who robbed Mr. Want, was released for good conduct from Cockatoo Island only a few weeks previously. Edward Knox was sentenced, in 1847, at Melbourne, for a robbery, and released for good conduct in December 1848; in August last he was convicted at Goulburn of a mail robbery. A man, named Hartwell, was sentenced in 1848 to three years' hard labor, for a forgery; he was released in 1850, and in August was again in gaol for a similar offence. John Barry, an expirée, was sentenced in December 1844, to three years' hard labor for robbing a dwelling-house; he was pardoned in eighteen months for unusual good conduct, the

the consequence was, that in 1848 he was committed for another larceny; he unhappily escaped by the absence of a witness. This continued impunity still more emboldened him, and in June last he robbed the Wellington and Mudgee Mails, in company with another man, armed. Lachlan Byrne, an expirée, was released from Bathurst Gaol, as an act of mercy, when under confinement for want of sureties, and within three months afterwards he committed a robbery on the highroad, in the same neighbourhood, accompanied by gross violence and attempted rape.

9. The list thus given could easily be increased; but, in cases where it cannot be shewn that the supposed benefit has been injurious to the criminal himself, the remitting of punishment within a comparatively short time after sentence, especially in respect of notorious or desperate criminals, (many of whom are warned that they will have to undergo the entire term,) is highly injurious to society. Where the sentence is to *transportation*, and the Prisoner is removed from the country in which his crime was committed, the punishment in a great measure remains, notwithstanding the remission by Ticket of Leave, and the example afforded by the remission is not felt; but the punishment of hard labor on the public works is, *in itself*, a mitigation, substituted for transportation. Furthermore, it is not the least of the objects of that sentence to prevent *physically* the possibility of any new crime by the Prisoner during the period selected; but, no sooner is he released from custody, than his capacity for renewed guilt is restored, and, whether he avails himself of it or not, his release becomes instantly known and *felt*, operating as an incentive to his companions, and a great discouragement to his prosecutor, and those who may have given evidence against him.

10. While, therefore, we admit the difficulty, the irksomeness, and perhaps (without increased funds and means) the impracticability, of carrying out Colonial punishments, relieved by no scheme or system whatever of mitigation, we are nevertheless entirely satisfied—by observation as well as on principle—that any such system is, in itself, *pro tanto*, a mischief and an evil. We except, of course, cases of real *reform* in the criminal, and special cases founded on their own peculiar circumstances. The latter, however, are not in truth exceptions, for, being such as must in their nature or degree perpetually vary, they could never be classed within *any* general rule. The same may be said, to a great extent, of punishments; they must ever vary, if exact justice be done, with the infinitely varying shades of crime. In some instances a long term of endurance may be prescribed by the Court; but the object of restraining from crime in the particular case may be attained by simple removal from a given district during that term. *There* the concession of a Ticket of Leave may be proper, and productive of good rather than of injury to any interests. In other instances the crime may have been attended with such atrocity, (as in the case of the child violated at Stonequarry,) and the criminal may be of so desperate a character, that the granting to him of any remission merely for subsequent *hard labor*, the only test which scales and systems in these cases propose, will be simply to interfere with the justice of the law, in order to turn a hard working but abandoned ruffian loose again on society, with the renewed power of perpetrating more wickedness. Whether an unvarying and general scale of remission, therefore, having reference only to such a test, shall be established, or the necessary funds and means be sought for carrying punishments into effect, is one of the gravest and most important questions that can be proposed for solution; and we humbly submit it to the wisdom and decision of His Excellency's Government.

11. It will hardly be necessary to add, that all which is here suggested as to any change has regard exclusively to the future. Whatever expectations may have been held out to the men now under punishment will of course be honorably fulfilled.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

ALFRED STEPHEN, C. J.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 8.

*PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 29th July, 1851, relative to the adoption of a more stringent Code of Regulations for obtaining Tickets of Leave, and to the advisability of forming a distant Penal Settlement for the worst class of Criminals.*

Minute No. 51-37. Confirmed 30th July, 1851.

(COPY.)

Referring to the Proceedings on the 13th May last, the Council resume the consideration of the expediency of adopting a more stringent Code of Regulations than that now in operation, according to which Colonial Criminals obtain the indulgence of Tickets of Leave.

2. As bearing upon this question, His Excellency the Governor-General lays before the Council a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, in which he strongly advocates the necessity for having some place in the nature of a Penal Settlement, to which the worst class of criminals could be transported, both from New South Wales and Victoria.

3. After a careful consideration of the question, the Council recommend that the Code of Regulations annexed to this Minute be substituted for that now in force.

4. In making this recommendation, the Council desire to record their conviction that the efficiency of this amended Code of Regulations would be greatly enhanced, if there existed any means by which the more hardened Criminals could legally be removed from the Colony. In this respect the Council entirely concur in the view expressed by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe in the communication laid before them, and they therefore recommend that the necessary steps should be taken in order to ascertain the practicability of establishing a Penal Settlement at Howe's Island, or in any other suitable position, as a common receptacle for the transported Criminals of New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies of Victoria and South Australia.

CODE OF REGULATIONS.

1. The periods of probation to be served by Prisoners to entitle them, in the first instance, to Tickets of Leave, and subsequently to Conditional Pardons, will be proportioned to their sentences according to the following scale.

Length of Sentence.	Term of probation to be served.	
	On the Island for a Ticket of Leave.	With a Ticket of Leave for a Conditional Pardon.
15 years ...	8 years .....	4 years.
14 " ...	7½ " .....	3½ "
13 " ...	7 " .....	3 "
12 " ...	6½ " .....	2½ "
11 " ...	6 " .....	2 "
10 " ...	5½ " .....	2 "
9 " ...	5 " .....	2 "
8 " ...	4½ " .....	2 "
7 " ...	4 " .....	2 "
6 " ...	3½ " .....	2 "
5 " ...	3 " .....	} The full unexpired term of the sentence.
4 " ...	2½ " .....	
3 " ...	2 " .....	
2 " ...	1½ " .....	
1 " ...	¾ " .....	
9 months. ...	} No reduced period of probation.	
6 " ...		
3 " ...		
2 " ...		
1 " ...		

2. No portion of the time during which a Prisoner may be worked in irons will be counted as part of his period of probation, but on his release from irons he will be required to serve the full period of probation affixed to his sentence by the foregoing rule.

3. The period of probation to be served for a ticket of leave can be shortened by extra work under the task system, but not the period of the original sentence. By extra work under the task system a Prisoner will be able to shorten the period of his servitude in irons, and also the period of his probation for a ticket of leave, but the term of the sentence passed on a Prisoner cannot be shortened otherwise than by the pardon of the Governor-General.

4. Prisoners under cumulative sentences will be required to serve for their tickets of leave a period of probation equal to the sum of the periods of probation fixed for each sentence according to the above scale, and a similarly prolonged period of probation as ticket of leave holders to entitle them to conditional pardons. Thus, a Prisoner under two sentences, the one of fifteen and the other of ten years, will have to serve a probation of thirteen and a half years for his ticket of leave, and a probation of six years as a ticket of leave holder for his conditional pardon.

5. Prisoners received on the Island under second sentences for felony or any transportable offence will have one fourth added, and Prisoners under a third or any subsequent sentence of the same nature will have one third added to the period of probation fixed for sentences of the same length by the above scale.

6. A Prisoner sentenced for a period not exceeding twelve months will only be able to shorten his confinement on the Island by extra work under the task system. On the completion by such extra work of the time computed to be equal to that of his sentence he will receive for the remainder of the actual term of the sentence a ticket of leave.

7. In order to prevent the interruption which it has occasioned in the progress of the works, the prohibition to work under the task work system shall no longer be imposed as a punishment under Magisterial sentence for offences committed on the Island, but in lieu thereof the Magistrates or Visiting Justice shall be empowered to add to the offender's period of probation for a ticket of leave according to the following scale:—

For a sentence of 28 days, an additional probation of 60 days.

21	45
14	30
10	21
7	15
4	7

8. A sentence passed upon a Prisoner by the Supreme Court or Court of Quarter Sessions whilst he holds a ticket of leave will be added to the unexpired portion of his original sentence and the probation which he will be required to serve will be in proportion to the duration of these sentences combined.

9. The forfeiture of a ticket of leave for breach of Regulations, without an additional sentence, will subject the holder to serve a probationary period for the renewal of his ticket of not less than six nor more than twelve months. Such period to be fixed by the Classification Board, at their next meeting after the Prisoner's admission on the Island.

10. Prisoners serving under sentences passed in the Mother Country will have the benefit of these rules as far as they can be applied to their cases without interference with Imperial Regulations.

11. The periods of probation to be served by Home Prisoners shall be fixed by the Classification Board at their monthly meetings, in accordance with the recommendations of the Magistrates by whom they shall have been sentenced.

12. The Police history of every Home Prisoner from the date of his arrival in the Colony shall be forwarded with him to the Island from the Office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, and shall be placed on the records of the Establishment as a guide to the Classification Board in fixing the Prisoners' probation, when not provided for by the Regulations.

(Signed) MICL. FITZPATRICK,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Executive Council Office,  
Sydney, 2 August, 1851. (No. 51-207.)*

TASK



## TASK WORK.

No. 9.

*SUMMARY of Proceedings of the Executive Council, on the 23rd June, 1849, relative to an improved system of Prison Discipline for Cockatoo Island.*

Minute No. 49-28. Confirmed 25th June, 1849.

(COPY.)

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council, a paper shewing the system of Task Work followed on the Convict Establishment in Van Diemen's Land, and desires their opinion as to whether a similar arrangement might not be advantageously adopted at Cockatoo Island.

2. Having attentively considered the rules set forth in this document, the Council recommend that the system should be at once introduced at Cockatoo Island, as far as the local circumstances will allow, and that at the end of six months from the date of its commencement, the Visiting Magistrate should be instructed to furnish a full report of its practical operation, so that the Government may be informed as to the success with which it has been attended, and may be enabled to decide upon the expediency of its continuance.

(Signed) FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,  
Clerk of the Council.

No. 10.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE VISITING MAGISTRATE OF COCKATOO ISLAND, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 91-50.

*Water Police Office,  
Sydney, 14th January, 1850.*

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, requesting my report on the practical working of the system of Task Work recommended to be introduced by His Excellency the Governor in July last.

2. In reply I have the honor to state, that a system of Task Work has been adopted by the Civil Engineer amongst the Prisoners, as far as it can possibly be carried out, but it merely applies to the amount of labor and not to any commutation of sentence, as contemplated by the Van Diemen's Land system.

3. This system was far too complicated to be carried out on Cockatoo Island with the present amount of Superintendence, and would almost supersede the present classification regulations, which provides for remission of sentences, and are based upon industry and good conduct.

4. I beg to refer His Excellency to the 4th and 5th paragraphs of my letter of the 2nd August last, No. 47-49, in which I alluded to the system as unsuitable, and unlikely to produce beneficial results, unless with increased supervision, which would be very expensive. Beyond that description of Task Work alluded to as being carried out by the Civil Engineer, the Van Diemen's Land system has not been applied to the Prisoners on that Island.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. H. BROWNE, J. P.,  
V. M.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 11.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE CIVIL ENGINEER, COCKATOO ISLAND, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Sydney, 26th February, 1850.*

SIR,

2nd August, 1849.  
14th January, 1850.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 50-44, transmitting documents as per margin (herewith returned) and calling for my observations relative thereto, also requesting me to suggest some plan by which Task Work might be introduced at Cockatoo Island, so as to obviate the objections raised to it by the Visiting Justice.

2.

2. I deem it unnecessary to preface this letter by any lengthened statement for the purpose of pointing out the advantages accruing from this mode of working Prisoners. I am desirous however of again recording my unqualified opinion in its favor, more especially since I have had the opportunity of observing the system in full operation in large gangs in Van Diemen's Land.

3. In obedience to His Excellency's commands, I will, in the first instance, offer the following remarks upon paragraphs 2, 3, and 5 of the Visiting Justice's letter, 14th January 1850.

4. The Task Work hitherto tried by me, comprised merely the setting of a few men to their day's labor; my principal object being to obtain data from which I could form a better idea of the amount of work performable by Prisoners in that time, I did not feel justified in going beyond this, not having been informed that His Excellency the Governor had recommended the trial of any system; there was no reward or inducement offered to the Prisoner further than that his day's work should be considered finished on the completion of the amount of labor allotted to him. I should be conveying an erroneous impression were I to designate this a system; nevertheless, imperfect as it was, I succeeded in obtaining an extra amount of work.

5. I regret that I am unable to offer an opinion as to how far Task Work would interfere with the existing classification regulations, as alluded to by the Visiting Justice in paragraph 3; not being a member of the Board, I am unacquainted with the detail and working of the system, but am impressed that these regulations do not ensure diligence on the works, or a due amount of labor, though they may be efficient for the preservation of good order.

6. Again referring to paragraph 4 of the same letter, and 4 and 5 of the 2nd August, 1849, alluded to therein, I would observe that much in the Van Diemen's Land Schedule for work, has reference to labor performable by probation gangs at farming stations, and is therefore so far foreign to any plan applicable to the works at Cockatoo Island; the system required for that establishment is consequently only the more simple; it would, however, entail the necessity of additional supervision, probably to the extent only of another free overseer; the cost for stationery and book-keeping would be found to be quite immaterial, I should say not exceeding that required in the existing classification system; and further with reference to the remark "It appears to me to be more suited to probation gangs in 'small numbers, &c.—'" In Van Diemen's Land it is introduced into gangs, exceeding in number all the prisoners at Cockatoo Island, and with the only additional indulgence of allowing to them the option of receiving  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of tobacco in lieu of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of flour.

7. The system in operation in Van Diemen's Land, is founded on the principle of rewarding the Prisoner in time, and by this means shortening his period of servitude in proportion to the amount of work daily completed over and above his Government task; in order therefore that each may have to perform rateably, according to their several physical and mental abilities, a fair amount of toil, the prisoners are carefully divided into three classes, and these required to perform a quantity of work in the ratio of 1,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , and  $\frac{1}{3}$  respectively, according to the class to which they belong.

The first class comprises able bodied men accustomed to the description of labor at which they are employed.

The second, men able bodied, but who have not been accustomed to the employment assigned to them, or as such as may be acquainted with the labor and not able bodied.

The third, those who may be unacquainted with the work at which they are employed, and likewise disabled from physical or mental causes.

Mechanics, such as blacksmiths and carpenters are also classed, but as difficulties occur where tasks cannot be definitely allotted to them, they are allowed credit to the amount of the averaged time gained by the gang to which they are attached, if not reported for want of diligence.

The same rule is applicable to the credit allowed to convict overseers.

Prisoners are not allowed to be employed on their own account, but throughout the appointed working hours are obliged to labor on the public works, and they are equally liable to punishment for neglect or idleness during the time of their extra labor as when they are performing their task.

8. The enclosed document marked A,\* is an extract from the record of a Prisoner's work at Hobart Town, and shows the method of keeping the same.

\* This document did not accompany the Papers laid upon the Council Table.

9. There are two objections worthy of notice, that present themselves in the foregoing system.

First.—There is no inducement to lessen the probability of the prisoner feigning inability, so as to be employed in the class requiring the least amount of work. Secondly.—When he has served his term of punishment, he is without the means enabling him to seek employment.

10. I would submit the following draft of a scheme for Task Work at Cockatoo Island, as tending to meet the foregoing objections, and probably not in any way clashing with the existing classification regulations, viz. :—

Division into classes similar to that described for Van Diemen's Land, and a schedule for work calculated on the following principle—

1st Class, free man's labor daily.

2nd „  $\frac{3}{4}$

3rd „  $\frac{1}{2}$

All Prisoners respectively, according to their classes, to be required to perform this amount of work, and on its completion, not otherwise, they should be entitled to pay, awarded on the following scale :—

1st Class,  $\frac{1}{2}$  free wages for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of task.

2nd „  $\frac{1}{3}$  do.  $\frac{1}{4}$  do.

3rd „  $\frac{1}{4}$  do.  $\frac{1}{4}$  do.

Taking the averaged daily rate of wages on works similar to those in progress at Cockatoo, at 3s. per diem, an industrious man could earn by the foregoing scale, in the

1st Class, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem.

2nd „ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. „

3rd „ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. „

and assuming 100 men to each class for 300 working days, the total amount of wages required for the year would amount to £937 10s.; this sum would probably exceed that required, as there would be a considerable reduction for inefficiency of work.

11. To ensure the successful working of this system, it is necessary that the only means by which the Prisoners could earn money should be on the Public Works, and therefore the indulgence of hat making could not exist in conjunction with it.

12. I have well considered the probable working of the above system, and am fully impressed with the belief that it would prove highly advantageous both for the advancement of the public works and in reforming the prisoner, particularly if in connection with it an evening school could be established on the Island; but from the apparent large expenditure requisite, I cannot but perceive the probability of its not being authorised; under these circumstances, I, in the second place, suggest the following system, viz. :—

Classification and a schedule for work on the same scale and principle as the foregoing.

In lieu of money payments, the Prisoner to be allowed remuneration in time in the following ratio, on the due completion of their several tasks, viz., for the

1st Class,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a day.

2nd „  $\frac{1}{3}$  „

3rd „  $\frac{1}{4}$  „

Hat making to be permitted, 1st class men, who may have worked diligently throughout the week, to be allowed the whole of Saturday for this purpose; without this latter indulgence the idler and schemer on the works would be rewarded, if not in a greater, certainly in the same degree as those that were industrious.

13. In conclusion I would express my conviction that task work is the only means of obtaining a fair amount of labor from Prisoners; it is obvious also that it tends to the introduction of habits of industry, which among this class of men is, if not the only one, certainly the best step towards reformation of character; if this be admitted the vast importance of the system, for this one reason, becomes manifest, though it may entail the necessity of additional outlay, responsibility, and supervision.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GOTHER K. MANN,  
Civil Engineer.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
&c., &c., &c.

## No. 12.

*PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council on the 17th May, 1850, relative to the introduction of a system of Task Work at Cockatoo Island.*

(Copy.)

Minute No. 50-19 Confirmed 10th June, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council letters from the Visiting Magistrate and the Civil Engineer relative to the introduction of a system of Task Work at Cockatoo Island, and numerous papers relative to the system now in operation in Van Diemen's Land, which were obtained by the Colonial Secretary, during his recent visit to that Colony.

2. Having carefully weighed the important subject thus brought under their consideration, and assisted by the documents above mentioned, which had been previously perused by the several Members, the Council recommend the introduction of a system of Task Work to be conducted according to the following rules adopted from those now in operation in Van Diemen's Land :—

I. Task work is to be introduced amongst the Convicts at Cockatoo Island ; but to prevent the active, the intelligent, and the healthy being placed in a better position than the weak, the ignorant, and the sickly, and to diminish, as far as possible, the inequalities produced by these and other causes, a careful system of classification must be adopted to proportion the task to the powers physical or mental of the class, so that each individual of the class will be subjected to the same amount of toil.

II. It being of vital importance that this classification should be made with the utmost care, attention, and impartiality, the Visiting Magistrate, the Medical Officer, and the Superintendent, will personally inspect each Convict on the Island, and according to the principles herein defined arrange the whole in three classes, viz. :—

(1.) The first class to comprise able-bodied men accustomed to the description of labor at which they are employed.

(2.) The second class to comprise men able-bodied, but who have not been accustomed to the employment assigned to them, or such as may be acquainted with the labor but not able-bodied.

(3.) The third class to comprise men who may be unacquainted with the work at which they are employed, and likewise disabled from physical or mental causes.

III. The Visiting Magistrate, Medical Officer, and Superintendent, may at any time remove a Convict from one class to another ; and on the monthly muster, provided for by clause 6 below, they are, if necessary, to revise the classification of the men on the Island.

IV. Convicts employed on barrack duties, are to be allowed the average credit received by the best behaved and most industrious men on the Island.

V. Prisoners employed at descriptions of work for which it may not be practicable to define any specified scale, are to have their intelligence, capacity, and industry, together with the prompt and faithful discharge of their duties, taken into consideration in determining the amount of Task to be placed to their credit ; and it is to be understood, by the Officers in charge, that the Tasks have been so regulated as to admit of the Convicts (by exertion) performing one and a quarter or one and a half day's work within the hours of labor prescribed, during no part of which, however, they are upon any account to remain exempt from work, unless by the special direction of the Medical Officer.

VI. On the second working day of every month the Convicts are to be assembled, and each Convict informed how his account stands.

VII. A Magisterial sentence will exclude a Convict from the privilege of Task Work whilst he may be undergoing that sentence ; and a sentence to whipping or solitary confinement will exclude for such period as the Visiting Magistrate may recommend.

VIII. Under the system of Task Work, the periods of servitude will be measured by conduct and work, according to the scales fixed, instead of by time only.

IX. In crediting the amount of Task Work performed, and in carrying out the detail of the plan, the utmost exactness and impartiality must be used. The Superintendent is strictly enjoined to enquire with the greatest care into any complaint a Convict may make on this subject, and will be held responsible for strict justice being done. He will report specially to the Visiting Magistrate any case in which he discovers that a wilful injustice has

has been attempted by an Officer in the actual measurement of work, and as it is of the greatest importance that the Convict should be convinced of the perfect equity of all arrangements on this point, the Governor will immediately dismiss from the service any Officer who does not impartially, and to the best of his ability, carry out in detail the principle herein defined.

X. The scale of Task Work having been so arranged as to admit of each Convict by exertion performing one and a quarter or one and a half day's work during the authorised hours of labor, the scale for those who do not endeavour to gain the credit thus placed within their reach will be increased in proportion to the average gain of the class to which they belong. The Engineer will therefore in every such case of wilful idleness, bring the offender before the Visiting Magistrate, and in concert with that Officer fix the amount of increase which they are of opinion should be made in the authorised scale.

3. The Council advise that these intended rules should be communicated to the Visiting Magistrate and the Civil Engineer, with a request that the latter Officer will prepare scales of work for the several classes on a similar principle to that adopted in Van Diemen's Land, but accommodated to the description of the labor to be performed at Cockatoo Island, and that the former will report what modifications will be required in the existing rules for the classification of the Convicts, and the granting of Tickets of Leave, in order to adapt them to the new system of Task Work. The Visiting Justice should at the same time be informed, that on the introduction of that system the present practice of allowing well conducted Prisoners to work on their own account will be discontinued, except during one half of the working hours on every Saturday. The allowance of Saturday, as a whole holiday, will be discontinued.

4. The Council further advise that an allowance of a salary at the rate of seventy pounds per annum, with lodging and rations, should be proposed to the Legislative Council, for a competent person to assist in performing the additional Clerical duties which the intended system of Task Work will occasion, and to act as Schoolmaster during certain hours to be appointed for the holding of a school daily on the Island.

5. If provision be made by the Legislature for the appointment of a Schoolmaster in the manner proposed, the Council advise the adoption of the following further rules, viz. :—

The privilege of Task Work will not be allowed to any man who does not attend school regularly.

Well behaved and zealous school monitors will have credited to them the whole period during which they are actually employed in the schools, in addition to whatever they may acquire by hard labor during the days.

6. It appears to be desirable that notice should be given to the Convicts of the intended alterations, and that the nature of the advantages which the credit to be obtained under the Task Work and School system will afford them, should be clearly explained whenever it is so far matured as to admit of a period being fixed for bringing it into operation.

7. The Council further recommend that the system, when organized for Cockatoo Island, should be adopted also at the Penal Station at Newcastle, as far as may be practicable, and also at the different Gaols throughout the Colony, in respect to the Prisoners under sentences of hard labor.

(Signed) FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,  
Clerk of the Council.

### No. 13.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE VISITING JUSTICE AND CIVIL ENGINEER, COCKATOO ISLAND, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 166-50.)

*Water Police Office,  
Sydney, 1st November, 1850.*

SIR,

In obedience to the instructions conveyed to us by your letters, Nos. 50-170 and 50-169, we have the honor to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor, Tables for Task Work for the Penal Establishment at Cockatoo Island.

The system as enforced in Van Diemen's Land has been taken as a model, and, where applicable, adhered to; but on account of the greater variation there in the length of

of the day throughout the year, the greater variety in the nature of the stone, and the circumstance of Prisoners for the most part being worked on farming stations, it has been found requisite to substitute many new calculations.

3. The Tables now submitted will admit of a Prisoner, by industry, performing to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  half a day additional work, and they are calculated to  $8\frac{1}{4}$  eight and a quarter hours actual labor, that period being nearly equivalent to the averaged daily time in the year. This single arrangement materially simplifies the records, and we recommend it for adoption, under the impression, which we feel is correct, that there is the same amount of work performed by Prisoners in the shorter winter days as during the longer summer ones, the cool weather fully compensating for the additional time.

4. For the purpose of registering and keeping the necessary records, we beg to recommend that the forms enclosed be at once printed; on their completion it will be possible to introduce the system as far as it relates to the non-effective, but we are of opinion beyond this it cannot be carried out on the Island till the commencement of the ensuing year, when the services of the additional Clerk authorised will be available.

Task Work Register;  
Overseer's Book.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) { GOTHER K. MANN, C. E.  
H. H. BROWNE, J. P., V. M.



CONVICTIONS UNDER VAGRANT ACT.

Laid upon the Council Table, by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 21st October, 1851.

RETURN to an Address from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated 16th April, 1851, praying that His Excellency the Governor-General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table :—  
“ A Return of the number of Convictions under the Act 13th Vict., No. 46.”

Section 7	Infracti- tion 3. Idle and Disorderly.	Section 5. Rogues & Vagabonds.	Section 7. Rogues & Vagabonds, not otherwise described.	FINES.										TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.										8 admonished.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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	Non-registration of residence, &c., having been a Convict Having no lawful visible means of support. Lodging or wandering with Aborigines, &c. Being a common Prostitute, and behaving indecently in public. Being a habitual Drunkard, and behaving riotously or indecently in public Being idle and disorderly, the offence not being otherwise particularly described under any of the above heads	1 74 1 109 15 145 345		Under £1. Under £2. Above £2.	1 1 1 20 2 4	1 1 1 31 2 4	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 





## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

*RETURN to Address: MR. WENTWORTH, 18th November, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 26th November, 1851.*

“RETURN shewing the number and distribution of the Troops in the several Australian Colonies, and New Zealand, including the General, Medical, Ordnance, and Commissariat Staff, and the Clerks and other persons employed.”

COLONIES.	MILITARY.														COMMISSARIAT.					ORDNANCE.					REMARKS.
	GENERAL STAFF.				MEDICAL STAFF.				REGIMENTS.						ROYAL ARTILLERY.					ROYAL ENGINEERS, & SAPPERS, & MINERS.					
	Major General Commanding.	Deputy Adjutant General.	Deputy Quarter Master General.	Aid-de-Camp.	Assistant Military Secretaries.	Majors of Brigade.	Clerks (Civil).	Deputy Inspector General.	Staff Surgeon (First Class).	Staff Surgeon (Second Class).	Staff Assistant Surgeons.	Clerk (Civil).	Field Officers.	Captain.	Subaltern.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeant.	Drummer.	Rank and File.	
New South Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	8	4	25	10	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	2	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Van Diemen's Land	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	8	4	37	15	620	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	6	1	137	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	4	10	19	10	65	20	1099	1	1	2	..	33	1	2	1	1	37	..
TOTAL.....£	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	3	4	1	8	21	44	19	143	48	2533	1	1	2	1	1	37

N. B.—One Soldier is employed as Clerk in each of the Offices of the Deputy Adjutant General, Assistant Military Secretary, Major of Brigade, and Principal Medical Officer.

EDW. WYNYARD, G. Y. D.  
Acting Deputy Adjutant General.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORGANIZATION OF POLICE DISTRICTS.

*RETURN to Address ; MR NICHOLS, 4th November, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 11th November, 1851.*

RETURN of the number of Districts which have been Organized by the Inspector-General of Police, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the provisions of the Act of Council 14th Victoria, No. 38, together with the dates of the notification of the Organization thereof respectively.

No.	DISTRICTS.	DATE.
		1851.
1	Sydney ... ..	17th June.
2	Parramatta and Liverpool ... ..	24th June.
3	Penrith ... ..	24th June.
4	Windsor ... ..	15th July.
5	Camden, Campbell Town, Narellan, and Picton United Districts	15th July.
6	Berrima ... ..	26th August.
7	Wollongong ... ..	26th August.
8	Hartley .. ...	17th October.

WILLIAM SPAIN,  
*Inspector-General of Police.*



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PENRITH POLICE.

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 19th December, 1851.*

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Council, dated 12th December, 1851, requesting that His Excellency the Governor-General will cause to be laid on the Table:—

“Copies of any correspondence that has taken place between  
“the Inspector General of Police and his Department, and  
“the Bench of Magistrates at Penrith, relative to the  
“Organization of the Police of the Penrith District, on and  
“since the 23rd November last.”

No. 1.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT PENRITH, to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

(No. 51-1.)

*Court House, Penrith,  
24th November, 1851.*

SIR,

We have the honor to call your attention to the state of the Police in this District, which is placed in a position detrimental to the Public Service, and inconsistent with the security of the District in general, as lying in the direct route of the Gold Fields in the Western Country, it demands a more than ordinary attention to regularity and discipline. We are, and have been for some weeks, without a Chief Constable; John Campbell, who had received the appointment, having scarcely taken office ere he was removed to the charge of the Gold Conveyance, and his situation has not been filled up. District Constable William Kendall, it is true, very efficiently performs the duty as Acting Chief; but by that means we are practically left without any *District* Constable, that station having been placed by the Magistrates long ago in the village of St. Mary's, where there is a concentrated population, central on the great highway, and where an acute officer is essentially necessary. The constable now in charge of the Lock-up here has been superseded by a newly appointed man, a stranger to the District; and the late Lock-up keeper, Charles Ellis, has permission to remove to a cottage of his own opposite Mount Druitt, a place by no means so important as St. Mary's; and he, though an honest ordinary constable, is unfit for the command incidental to the office of a *District* Constable. We understood that the Legislature had sanctioned the mounting of two of the ordinary constables of this District, but it has not been yet effected. There are two mounted men forming part of the Gold Patrol for the Western Road, but as they are not available for the ordinary duties of the District, doubled in quantity by the excitement of the passage through it, to, and from the Gold Field, we would earnestly request your immediate attention to the above, that the rectification of the organization of the Police Establishment here, may be forthwith perfected.

We have, &c..

(Signed) { R. COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, J. P.  
                  { GEO. THOS. CLARKE, J. P.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

## No. 2.

COPY OF A LETTER from PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR SCOTT, to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

(No. 51-100.)

*Parramatta, 26th November, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge under blank cover, a letter addressed to you by the Bench of Magistrates of Penrith, containing very grave charges against my performance of the duties of Provincial Inspector of Police for that District, which charges I trust I shall have it in my power to prove to you to be utterly without foundation.

2. The Township of Penrith has been visited by me fourteen times, by yourself three times, and numerous times by Mr. Sub-Inspector Battye; and at each of my visits when questioned, the Magistrates and Constabulary have replied that the District was quiet and peaceful.

3. Penrith was the *first* station on the road at which three horses were placed, (and I deem them quite sufficient for the purposes required.) These horses have been not only employed in escorting the Gold cart (once a week), but in patrolling the country by night, and were placed by me under the orders of the Chief Constable, who has frequently employed them in the ordinary duties of the District.

4. The Magistrates having reported that Chief Constable Ironside was inefficient, I recommended his resignation to be accepted. Chief Constable Campbell was then appointed by you to succeed him; certainly, a most efficient, active, and intelligent person; but in an interview which one of the Magistrates signing this letter (R. C. Lethbridge, Esq.,) had with you in your Office, he expressed his disappointment that District Constable Kendall had not been promoted, when you replied that Campbell had been appointed on account of his efficiency and excellent character, but that you would take an early opportunity to remove him, (as he was indifferent to what district he was nominated,) in order to meet the wishes of the Bench and promote Kendall; this arrangement I was ordered to intimate officially to Kendall, and did so. An opportunity soon occurred, and Campbell was promoted to the Gold cart, having however first expressed his opinion that he could not act with benefit to the Public Service, on account of the evident feelings evinced against him by the Magistrates, clearly shewing their objection to his appointment. The very hour of Campbell's removal, Kendall was made acting Chief Constable, and the Magistrates state in the letter now before me, "that his duties have been very efficiently performed;" it appears to me therefore to be very inconsistent in the Magistrates stating, "we are and have been for some weeks without a Chief Constable."

5. The assertion that Constable Ellis had permission to remove to a Cottage of his own opposite Mount Druitt, is untrue. Ellis was Lock-up keeper, and applied to be stationed at his own cottage, as the health of his wife and his own was suffering at Penrith. I sent his application to Acting Chief Constable Kendall to report on, and before the receipt of the letter I am now answering, I directed Ellis to be stationed at St. Mary's; this correct version could easily have been obtained on inquiry by the Magistrates.

6. Proctor, the new Lock-up keeper, was many years in the Irish Constabulary, was highly recommended by the Attorney General, and others, and is in fact far too intelligent a person for so humble a situation, but which the rules of the service compel him to occupy previous to promotion.

7. No report of supposed disorganization was ever made to me, nor am I aware that any excess of crime has taken place. I am under the conviction that the state of the country reflects the highest credit on the population and the police; and so far from deserving censure, the exertions made to preserve the peace, (particularly of the Penrith District,) is worthy of praise.

8. I have offered to attend at Penrith whenever required; I have caused your letter of instructions to be read to the Magistrates; I have directed the Constabulary to be respectful to, and execute the orders of the Magistrates; I have consulted them in most matters appertaining to their Police, and I cannot conceive what feelings or motives could have produced this very discourteous letter, containing only misrepresentations to my disadvantage.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. C. F. SCOTT,

Provincial Inspector of Police.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, *to* THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, AT PENRITH.

(51.67.)

*Office of Inspector General of Police,  
Sydney, 25th November, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, respecting the organization of the Police Force in the District of Penrith; and in reply I beg to inform you, that I have referred your communication to Mr. Provincial Inspector Scott, for his Report.

2. I beg also to state, that in making similar communications to me in future, the proper channel to do so will be through the Provincial Inspector of the District.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) WILL<sup>M</sup>. SPAIN,  
Inspector General of Police.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES PENRITH.

No. 4.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, *to* THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT PENRITH.

(51.68.)

*Office of Inspector General of Police,  
Sydney, 27th November, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

Adverting to my letter addressed to you, dated the 25th instant, No. 51-67, in which I stated that your communication to me, making grave charges against the management and efficiency of the Penrith Police, and which I informed you I had forwarded to Mr. Provincial Inspector Scott for his Report thereon.

2. I beg now to transmit you this Report, by which it appears that the charges made in your letter were unnecessary, and without foundation.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) WILL<sup>M</sup>. SPAIN,  
Inspector General of Police.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES PENRITH.

No. 5.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT PENRITH, *to* THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

(No. 51-2.)

*Court House, Penrith,  
29th November, 1851.*

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, enclosing a copy of a Report from Mr. Provincial Inspector Scott to you, and replying to the letter from this Bench of the 23rd instant, by stating that by his Report it appears that the charges made in our letter were "unnecessary and without foundation."

2. As our letter contained no charge against the Provincial Inspector, in whom we had been given to understand the appointment of the constables did not lie, but was a plain statement of facts, affecting in our opinion the Administration of Justice, and security of the Peace in this District, we are at a loss to understand on what grounds you consider it to have been unnecessary or without foundation.

3. The second paragraph of the Provincial Inspector's Report, refers to matter not touched on by us at all, and is not relevant, in our opinion, to the statement we had the honor to lay before you.

4. The third paragraph does not meet our complaint, that the ordinary Constables recommended by the Report of the Police Committee of the Legislative Council to be mounted, have not yet been so. Two of the three horses stated to have been placed at Penrith, are those in charge of and ridden by the two mounted men stationed here as a Patrol for the road, in consequence of the Gold discovery, with instructions as they state (for we have

no



no official information on the subject,) to patrol on alternate nights towards Parramatta and the Weatherboard, a precaution we consider highly proper,—but which must and does effectually preclude their employment in the ordinary duties of the Constabulary of the District generally, as the Magistrates cannot consider themselves justified in withdrawing them from the special service for which they are appointed, to execute any of the ordinary process issued from the Bench, or to patrol other portions of the District than the main line of road. These men are not borne on the List of the Ordinary Police of the District, nor do they receive pay in the same manner.

5. The fourth paragraph would not appear to us to require any comment but for the charge insinuated against us, that the late Chief Constable Campbell had felt “that he could not act with benefit to the public service on account of the evident feelings evinced against him by the Magistrates, clearly shewing their objection to his appointment;” we shall be obliged by your informing us, whether the late Chief Constable Campbell ever reported any occasion on which discourtesy, dislike, or ill-feeling in the slightest degree, was evinced to him by the Magistrates of this Bench. We are utterly unconscious of having entertained for a moment any such sentiment, and unequivocally deny having intentionally given any cause for such an impression on his part; we should deem ourselves unworthy to hold our Commissions if we allowed such a feeling to exist towards any Officer in the Public Service. We may observe, with reference to this paragraph, however, that the Legislature has imposed certain duties on Chief Constables, and we are not aware that the law recognizes such an Officer as an “Acting Chief Constable” to perform them.

6. The fifth paragraph states, “that the assertion that Constable Ellis had permission to remove to a cottage of his own opposite Mount Druitt, is untrue.” Whether the Provincial Inspector meant to impute falsehood to the Magistrates is a point on which we require and demand an explanation. We did not say he had received the Provincial Inspector’s permission; on the morning of the day of the date of our letter to you, we found Constable Ellis was sending a cart loaded with his furniture to his own cottage at Collyton, and was about to follow himself; on enquiry, he stated he was to remove there, and *that he had permission to do so*. He was then told by the Bench, that they were confident he would not be permitted to remain there—that they should make a representation against such an arrangement; and he replied “in that case I had better avoid the expense of many shiftings.”

7. On the sixth paragraph, we submit that the making changes in the Constabulary, without any intimation of them to the Bench when made, is in itself objectionable. Proctor, the new Lock-up keeper’s appointment, was first made known to us by his presenting himself to G. T. Clarke, Esq., J.P., to receive charge of a prisoner, when he stated he was appointed to that office of trust, but had nothing to produce in verification of his statement beyond his own *ipse-dixit*, and it had never been communicated to the Bench by yourself or the Provincial Inspector, though it afterwards appeared a communication had been made to the Acting Chief Constable.

8. The seventh paragraph does not appear to bear on our letter, and we will only observe on the 8th, that we do not consider we “have been (officially) consulted in most matters appertaining to our Police.” The fact that whilst Kendall has been Acting Chief Constable, the District has been practically without a District Constable, is not alluded to.

9. We beg to observe, that Benches of Magistrates have always been, by courtesy, allowed to exercise the right to address the Heads of Departments on public matters connected with their office; and we are not aware of any reason to deviate from the practice with reference to that of the Police when making communications of this nature.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) { R. COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, J. P.  
GEO. THOS. CLARKE, J. P.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SYDNEY.

## No. 6.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR SCOTT, *to* THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.  
(No. 51-103.)

*Parramatta, 1st December, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication, dated 29 November, 1851, and numbered 51-2, addressed to you by two Magistrates of the Penrith Bench, in reply to my Letter of date 26 November.

2. I must confess my surprise at the statement made by these Magistrates, in paragraph 2, viz. —“ Our Letter contained no charge against the Provincial Inspector;” and I beg to call your attention to the following assertion made in their Letter, dated 24 November, “ we have the honor to call your attention to the state of the Police in this District, “ which is placed in a position detrimental to the public service, and inconsistent with the “ security of the District in general.” I can look upon this in no other light than as a serious charge made against myself personally in the performance of my public duties, and to shew it was so intended, a complaint is further made of Ellis’ supposed permission to remove to Mount Druitt, which removal could only have originated through my recommendation. I am moreover confirmed in this opinion from the following two circumstances :—1st. Dr. Clarke, J. P., wrote a private letter to me, recommending the appointment of a man named “ Flynn” to the Penrith constabulary, as a measure which would be beneficial to the public service. I did so, and to my surprise I received a letter a few days after, signed by Dr. Clarke and Mr. Lethbridge, complaining of my having appointed this very person of bad character to their Police. In my reply I sent an extract of Dr. Clarke’s letter, and requested to be informed respecting Flynn’s character, as he had rendered and could render, good service to the public; to this letter I was not favored with a reply. The second circumstance, which shews a feeling of jealousy to the acting of the new system on the part of Mr. Lethbridge, occurred thus :—A publican, residing between Parramatta and Penrith, murdered his father-in-law; immediately I heard of it, I despatched Chief Constable Ryan, and apprehended the murderer. Mr. Lethbridge, in the presence of the Coroner, Mr. Lyons, and others, said as the public house was situated in the Penrith District, the Parramatta Chief Constable had no right to interfere; and I further beg to call your attention to the fact of this letter having been addressed to you instead of to me as conclusive evidence of private feeling, when as I stated in my former letter I have repeatedly visited Penrith, and offered to attend at any time when required, having at all times expressed my desire to these Magistrates to meet their wishes whenever in my power.

3. With respect to the horses stationed at Penrith, I again express my opinion that they are ample to carry on the duties of the District, and that any addition at present would occasion an unnecessary expense to Government. The third horse, as stated in the *second* letter from the Magistrates, but to whom no allusion was made in their *first*, has always been placed at the service of the Chief Constable for ordinary duties, and the others have been employed on ordinary duties, in addition to those of the Gold guard.

4. If the District is in a state of disorganization detrimental to the public service; if crime has so greatly increased, as to have rendered such a report necessary; if warrants and summonses are not executed and served, and the law vindicated; I must confess my ignorance as to the state of Penrith and its neighbourhood, for I am and always was under the impression that a very remarkable state of quietude and good behaviour was exhibited by all classes, contrary to every expectation in these excited times; but if such are the facts I trust the Magistrates will be requested to furnish evidence thereon; also copies of all letters they have written respecting this state of affairs.

5. In my letter of date 26th, I stated that Constable Kendall was named acting Chief Constable the very hour of Campbell’s removal, which removal was in accordance with Mr. Lethbridge’s wishes. With respect to the observation made by the Magistrates in the letter I am now replying to, as to the office of acting Chief Constable, the objection appears to me to be a distinction without a difference, for I should like to be informed in what instances Kendall has been unable to perform any police or other public duties, in consequence of his having been appointed as acting Chief Constable, which he could have performed as

Chief Constable ; and as Kendall had not left St. Mary's when these letters were written, for all practical purposes his presence was for a time at least sufficient to ensure the preservation of the public peace ; if, however, any additional scenes of riot or disorder occurred, the Magistrates are at liberty to state them as a justification of the charge they have made, that the " Police is placed in a position detrimental to the public service, and inconsistent with the " security of the District."

6. With regard to the permission said to be granted to Constable Ellis to be stationed at Mount Druitt, and the *demand* of the Magistrates for an explanation of the term untrue used by me, I have no hesitation whatever to afford it ; Ellis never had my permission to remove to Mount Druitt ; I assume he never had the Chief Constable's permission, as I have that officer's official letter, recommending St. Mary's. The Magistrate who saw Ellis removing his things and questioned him, never asked by whose authority he was removing his kit, or it would have been mentioned in one of the two letters ; consequently, when these two Magistrates report as a fact, what they had not ascertained as a truth, to my prejudice, they are in the position of having officially, and without due enquiry, reported as a fact that which is essentially untrue ; their words are " Ellis has permission to remove to a Cottage of " his own, opposite Mount Druitt,"—and my reply was " this assertion is untrue."

7. To paragraph 7, submitting that all changes of Constables should be intimated to the Bench, I quite agree. In the case of the nomination of Proctor, an official letter of date, 10th November, was written by me and delivered by Proctor to the Chief Constable, (as acknowledged by the Magistrates,) which it was the duty of the Chief Constable to have shewn to the Magistrates ; that he did not do so, probably arose from his newness in office, but I will issue instructions for his guidance on this point in future.

8. In reply to the observation, that " the Bench have not been officially consulted in " most matters appertaining to their Police," I have to observe that I have not, nor do I intend to give over the whole control of the Police to the Bench, as I hold myself responsible for the peace of the District, but they certainly were consulted about the repairs to the Lock-up ; the building of the new stable ; the removal of the late Chief Constable Ironside ; he appointment of the new Chief Constable Kendall ; the removal of Constable Patrick Flynn ; the appointment and removal of Constable Thomas Flynn ; and certainly on other matters, and this within a period of a few months.

9. In addition to what I have already stated, respecting Chief Constable Campbell, I beg to recall to your recollection, his stating his determination to resign the Police, rather than return to Penrith, feeling that he could not satisfactorily perform his duties there.

10. In conclusion, I unhesitatingly affirm, that I have always striven to perform my duties to the satisfaction of the Government and in unity with the Magistrates, and I sincerely trust the explanation now afforded will prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. C. F. SCOTT,  
Provincial Inspector of Police.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,  
SYDNEY.

No. 7.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, *to* THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PENRITH.

(51-69.)

*Office of Inspector-General of Police,  
Sydney, 3 December, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, addressed to me, dated the 29th ultimo, No. 51-2, respecting a Report from Mr. Provincial Inspector Scott, on a prior letter of yours to me, dated 23rd ultimo.

2. In reply, I beg to inform you, I transmitted this second communication to Mr. Provincial Inspector Scott for his perusal, copy of whose Report thereon I herewith forward you.

3.

3. With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, relative to Magistrates having always been allowed the right by courtesy to address Heads of Departments on public matters connected with their office, you must, upon consideration, be convinced how inconvenient such a system would be in the Police, where it is essentially necessary that each Provincial Inspector should be fully acquainted with whatever occurs in his District, having reference to the duties of his appointment, rendering it therefore requisite that all Reports and Correspondence connected therewith should first pass through him.

4. As regards my opinion previously expressed, that the charges made in your letter of the 23rd instant, were unnecessary and without foundation, the inquiry I have made into the matter, has elicited nothing to induce me to alter it.

I have, &c ,  
(Signed) WILL<sup>M</sup> SPAIN,  
Inspector-General of Police.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PENRITH.

No. 8.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT PENRITH, *to* THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

(No. 51-3.)

*Court House, Penrith,  
8th December, 1851.*

SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, replying to one addressed by us, to you, on the 29th ultimo, and are sorry to observe the determination you evince to attribute blame to the Magistrates for offering you a statement of facts, in their opinion, affecting the due administration of justice, and the security of the peace, in this District.

We consider ourselves perfectly competent to judge whom to address on the Public Service, and shall continue to use our discretion, when it is desirable to communicate directly either with yourself or the Provincial-Inspector, taking care, as has been our practice, that advantage to the public shall be our sole object.

We presume, in the absence of any information to the contrary, that your enquiry has been confined to laying our letter before the Provincial Inspector, that you therefore consider the facts admitted are circumstances of a nature unfit to be communicated to you, viz., "That the District was without a Chief Constable, or practically without a District Constable; that the two Ordinary Constables had not been mounted, and that Constable Ellis was removing to a place not requiring to be made a Police Station, either with permission, or on his own uncontrolled authority," since we found him on the point of removing.

With reference to the Provincial Inspector's Report, dated the 1st instant, we distinctly deny having made, or intended to make, any charge against him. In fact, we wrote under the impression, that all the appointments in the Police were made by yourself, and that the mounting or dismounting Constables, and fixing their stations, were under your control. We conceived it our duty to point out any matter we considered detrimental, or otherwise, and had neither wish, nor intention, to impute blame to any one.

On the second paragraph of the Provincial Inspector's letter, he refers to the Bench having objected to swear in one "Flynn," as an Ordinary Constable. It is true, we did so; the man had come to the District as an Informer, for the purpose of discovering and rooting out sundry sly grog sellers, and in two cases he was successful, but in his own conduct, he had shewn himself such a disreputable person, that the Constables themselves said they would resign, if he were forced upon their society. We, at the time, officially stated our reasons for declining to swear him in; exclusive of his character, he was not qualified under the Act, as he could neither read nor write; and it was afterwards suggested to the Provincial Inspector, by Mr. Lethbridge, at a casual meeting in Parramatta, to correspond with the Bench, instead of individual Magistrates, as the best method to avoid such mistakes in future. The omission to reply by letter to the Provincial Inspector on this matter, was unintentional, and occasioned by absence. Mr. Lethbridge had met the Provincial Inspector, in the meantime, in Parramatta, and stated what the man's conduct had been, and as no further application was made by the Provincial Inspector, it escaped notice.

The

The second circumstance which the Provincial Inspector thinks shewed a feeling of jealousy to the acting of the new system, on the part of Mr. Lethbridge, has been quite misunderstood by him. The remarks made by Mr. Lethbridge, on board the Parramatta Steamer, quite in a friendly spirit, were addressed to the Coroner of Parramatta, on his having, in the opinion of the Coroner of Penrith, intruded himself into the latter's District, on the occasion of the slaying of James Smith, by his son-in-law, at a public house in the Penrith District. Mr. Lethbridge's observations, on the interference of Mr. Ryan, were applied by him to the impropriety of the Chief Constable of Parramatta summoning a Coroner's Jury in another Coroner's District, but when Mr. Lyons explained that the Coroner's Commission was Territorial, and not limited, Mr. Lethbridge admitted he was, probably, right in law, though he still thought it wrong in courtesy. Mr. Lethbridge, of course, knew the power of a Magistrate to send a Constable all over the Colony, and had, repeatedly, acted on such knowledge, but certainly did not attach any importance to such mere chit chat, and never supposed any one could construe it into a charge of being influenced by private feeling.

(Paragraph 3.) With reference to the horses, we feel it our duty to press the fact, that Mounted Ordinary Constables are necessary. A few days since, a forged cheque was passed by an individual (passing through) at Penrith, who got away. On this occasion, the acting Chief Constable stated to the Bench, that if two of his Constables had been mounted, he should have sent one to Windsor, and the other to Liverpool, and had reason to believe the party would then have been taken. The present mounted men cannot be applied to such services, and the protection of the Gold transit also, and in fact, have, with very trifling exceptions, not been called on for that reason.

(Paragraph 4.) As we have never stated the people of the District were disorganized, this paragraph appears uncalled for, but we cannot admire the spirit it evinces.

(Paragraph 5.) On this, we must remark, that with the appointment and removal of the late Chief Constable Campbell, Mr. Lethbridge had nothing whatever to do; he certainly, in common with other Magistrates of the District, felt regret that the desire of the Provincial Inspector, based on the recommendation of the Bench, for the appointment of Kendall, a man thoroughly conversant with his duty, well acquainted with the District, and who had often shewn himself a first rate detective Policeman, had been disregarded, but nothing further; and we again request you to inform us whether Chief Constable Campbell did, at any time before his removal to the Gold Guard make any complaint? as asked in our former letter, to which question you have not vouchsafed a reply.

6th. The Provincial Inspector's comments in this paragraph, appear to us unjustifiably offensive. In our former letter, we detailed the circumstances which led to our statement and belief, that Ellis had been permitted to remove, precisely as they occurred; what other evidence could we require? We had then no reason to believe the Police so disorganized that an Ordinary Constable could shift his quarters without leave; unquestionably, he was on the point of moving, and told us he had permission. We again demand an explicit answer, whether the Provincial Inspector means to impute falsehood to the Magistrates.

7th. On this Paragraph, we are happy to observe, the Provincial Inspector agrees with us, that changes of Constables should be intimated to the Bench, but an intimation only, through the Chief Constable, we decline to receive. We beg to be informed whether such a mode of Correspondence is in unison with your instructions to the Provincial Inspector.

On the 8th, we beg to remark, that we have never had the slightest desire to exercise any control over the Police Force, inconsistent with the duties of yourself, or of the Provincial Inspector, on the contrary, our wish has been to render every assistance in our power, for example, one undertakes to pay the Constabulary, another superintends the erection of the new stable, and the expenditure on its progress, but we understand, "consult" differently from the Provincial Inspector.

The necessity for the repairs of the Lock-up was pointed out by the Magistrates; the inefficiency of the late Chief Constable Ironside, was repeatedly urged by them, and not until a charge he preferred against Constable Paulin was investigated and disproved, was his removal effected by resignation. The appointment of the new Chief Constable Kendall, has not yet been carried out; the District is still without one. The removal of Constable Patrick Flynn was done at the request of the Magistrates; the appointment of Constable Thomas Flynn

Flynn the Provincial Inspector states, to have been on a private note, and him, from his conduct under our notice, we declined to swear in, on which occasion, the Provincial Inspector's remark, was, "That he would remedy that in future, by having the Constables all sworn in "Sydney." We should not have complained of not being consulted, but the Provincial Inspector's assumption, that we had been so on *most* matters connected with our District, seemed to infer, that the desire to consult emanated from him, whereas in all the cited cases it proceeded from the Magistrates, with the exception of the appointment of a successor to Ironside, on which occasion the Magistrates recommendation was, we are informed, disregarded by yourself, in Chief Constable Campbell's favor.

The 9th Paragraph we have already referred to, and our request for information on it, has not been complied with.

On the 10th, we submit, whether the determination expressed in the 7th, of subjecting the Bench to Correspondence through the Chief Constable, is likely to conduce to the unity with the Magistrates, which the Provincial Inspector professes to desire.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) { R. COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, J. P.  
GEO. THOS. CLARKE, J. P.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,  
SYDNEY.

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No. 9.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE *to* THE BENCH OF  
MAGISTRATES, PENRITH.

(51-71.)

*Office of Inspector-General of Police,  
Sydney, 9th December, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to me, dated the 8th instant, No. 51-3, respecting the Police at Penrith, wherein you inform me that you consider yourselves perfectly competent to judge whom to address on the Public Service, and should continue to use your own discretion when it was desirable to communicate directly either with myself or the Provincial Inspector, taking care, as had been your practice, that advantage to the public should be your sole object; and wherein you also demand from me an explicit answer whether the Provincial Inspector of your District means to impute falsehood to yourselves.

2. Having already referred your letters containing charges against the management and discipline of the Penrith Police Force to the Provincial Inspector of the District, and furnished you with copies of his Reports upon the subject, I have now only to observe, and it is with the utmost reluctance that I am compelled to do so, that the contents of your three several communications to me are most discourteous, and the two latter ones evince so obstinate a determination to reject the explanations so satisfactorily offered by Mr. Scott, and to re-iterate the charges which are, in my opinion, without foundation, that I am compelled to decline all further correspondence with you upon this matter, because it is quite hopeless to suppose that a continuance of it could lead to any satisfactory result.

3. Although I am anxious, upon all public matters, to co-operate most cordially with the Local Magistrates, yet I am not aware that my official position subjects me to submit to receive such communications and peremptory demands as you have thought fit to address to me. It appears that you have fully made up your minds to be dissatisfied with the Police arrangements of the Penrith District, and that you consider your complaints have not met with that attention, at my hands, which their merits deserve, and, therefore, you had better at once submit your grievances to the Executive Government, accompanied by copies of the correspondence that has passed between us upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILL<sup>M</sup>. SPAIN,  
*Inspector-General of Police.*

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES,  
PENRITH.

## No. 10.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE *to* THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR OF POLICE, CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

(51-57.)

*Office of Inspector-General of Police,  
Sydney, 9th December, 1851.*

SIR,

I beg to forward herewith another letter which I have received from the Penrith Magistrates, as to the organization of the Police of that district, and copy of my reply thereto. If you feel disposed to offer any further explanation to these gentlemen you are at liberty to do so, in which case you will furnish me with a copy of your letter to them.

2. I have to call your attention to that part of their letter, in the seventh page, where they state that "a few days since a forged cheque was passed by an individual (passing through) at Penrith who got away; on this occasion the Acting Chief Constable stated to the Bench that if two of his Constables had been mounted he should have sent one to Windsor and the other to Liverpool," and to request that you will at once call upon the Acting Chief Constable to explain why he did not so employ two of the Mounted Police at Penrith, in pursuance of your general instructions for the employment, in the cases of emergency, of the Mounted Police at Penrith.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

WILL<sup>M</sup>. SPAIN,  
*Inspector-General of Police.*

THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR OF POLICE,  
CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

## No. 11.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR SCOTT, *to* THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PENRITH.

*Parramatta, July 17th, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, last night, of your communication dated 15th instant, and am surprised at its contents.

2. The following extract of a letter, received by me from Dr. Clark, J. P., dated 9th July, 1851, will shew you that the proposed appointment of Flynn to your force was not at my suggestion.

"He (Flynn) has expressed a wish to enter the Penrith Police. I think you might with prudence give him a trial; at all events it would be for the public benefit; it is probable his remaining in the force would act as a restraint, in some degree, on the numerous sly grog shops." On the receipt of this letter I directed Flynn to return to Penrith and there await my arrival.

3. You state Flynn (who is quite a stranger to me) is unable to read or write. Surely this fact was known to your Bench before the letter alluded to in paragraph 2 was written, he, Flynn, having had to sign the Depositions he had previously made before you.

4. You conclude by stating that Flynn is a man of more than doubtful character; yet your letter leaves me in ignorance in what respect. May I request you will furnish me with particulars, as Flynn has certainly rendered some service by his informations and might render more.

5. I will to-morrow see the Inspector-General, and have two men sworn in as Constables as soon as possible, to replace Flynn and Paulin.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

D. C. F. SCOTT,

*Provl. Insp. Police.*

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES,  
PENRITH.

## No. 12.

## No. 12.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR SCOTT, *to* THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

(51-116.)

*Parramatta, 11th December, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of date 9th December, 1851, forwarding communication from the Bench at Penrith, 51-3, and which I herewith return.

2. I have so fully entered into every explanation in my power regarding the complaint of Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke, J. P., as to "the state of the Police of the Penrith District being placed in a position detrimental to the public service, and inconsistent with the security of the District in general," and in vindication referred to facts supported by evidence and documents, that I really have nothing further to urge than that I have, assisted by Mr. Sub-Inspector Battye (see his letter) endeavoured, at all times, and by every means in my power, to carry out your *reiterated* instructions, viz., to preserve the peace of the District, to study economy, and to pay every deference to the wishes of the Magistrates.

3. These two Magistrates, in support of their grave charge, have made reference to a late forgery case, stating that if two Mounted Constables had been at Penrith the Chief Constable *had reason to believe* the party would have been apprehended: Surely this solitary suppositious case is scarcely a sufficient reason for addressing a letter so replete with serious charges to you.

4. It never was my wish that any correspondence should pass from any Bench through the Chief Constable to me. I am, and always have been, anxious to correspond with them direct, and will ever be happy to do so.

5. My duties have been very heavy. I have averaged 700 miles a month. I have written numerous miscellaneous letters, and assisted in other matters, and addressed 115 Despatches to you on a variety of Police affairs; but I have no hesitation in affirming that no Police District under my charge has met with such care and anxious thought, has been so frequently visited, to the wishes of whose Magistrates so much attention has been paid, and who have less cause of complaint as the Penrith Bench.

6. I do most sincerely trust this most disagreeable correspondence will now cease. My only anxiety is to do my duty to the satisfaction of the Government, the public, and yourself.

I have, &c ,

(Signed) D. C. F. SCOTT,  
*Provincial Inspector of Police.*

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,  
SYDNEY.

## No. 13.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR SCOTT, *to* THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

51-106.

*Parramatta, 8 December, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter I yesterday received, from Sub-Inspector Captain Battye, in answer to a communication addressed to him by me. This copy, I have the honor to request, may be annexed to the correspondence between the Bench of Magistrates of Penrith and myself.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. C. F. SCOTT,  
P. I. Police.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SYDNEY.

[*Enclosure*]



[Enclosure in No. 13.]

Parramatta, 7 December, 1851.

SIR,

Encl. in No. 13.

In reply to certain queries contained in yours of this date, I beg leave to state, that I consider the District of Penrith, quite the *reverse* of being placed in a position detrimental to the Public Service, or inconsistent with the security of the District in general, in as much as it has a stronger and more efficient Police Establishment than heretofore.

2. Secondly.—I am not aware whether there has been an increase or decrease of crime during the last six months.

3. Thirdly.—No complaints whatever have been made to me, either privately or officially, of the misconduct, irregularity, or insufficiency of the force there stationed, by any one, excepting concerning the late Chief Constable (Ironsides,) which ended in his removal.

4. Fourthly.—I believe I can safely assert, I have invariably exhibited a disposition to oblige and meet the wishes of the Penrith Magistrates, in every way compatible with my duty.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

ED. BATTYE,  
Sub-Ins. Police.

## No. 14.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES AT PENRITH, to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

(51-4.)

Court House, Penrith,  
13th December, 1851.

SIR,

We have the honor to call your attention to the following facts. Two prisoners have been brought to the lock-up of this office, in charge of Mounted Trooper James Fenton, of the Hartley Police, bearing two warrants, copies of which we enclose. By reference to the 9th section of the Police Act, 14th Victoria, No. 38, the constable to whom such warrant shall have been delivered, is required to shew the same to the Chief Constable under whose immediate command such constable shall then be, and such "Chief Constable" shall nominate and appoint, by endorsement thereon, such one or more of the constables under his orders, &c., to execute such warrant.\*

2. These warrants have reached the hands of Constable John Proctor, who has laid them before us for advice. As there is not a "Chief Constable" appointed for this District, we are in doubt how they can be legally endorsed, and beg to refer the matter for your instructions.

We have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) { R. COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, J. P.,  
                  { GEO. THOS. CLARKE, J. P.

P. S.—We have referred the legality of the warrants themselves back to Colonel Morrisett, by forwarding him copies, and pointing out that they are not directed to any constable to execute, and meanwhile the men are detained here.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SYDNEY.

## No. 15.

COPY OF A LETTER from PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR SCOTT, to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PENRITH.

Parramatta, 15th December, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,

The Inspector General of Police has referred your letter dated 13th December, 1851, No. 51-4, to me, respecting the endorsement of warrants by a Chief Constable, to which I am directed in reply to state,

2. That by the substance of your letter it appears, that in the case therein referred to, an endorsement by a Chief Constable was unnecessary, and therefore your observations on this head, do not apply, but if they did any endorsement by the acting Chief Constable, would be equally available as if he had been gazetted.

3.

\* Referred to Mr. P. Inspector Scott, to reply to. In the case mentioned, an endorsement by a Chief Constable was unnecessary; if it had been, Kendall, the Acting Chief Constable, could have signed it. The Magistrates at Penrith acted most indiscreetly in detaining the prisoners at Penrith, instead of forwarding them in the usual way to Sydney, which detention at Penrith could not have remedied any defect in the Warrants committed by the Police Magistrate at Bathurst. Instruct Acting Chief Constable Kendall to forward these prisoners to Sydney. W. S.

8. The Inspector General of Police is of opinion, that you have acted most indiscreetly, in detaining the prisoners at Penrith. Whatever irregularity the Police Magistrate of Bathurst may have committed in the warrants, could not have been at all remedied by detaining the prisoners at Penrith, instead of immediately forwarding them in the usual way, by escort, to the Superintendent of Convicts, Sydney.

4. I have directed acting Chief Constable Kendall to forward the prisoners to Parramatta, to-morrow, from whence they will be escorted to Sydney.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) D. C. F. SCOTT,  
P. I. Police.

TO THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PENRITH.

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No. 16.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR SCOTT, *to* THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

(51-119.)

*Parramatta, 15 December, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor herewith, to send you a copy of my letter, addressed to the Bench of Magistrates, Penrith, in reply to their communication 51-4, December 13th, 1851.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) D. C. F. SCOTT,  
P. I. Police.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SYDNEY.

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No. 17.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR SCOTT, *to* THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

(51-121.)

*Parramatta, 17th December, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to state that in the month of \_\_\_\_\_, I visited Penrith, and was informed by the Chief Constable, that the hay purchased for the troop horses stationed there, from Mr. Lethbridge, J. P., was dear, and not very good, the price being £3 per ton.

2. Without the knowledge that any arrangement had been entered into, between Captain Battye and Mr. Lethbridge, to supply hay, I purchased five tons from another party at £2 7s. 6d., the ton, and which I thought was of better quality.

3. I afterwards saw Mr. Lethbridge, who appeared much annoyed, and complained of a breach of agreement, the existence of which I assured him I was not aware of.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) D. C. F. SCOTT,  
P. I. Police.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SYDNEY.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MAITLAND POLICE OFFICE FINES AND FEES.

*RETURN to Address: MR. NICHOLS, 24th October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 5th November, 1851.*

A RETURN of the Fines and Fees collected at the Maitland Police Office, during each Quarter since 1st October, 1847, up to the 30th of September, 1851, shewing the Amount paid into the Colonial Treasury, and to the Collector of the Maitland Hospital respectively.

PERIOD.	COLLECTIONS.		TOTAL.	APPROPRIATIONS.		TOTAL.	
	Amount of Fines.	Amount of Fees.		Paid to the Colonial Treasurer.	Paid to the Col- lector of the Hospital.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1847. . . 4 Quarter.	27 15 0	64 10 2	92 5 2	72 10 2	6 0 0	78 10 2	
1848.	{ 1 Quarter.	86 10 0	40 12 10	127 2 10	79 0 4	21 15 0	100 15 4
	{ 2 do. ....	46 10 0	28 12 8	75 2 8	41 2 10	11 15 0	52 17 10
	{ 3 do. ....	29 0 0	54 7 10	83 7 10	59 12 10	9 15 0	69 7 10
	{ 4 do. ....	31 5 0	47 1 8	78 6 8	55 5 2	0 10 0	55 15 2
1849.	{ 1 Quarter.	32 5 0	30 15 6	63 0 6	37 13 0	10 15 0	48 8 0
	{ 2 do. ....	44 15 6	20 7 8	65 3 2	43 3 2	12 5 0	55 8 2
	{ 3 do. ....	44 0 0	27 16 2	71 16 2	40 8 8	11 0 0	51 8 8
	{ 4 do. ....	12 10 0	40 3 8	52 13 8	45 3 8	4 10 0	49 13 8
1850.	{ 1 Quarter.	32 10 0	31 2 0	63 12 0	52 12 0	11 0 0	63 12 0
	{ 2 do. ....	10 18 0	48 15 4	59 13 4	53 5 4	3 6 0	56 11 4
	{ 3 do. ....	19 13 0	25 7 2	45 0 2	37 12 2	7 10 0	45 2 2
	{ 4 do. ....	10 10 0	61 9 2	71 19 2	66 14 2	5 5 0	71 19 2
1851.	{ 1 Quarter.	12 7 0	25 11 8	37 18 8	29 11 8	8 7 0	37 18 8
	{ 2 do. ....	17 6 0	19 15 4	37 1 4	20 0 4	17 1 0	37 1 4
	{ 3 do. ....	4 6 0	18 4 8	22 10 8	19 4 8	3 6 0	22 10 8

*Audit Office, Sydney, 1st November, 1851.*

WM. LITHGOW,  
*Auditor-General.*



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY POLICE OFFICE FINES AND FEES.

*RETURN to Address : MR. COWPER, 17th October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council to be Printed, 5th November, 1851.*

A RETURN of the Fines and Fees collected in the Sydney Police Office, during each quarter within the last seven years, and shewing the amount paid into the Colonial Treasury, and the Treasurer of the Benevolent Asylum respectively, from 1st October, 1844, to 30th September, 1851.

PERIOD.	COLLECTIONS.		TOTAL.	APPROPRIATIONS.		TOTAL.	
	Amount of Fines.	Amount of Fees.		Paid to the Colonial Treasurer.	Paid to the Benevolent Asylum.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1844. 4 Quarter.	171 4 0	205 0 6	376 4 6	274 15 0	29 13 0	304 8 0	
1845.	{ 1 Quarter.	211 19 10	156 16 10	368 16 8	253 19 4	16 14 10	270 14 2
	{ 2 do....	260 7 9	203 15 5	464 3 2	392 18 2	22 11 0	415 9 2
	{ 3 do....	191 18 10	138 19 6	330 18 4	157 9 6	36 3 10	193 13 4
	{ 4 do....	181 6 0	275 12 10	456 18 10	278 4 6	27 16 0	306 0 6
1846.	{ 1 Quarter.	225 5 0	184 10 2	409 15 2	273 6 2	47 13 0	320 19 2
	{ 2 do....	240 5 8	130 0 6	370 6 2	180 3 6	86 8 0	266 11 6
	{ 3 do....	334 6 0	149 13 1	483 19 1	238 2 7	80 10 0	318 12 7
	{ 4 do....	224 16 0	296 8 6	521 4 6	366 4 10	48 5 0	414 9 10
1847.	{ 1 Quarter.	210 0 0	168 5 4	378 5 4	230 16 4	91 0 0	321 16 4
	{ 2 do....	264 3 10	135 1 2	399 5 0	233 15 6	50 10 0	284 5 6
	{ 3 do....	322 17 6	141 11 0	464 8 6	239 16 0	70 0 0	309 16 0
	{ 4 do....	281 7 6	318 0 4	599 7 10	396 2 10	63 0 0	459 2 10
1848.	{ 1 Quarter.	428 8 0	175 1 8	603 9 8	353 4 8	61 15 0	414 19 8
	{ 2 do....	316 3 0	147 12 10	463 15 10	240 3 4	75 10 0	315 13 4
	{ 3 do....	316 9 0	111 0 6	427 9 6	200 11 0	79 10 0	280 1 0
	{ 4 do....	285 3 6	285 3 6	570 7 0	308 14 8	95 11 6	404 6 2
1849.	{ 1 Quarter.	308 8 6	151 10 4	459 18 10	229 5 4	83 8 6	312 13 10
	{ 2 do....	261 8 6	109 10 8	370 19 2	163 15 8	87 17 6	251 13 2
	{ 3 do....	199 12 0	94 5 4	293 17 4	117 18 10	88 10 0	206 8 10
	{ 4 do....	162 16 0	251 0 6	413 16 6	306 8 6	34 10 0	340 18 6
1850.	{ 1 Quarter.	131 18 3	100 14 6	232 12 9	176 12 9	50 9 0	227 1 9
	{ 2 do....	112 9 7	84 3 0	196 12 7	140 13 3	49 9 4	190 2 7
	{ 3 do....	153 15 6	110 3 10	263 19 4	203 19 10	44 0 6	248 0 4
	{ 4 do....	134 18 9	193 8 4	328 7 1	260 2 7	56 19 6	317 2 1
1851.	{ 1 Quarter.	225 9 2	140 1 10	365 11 0	247 2 3	104 17 6	351 19 9
	{ 2 do....	272 5 9	108 14 10	381 0 7	236 12 5	113 0 6	349 12 11
	{ 3 do....	261 0 8	111 3 10	372 4 6	220 5 0	116 2 0	336 7 0

NOTE.—The fines imposed for drunkenness, from 1st October, 1844, to 31st March, 1846, paid in the first instance directly into the Colonial Treasury, were refunded to the Benevolent Asylum, on 10th May, 1847.

Audit Office, Sydney, 24th October, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor-General.



CUSTOMS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

**PART RETURN to Address: MR. COWPER, 17th October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 11th November, 1851.**

RETURN of Officers and Persons employed in the Surveyor General's Department, specifying the Salaries and Allowances granted to each individual, and the duties respectively performed, distinguishing the Licensed Surveyors or Officers temporarily employed, from those permanently attached to the Department.

SITUATION.	NAME.	No. of years service.	Whether on the permanent Establishment, or employed temporarily by License or by Contract.	Annual Salary.	Allowances or Fees.	HOW EMPLOYED.
Surveyor-General.....	Sir T. L. Mitchell, Knight	24½	Permanent .....	£ 1000	Forage for 2 horses.	As Head of the Department; also in the extra service of Surveying and Compiling of Maps.
Deputy Surveyor-General .....	S. A. Perry .....	23½	Permanent .....	650	Forage for 1 horse.	At present in construction of a Road to Wollombi, under the orders of the Government.
Chief Draftsman .....	John Thompson .....	24½	Permanent .....	500	None.	In the arrangement of Surveys and Maps, and general correspondence concerning the same.
Surveyor, 1st .....	Geo. B. White.. A .....	26½	Permanent .....	•400	£220.	In charge of the Bligh Squatting District, the survey of the main features of which is complete, and the reserves determined on; this is preparatory to the measurement of Runs and preparation of descriptions for insertion in the Leases. Mr. White is also engaged in conducting the general survey of the Northern Districts, in extension of the trigonometrical system of the Surveyor General.
Ditto, 2nd .....	T. S. Townsend .. A .....	20½	Permanent .....	375	£220.	In charge of the Murrumbidgee Squatting District, the survey of the main features of which is completed, and mapped, on a small scale. The reserves are all determined, and descriptions thereof in the hands of the Colonial Secretary, and, when approved of by the Governor-General, the measurement of the Runs, in order to obtain descriptions for insertion in the Leases, may be commenced. The surveys of sites of several towns have been also made, and the survey of allotments and other lands for sale; and in the preparation, on a large scale, of plans of the whole of his surveys.

\*NOTE.—All permanently appointed Officers employed beyond the Settled Districts receive £220 per annum, in lieu of a Surveyor's equipment, and to pay the wages of Surveying men, six, or more in number, (the equipment consisting of an outfit of carts, drays, oxen, horses, harness, tents, and camp equipage, &c.); those not permanently appointed, or employed in the Settled Districts, are allowed £170 for the same purposes; and both are supplied with a limited number of rations of forage and provisions, daily, for themselves and parties. Those receiving the £220 are marked A—the £170 are marked with a B.



## SURVEY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

SITUATION.	NAME.	No. of years Service.	Whether on the permanent Establishment, or employed temporarily by License or by Contract.	Annual Salary.	Allowances or Fees.	HOW EMPLOYED.
Surveyor, 3rd	James Larmer . . A . . . . .	22½	Permanent . . . . .	£ 350	£ 220	In charge of the Lachlan Squatting District, the survey of the main features of which is completed, and the reserves determined, described, and sent in to the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Larmer is employed, like Mr. Townsend, in the survey of allotments and other lands for sale in the towns recently surveyed and laid out, and preparation of Maps on a large scale; Mr. Larmer has also surveyed some of the reserves, and, as the supply of water will permit, is engaged in surveying and examining the features of the desert interior of his district.
Surveyor, 4th	W. R. Davidson . . A . . . . .	21	Permanent . . . . .	325	220	In charge of the Wellington Squatting District, completing survey of features thereof, in order to the determination of reserves, preparatory to the survey of Runs, and preparation of descriptions for insertion in the Leases. Mr. Davidson accompanied me in my Geological Survey of the Ophir Gold Field, and is still temporarily employed in some measurements connected with my proceedings there.
Assistant Surveyor	W. W. Darke . . A . . . . .	16	Permanent . . . . .	300	220	In charge of the M'Leay and Clarence River Squatting Districts; completing survey of features thereof, in order to the determination of reserves, preparatory to the survey of Runs, and preparation of descriptions for insertion in the Leases; making surveys of town allotments and other lands for sale.
Assistant Surveyor	J. C. Burnett . . B . . . . .	18 nearly.	Permanent . . . . .	300	170	In charge, temporarily, of the Moreton Bay Branch of my department, and Survey Office at Brisbane; engaged in general business and correspondence, and survey of lands and town allotments for sale in Brisbane. The Office at Brisbane is furnished with all Maps and Plans of the Northern Districts, and is open to the public.
Assistant Surveyor	J. J. Galloway . . A . . . . .	14½	Permanent . . . . .	300	220	In charge of the New England and Gwydir Squatting District, and in the survey of the features thereof, and determination of reserves. This survey is almost complete, and the reserves determined, and many towns have been laid out. Mr. Galloway is also engaged on surveys of town allotments and other lands for sale; he has moreover surveyed many of the runs.
Assistant Surveyor	J. V. Gorman . . A . . . . .	12½	Permanent . . . . .	300	220	In charge of Liverpool Plains Squatting District, but under the direction of Mr. Surveyor White, making surveys of the principal features in order to the determination of reserves, preparatory to the survey and description of the runs; also, surveying allotments and lands for sale at Tamworth.
Assistant Surveyor	James Warner . . B . . . . .	14	Permanent . . . . .	280	170	Making surveys of lands for sale, roads, and other business in the country around Brisbane.
Assistant Surveyor	W. Shone . . B . . . . .	10	Permanent . . . . .	280	170	Making surveys of land for sale, roads, disputes, and other business in the Illawarra and western parts of Cumberland, and northern part of Camden.

## SURVEY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

SITUATION.	NAME.	No. of years Service.	Whether on the permanent Establishment, or employed temporarily by License or by Contract.	Annual Salary.	Allowances or Fees.	HOW EMPLOYED.
Assistant Surveyor .....	F. P. McCabe . . . A . . . . .	10	Permanent . . . . .	£ 280	£ 220	In charge of the Lower Darling and Albert Squatting Districts, the survey of the main features of which is completed and mapped, and the reserves determined and described, and descriptions forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the Governor-General's approval. Mr. McCabe is now engaged in the measurement of town allotments for sale, many towns having been laid out on the banks of the large rivers, and as the supply of water permits, is from time to time exploring and surveying the few features of the desert interior of his districts.
Assistant Surveyor .....	Lewis Gordon . . . . .	18 nearly.	Permanent . . . . .	260	Forage for a horse, and laborers when Surveying.	Employed in the Office at Sydney, in the examination and preparation for sale of the descriptions of all lands measured for that purpose, and in surveying in and about Sydney. Mr. Gordon, moreover, has charge of surveying and drawing instruments and materials.
Assistant Surveyor .....	M. E. L. Burrowes . . . B . . . . .	4 nearly.	Permanent . . . . .	240	170	Employed in surveys for various purposes about Sydney, and the eastern and northern parts of Cumberland, and in charge to prevent encroachments upon Crown Lands.
Assistant Surveyor .....	H. R. Labatt . . . A . . . . .	10	Permanent . . . . .	220	220	In charge of the Squatting Districts of Wide Bay and Burnett, to make surveys of the main features, in order to the determination of reserves preparatory to the survey and description of the runs. Mr. Labatt has been engaged, since the opening of those Districts, in the survey of the Mary River, and in determining the site for the Town of Maryborough, and the measurement for sale of allotments therein; and is now similarly employed at Gayndah the capital of the Gayndah District.
Chief Clerk .....	Henry Halloran . . . . .	24½	Permanent . . . . .	400	Not any.	Confidential and general correspondence; in charge of all financial matters, and of the official records, with the assistance of the other clerks.
Assistant Surveyor .....	S. Parkinson . . . B . . . . .	2½	Temporary . . . . .	200	170	In charge of the Monera Squatting District; the survey and the determination of the reserves in this District was completed some time back by Mr. Townsend, and the descriptions of the reserves were forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the approval of the Governor-General; Mr. Parkinson is surveying sites for towns, and measuring lands for sale, and is about to make a survey of the main features of the County of Dampier, a mountainous part of the Monera District, not yet located or known, but which is supposed to be rich in minerals.

## SURVEY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

SITUATION.	NAME.	No. of years Service.	Whether on the permanent Establishment, or employed temporarily by License or by Contract.	Annual Salary.	Allowances or Fees.	HOW EMPLOYED.
Assistant Surveyor	E. O. Moriarty	2½	Temporary	£ 200	These Officers are found in equipment and means of transport, in no case to exceed altogether £350 per annum.	In charge temporarily of the Squatting District of the Darling Downs, completing survey of features thereof, in order to the determination of reserves preparatory of descriptions of the runs for insertion in the leases.
Assistant Surveyor	P. H. Henderson	2½	Temporary	200		Under the direction of Mr. Galloway assisting in the survey of the features of the Gwydir and New England Districts.
Assistant Surveyor	R. C. Bagot	2½	Temporary	200		In charge temporarily of the Maranoa Squatting District, completing survey of the features thereof, in order to the determination of reserves, &c., as stated with respect to Mr. Moriarty and others.
Assistant Surveyor	P. Bromfield	2½	Temporary	200		Under the direction of Surveyor White, assisting in the survey of the Bligh and Liverpool Plains Squatting Districts.
Assistant Surveyor	B. C. Flide	1½	Temporary	50		Under the direction of Mr. Surveyor Townsend, assisting in the survey of the features and lands for sale in the Murrumbidgee District. I have now directed Mr. Flide to come to Sydney, in order that I may instruct him how to observe the mineralogical indications whilst surveying the minor features of the Turon and Mudgee Gold Fields, now required for various purposes.
Licensed Surveyor	J. Nicholson	..	Temporary	Paid by Fees according to Schedule herewith.		Surveying and describing lands and allotments for sale, and performing other surveys such as of roads, sites for towns, when required, in the western part of the nineteen Counties.
Licensed Surveyor	J. F. Mann	..	Temporary	Do.	Do.	Performing the same duties in the south and south-western parts of the nineteen Counties.
Licensed Surveyor	H. Charlton	..	Temporary	Do.	Do.	Performing the same duties in the central parts of the nineteen Counties.
Licensed Surveyor	H. Carmichael	..	Temporary	Do.	Do.	Performing the same duties in the north and north-western parts of the nineteen Counties.
Licensed Surveyor	F. R. D'Arcy	..	Temporary	Do.	Do.	Performing the same duties in the District of Hartley.
Contract Surveyor	Jno. Armstrong	..	Temporary	Under a special Engagement at 50s. per Farm, and the same rate of remuneration for lineal measurements for connections, as licensed surveyors receive.		Surveying and describing for sale all illegal occupancies and desirable portions in the western parts of the nineteen counties, so as to convert such illegal occupancies into freeholds, and to meet the instructions of the Secretary of State, that to facilitate the purchase of lands by persons newly arrived, a sufficient number of small farms should always be open to selection without awaiting the auction process*

NOTE\*—The number of such lands, and of others already measured, will be shewn by the return which accompanied my letter, No. 51-509, of 30th April, (a copy of which is enclosed.)

## SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

SITUATION.	NAME.	No. of years Service.	Whether on the permanent Establishment, or employed temporarily by License or by Contract.	Annual Salary.	Allowances or Fees.	HOW EMPLOYED.
Draftsman .....	T. H. Nutt .....	14	Permanent .....	£ 200	None.	Assisting in the examination and preparation of descriptions of lands for sale, and making tracings thereof for the Benches where the lands are sold.
Draftsman .....	T. W. Ryan .....	13	Permanent .....	200	None.	In charge of the cataloguing, mapping, and arranging of all maps, other than of lands for sale. Mr. Ryan is also charged with the custody of the maps and plans deposited in the Office, and of the books of sketches, of which there are several volumes.
Draftsman .....	R. Brindley .....	12½	Permanent .....	200	None.	Fair copying plans, making tracings, indexing <i>Government Gazette</i> , and preparing data for returns relative to surveys.
Draftsman .....	A. G. Mc'Lean .....	9½	Permanent .....	200	None.	In charge of the business, as to maps, arising out of leasing of lands within the Settled Districts, and in the compilation and fair copying of plans, and in references relative to Squatting Districts.
Draftsman .....	J. M. Simpson .....	2½	Permanent .....	170	None.	Fair copying maps and plans, making tracings, compiling, &c.
Draftsman .....	J. S. Adam .....	2½	Permanent .....	150	None.	Compiling new maps of the nineteen Counties; those prepared hurriedly to meet the business of the day, when the sale of lands by auction commenced, being found inaccurate.
Draftsman .....	W. L. Hutton .....	2	Temporary .....	150	None.	In the same manner as Mr. Adam.
Draftsman .....	S. G. Dalgety .....	3	Temporary .....	7s. 6d. per diem	None.	Drafting descriptions of, and noting on maps under direction of Mr. Mc'Lean, all applications for leasing and adjusting them, as to the applications for the sale of lands; and keeping a book of tracings shewing all pre-emptive leases.
Draftsman .....	T. Lewis .....	1½	Temporary .....	5s. per diem	None.	Fair copying maps and plans, making tracings, and inserting on general maps, the plans of lands measured for sale, technically called mapping or charting.

## SURVEY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

SITUATION.	NAME.	No. of years Service.	Whether on the permanent Establishment, or employed temporarily by License or by Contract.	Annual Salary.	Allowances or Fees.	HOW EMPLOYED.
Clerk of 3rd Class	G. J. Armytage	13	Permanent	£ 185	None.	Assisting in the Registration of Letters, preparation of Schedules of Lands to be sold and leased, comparison of descriptions in deeds, and arrangement of Letters and descriptions.
Clerk of 3rd Class	C. M. Weston	13	Permanent	185	None.	Recording the proclamation and sale of all lands by auction or selection, with forfeitures; entry of all reports, under blank cover, with notes and indices; preparation of Abstracts, with writing of letters to Surveyors, &c.
Clerk of 3rd Class	T. J. Underwood	17	Permanent	150	None.	Entry and indexing of letters; noting and addressing the same.
Clerk of 3rd Class	F. Becke	14	Permanent	150	None.	Preparation of accounts and vouchers, and entry of letters.
Extra Clerk	J. Blackman	2 nearly.	Temporary	5s. per diem.	None.	Fair copying and addressing letters; Registration of Deeds; account of postages, &c.
Extra Clerk	J. G. C. L. Innes	4 months.	Temporary	5s. per diem.	None.	In copying descriptions for sale and leasing, and entering the latter.
Extra Clerk	J. Macpherson	4 months.	Temporary	5s. per diem.	None.	In copying descriptions for sale and leasing, and in Registration of Deeds.
Extra Clerk	A. Lindo	1 year.	Temporary	50	None.	In the Office at Brisbane, Moreton Bay.
House Keeper	Sarah Bean	..	Permanent	25	Quarters, and fuel and light.	In the care of the Office apartments.
Office Keeper and Messenger	James Bean	..	Permanent	3s. 6d. per diem.		Ditto, and in waiting in Office, and delivery of letters.
Out-door Messenger	H. Evans	..	Permanent	2s. 6d. per diem.	None.	In the delivery of letters and waiting in Office.
Watchman	S. Jarvis	..	Permanent	2s. 6d. per diem.	Quarters.	As Night Watchman of the premises.

FEES of Licensed Surveyors, authorised by Colonial Secretary's Letter 49-424 of 31st August, 1849.

AREA OF LOT.	For each separate allotment	For each allotment, if not more than 5 in number, and conterminous.	For each allotment, if not more than 10 in number, and conterminous.	For each allotment, if not more than 20 in number, and conterminous.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If the area be less than 5 acres.....	1 5 0 N	0 15 0 N	0 10 0 N	0 7 6 N
5 acres and less than 10 acres .....	2 0 0 N	1 10 0 P	1 5 0 N	1 0 0 N
10 acres and less than 20 acres.....	3 0 0 N	2 0 0 P	1 10 0 N	1 5 0 N
20 acres and less than 40 acres.....	4 0 0 N	2 10 0 P	2 0 0 N	1 10 0 N
40 acres and less than 80 acres.....	5 0 0 N	3 0 0 P	2 10 0 N	2 0 0 N
80 acres and less than 320 acres .....	6 0 0 N	3 10 0 P	3 0 0 N	2 10 0 N
320 acres and less than 640 acres.....	8 0 0 P	4 0 0 P	3 10 0 N	3 0 0 N
Lineal measurement, if not beyond 1 mile.	1 10 0 N			
For each mile, if beyond 1 mile .....	1 5 0 N			

N, signifies New Rate as proposed.  
P, signifies Present Rate.

NOTE.—It is, however, to be clearly understood, that where more allotments than one are measured, every allotment will be considered as terminous, and not, as heretofore, that the first was separate, and the residue terminous.

COPY OF LETTER from the SURVEYOR-GENERAL, to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 51-209.

Surveyor-General's Office,  
Sydney, 30th April, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 51-111, of 17th February, and 51-193, of 2nd April, informing me of the arrival of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the measures taken to facilitate the sale of land; and requesting me, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in order to enable the Council to prepare a Report on certain questions raised in the Despatch, to furnish some returns relative to the present state of the measurements of land for sale.

2. I enclose, accordingly, for His Excellency's information, the required returns; and although, as I gather from your letters, the Executive Council are about to report on the subject, I consider it timely and proper for me to lay before His Excellency some account of the result of the measures which have been resorted to, in pursuance of the Despatch of 7th April, 1849.

3. I have the pleasure of stating that the arrangements for the auction sales being held throughout the country, wherever there is a Petty Sessions, combined with the alteration in the upset, which admits of the purchase of 30 acres at £1 per acre; and the measurement, now in progress, of all the illegal occupancies and desirable spots, have led to the most satisfactory results. The sales have been, already, very numerous; whole Counties are now dotted over with small farms, all of them eligible for cultivation, and each commanding a supply of water. In the County of King, alone, no less than 213 farms, of from 30 to 50 acres, have been sold; and, although there is something of monopoly about the measure, inasmuch as these small farms are the very pick, both of land and water, still, as it was impossible to prevent the use and illegal occupancy of these spots, their conversion into freeholds may be, I think, regarded as the best possible policy. I may add, both as regards the utility of the land, and the encouragement of a rural population in habits of industry, by legitimate possession, that the farms, though widely spread, will no doubt be the nucleus of a numerous agricultural population.

4. Applications still continue to be made for these 30 acre farms, from all parts of the Colony; scarcely a day passes that I am not in the receipt of many such applications; which, at least, shows that whilst such a vast extent of country is open to the choice of individuals, numerous purchasers can be found at £1 per acre, whatever may be considered the value of the waste lands when taken in large tracts.

5. Hitherto, these small purchases have been made with a view to agriculture, and a command of grazing facilities; and besides the spots which have been taken up on the western slopes of the dividing range, agriculture has spread along the eastern shores of the Colony, from the Illawarra, southerly, as far as Twofold Bay. Recently, however, other inducements to the purchase of small farms have arisen, by the discovery of mineral indications;

tions; and, to the north, by the prospects of growing cotton and other tropical products; so that the prospect of continuing the sale of these small portions, and of spreading over the whole Colony these miniature freeholds, must continue; and, as it appears to me, this rapid conversion of the laborer into the freeholder, is calculated to produce a very considerable change in the political aspect of the Colony.

6. The difficulties and delays which attend the acquirement of land in this Colony, and which have led to the measures now under consideration, have their origin in two causes, viz.:—The vast extent of Territory open to selection, and the circumstance of good and available land and water being found in patches only; but these obstacles are in course of being remedied, by the measurement of available lands, as recommended in the despatch of 1847; so that after passing through the auction process, they may be selected and paid for without delay; and it will be found, by the returns now submitted, that, besides the numerous sales already effected, 397 farms are now open for selection; and so soon as the suggestion offered in my letter, No. 49-437, of extending the power of selection to town and suburban allotments is adopted, and allowed to be acted on, it will be found that there are 1327 town allotments, and 456 suburban, open to immediate purchase. This amount of measured lands is increasing daily, so that, as regards the preparation of lands for sale, “the backwardness of the survey” can no longer be made the subject of complaint by the public. And here, too, I may observe, as regards the coast agriculture, that, in the absence of roads, the ocean affords the means of rapid communication and carriage of produce, whilst the grain that is raised on the other side of the mountains, goes to supply the interior; and this is the way in which the difficulty of crossing the Blue Mountain barrier is less felt as an obstacle to the colonization of New South Wales, at present, than it otherwise would, and, at a future time, may be.

7. It may not, perhaps, be out of place to consider, at this time, whether the present system of disposing of the waste lands—by auction, with its subsidiary arrangements—is the best that can be adopted; and I have little hesitation in stating that I consider it so; and that it is better suited to the peculiarities of this Colony than would be any system of unrestrained occupation and selection.

8. There is, however, one alteration which will, no doubt, be pressed upon the attention of the Government, in consequence of the arrangements made public by the Notice of the 11th February last, and that is, to extend to all improvers the right of pre-emptive purchase. This would, however, be contrary to existing laws, and might, I fear, have a mischievous tendency, in a country where most of the available lands are small isolated spots, not liable to be known and competed for; and, consequently, the desire would be to hold without purchase; thus defeating all the recent well-considered arrangements for converting the illegal, and too frequently dishonest, occupant of Crown lands into an honest, independent freeholder.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

T. L. MITCHELL,

*Surveyor-General.*

Return of Country Lands which have been offered at sale, not purchased, and now open for selection.

COUNTIES.	No. OF LOTS.	No. OF ACRES.		
		A.	R.	P.
Argyle ... ..	26	1,790	2	0
Auckland ... ..	4	1,036	0	0
Bathurst ... ..	10	4,856	3	0
Brisbane ... ..	8	680	0	0
Bligh ... ..	1	29	1	0
Camden ... ..	39	4,597	2	0
Cook ... ..	22	1,677	0	0
Cumberland ... ..	5	312	0	0
Durham ... ..	4	1,855	0	0
Georgiana ... ..	32	1,149	1	19
Gloucester ... ..	6	1,388	0	0
Hunter ... ..	2	40	0	0
King ... ..	65	4,690	0	16
Macquarie ... ..	5	99	2	32
Murray ... ..	18	5,950	0	0
Northumberland ... ..	33	3,013	0	0
Phillip ... ..	7	311	1	0
Roxburgh ... ..	21	2,678	0	1
St. Vincent ... ..	23	3,588	2	0
Stanley ... ..	29	1,879	1	0
Westmoreland ... ..	13	1,549	2	0
Wellington ... ..	1	37	1	0
Unnamed ... ..	5	751	0	0
TOTAL ... ..	397	43,958	3	28

Return

Return of number of Acres of Country Lands which have been surveyed, but not yet offered at Auction, viz.—

County of Clarence,—				No. of Allotments.	No. of Acres.
Settled Districts	...	...	...	348	237,685
Intermediate Do.	...	...	...	242	146,909
				590	384,594
County of Macquarie,—					
Intermediate Districts	...	...	...	291	215,925
Settled Do.	...	...	...	12	8,292
TOTAL				893	608,811

Return of Suburban allotments offered for Sale, but not bid for.

COUNTIES.						No. OF LOTS.	A.	B.	P.
Argyle	...	...	...	...	...	8	685	0	0
Auckland	...	...	...	...	...	8	364	0	0
Bathurst	...	...	...	...	...	77	2,014	0	0
Beresford	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	0	0
Buccleuch	...	...	...	...	...	8	167	0	0
Brisbane	...	...	...	...	...	1	256	0	0
Camden	...	...	...	...	...	42	2,075	0	0
Cumberland	...	...	...	...	...	42	994	0	0
Cook	...	...	...	...	...	8	82	0	0
Durham	...	...	...	...	...	2	77	0	0
Georgiana	...	...	...	...	...	3	70	0	0
Goulburn	...	...	...	...	...	9	605	0	0
Gordon	...	...	...	...	...	1	95	0	0
Gloucester	...	...	...	...	...	4	157	0	0
Harden	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	0	0
King	...	...	...	...	...	7	800	0	0
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	0	0
Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	9	190	0	0
Murray	...	...	...	...	...	6	320	0	0
Merivale	...	...	...	...	...	19	213	0	0
Northumberland	...	...	...	...	...	39	3,100	0	0
Parry	...	...	...	...	...	14	351	0	0
Roxburgh	...	...	...	...	...	3	111	0	0
St. Vincent	...	...	...	...	...	11	3,303	0	0
Stanley	...	...	...	...	...	97	2,847	0	0
Sandon	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	0	0
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	12	34	0	0
Westmoreland	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	0	0
Wellesley	...	...	...	...	...	12	550	0	0
Wynyard	...	...	...	...	...	6	129	0	0
TOTAL						456	19,741	0	0



## Return of Town Lots offered at sale, but not bid for.

TOWNS.							No. of Lots.	A.	R.	P.
Ailsa ... ..							46	23	0	0
Appin ... ..							15	7	2	0
Albury ... ..							27	13	0	0
Armidale ... ..							6	2	3	0
Brisbane North and South							53	15	0	0
Bowenfels ... ..							4	2	0	0
Bathurst ... ..							19	9	2	0
Balgowla ... ..							3	6	0	0
Braidwood ... ..							10	20	0	0
Bowning ... ..							7	14	0	0
Blaney ... ..							2	4	0	0
Berrima ... ..							15	7	2	0
Bungendore ... ..							2	1	0	0
Bennelong ... ..							13	6	2	0
Bombala ... ..							11	5	2	0
Broulee ... ..							17	34	0	0
Campbell Town ... ..							34	17	0	0
Camberwell ... ..							34	17	0	0
Carcor ... ..							10	20	0	0
Coogee ... ..							15	7	2	0
Cooma ... ..							20	10	0	0
Dungog ... ..							7	3	2	0
Dubbo ... ..							116	53	0	0
Drayton ... ..							1	0	2	0
Eden ... ..							48	24	0	0
Gundagai, North and South							28	14	0	0
Gosford ... ..							1	0	2	0
Goulburn ... ..							14	28	0	0
Gunning ... ..							18	9	0	0
Grafton ... ..							39	22	0	0
Hartley ... ..							11	5	2	0
Ipswich ... ..							4	1	3	0
Kiama ... ..							25	12	2	0
Longbottom ... ..							3	1	2	0
Liverpool ... ..							12	9	3	0
Larbert ... ..							25	12	2	0
Murrurundi ... ..							7	3	2	0
Macquarie ... ..							2	1	0	0
Marulan ... ..							7	3	2	0
Murrumba... ..							11	5	2	0
Maitland, East and West							34	17	0	0
Mudgee ... ..							15	7	2	0
Merriwa ... ..							9	4	1	0
Murringo ... ..							16	8	0	0
Newrea ... ..							20	10	0	0
Narellan ... ..							16	14	3	0
Newcastle... ..							46	10	0	0
Orange ... ..							13	6	2	0
Picton ... ..							3	1	2	0
Parramatta ... ..							7	3	1	0
Peel ... ..							55	27	2	0
Panbula ... ..							10	5	0	0
Queanbeyan ... ..							9	4	2	0
Rylstone ... ..							5	2	2	0
Raymond Terrace...							25	13	2	2
Sydney ... ..							25	5	3	0
Scone ... ..							33	16	2	0
Seaham ... ..							6	3	0	0
St. Leonard's ... ..							23	11	2	0
St. Alban's ... ..							3	1	2	0
Tamworth ... ..							23	11	2	0
Tumut ... ..							19	10	0	0
Ulladulla ... ..							90	48	2	0
Windsor ... ..							16	6	2	0
Wollombi ... ..							13	6	2	28
Warwick ... ..							1	0	1	37
Wilton ... ..							50	25	0	0
Yass ... ..							2	1	0	0
TOTAL ... ..							1327	725	1	27

Return

## Return of Country, Suburban, and Town Allotments, surveyed, but not yet offered at Auction.

COUNTRY LOTS.	No.	A.	R.	P.	SUBURBAN LOTS.	No.	A.	R.	P.	TOWN LOTS.	No.	A.	R.	P.
Bathurst .....	8	4,826	2	38	Clarendon .....	2	30	0	0	Clarence Town..	23	11	2	0
Camden .....	14	767	2	16	Camden .....	3	73	0	37	Grafton .....	17	10	1	28
Gloucester .....	6	325	0	0	Macquarie .....	17	1,510	0	0	Gundagai .....	31	13	3	0
Macquarie .....	5	208	0	0	Merivale .....	6	36	1	14	Mudgee .....	6	3	0	0
	* 33	6,127	1	14		* 38	1,649	2	11	Tamworth .....	20	10	0	0
										Kiama .....	17	8	2	0
Argyle .....	4	123	2	0	Auckland .....	6	73	0	5		* 114	57	0	28
Bathurst .....	8	1,819	1	27	Cumberland .....	8	27	3	2					
King .....	22	713	3	0	Cook .....	1	5	0	8	Bennelong .....	8	9	3	33
Murray .....	4	121	3	0	Goulburn .....	3	242	0	0	Dungog .....	3	7	2	0
St. Vincent .....	26	1,058	1	11	Harden .....	3	12	0	0	Gundagai .....	4	2	0	0
Stanley .....	1	640	0	0	King .....	6	216	0	0	Liverpool .....	4	2	1	12
	† 65	4,476	2	38	Northumberland	17	214	0	0	Panbula .....	10	5	0	0
	33	6,127	1	14	Stanley .....	10	128	2	10	Parramatta .....	11	2	3	32
TOTAL .....	98	10,604	0	12	St. Vincent .....	4	148	2	0	Picton .....	12	6	0	0
					Westmoreland..	3	180	0	0	Tamworth .....	22	11	0	0
					Wynyard .....	16	190	0	19	Windsor .....	6	1	5	0
						† 77	1,437	0	4		† 80	48	3	37
						38	1,649	2	11		114	57	0	28
					TOTAL .....	115	3,086	2	15	TOTAL .....	194	106	0	25

\* All these Allotments are advertised for sale on 7th May next.

† These Allotments are just forwarded for advertisement.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

*Remaining part Return (No. 1) to Address: Mr Cowper, 17th October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 18th November, 1851.*

PORT OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Return of the Officers and Persons employed in the Customs Department, with the Salaries and Allowances granted to each Individual, and the dates of their Appointment.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Salary per annum.			Date of first Appointment.
		£	s.	d.	
John George Nathaniel Gibbes.	Collector.....	1000	0	0	1 May, 1834.
Frederick Garling .....	Landing Surveyor .....	400	0	0	12 Sept., 1827.
Robert Saunders Webb .....	First Clerk.....	300	0	0	2 Feb., 1829.
William Norman Llewellyn.....	Second ditto .....	250	0	0	6 Jan., 1842.
John Halford Maddocks .....	Third ditto.....	200	0	0	15 Feb., 1843.
Jacob William Jones .....	Fourth ditto .....	175	0	0	9 Nov., 1843.
Henry John Rucker .....	Fifth ditto .....	150	0	0	16 Jan., 1849.
Claude Grant Arnold .....	Sixth ditto.....	120	0	0	21 Oct., 1847.
John Leaban Deane.....	First Landing Waiter ...	300	0	0	3 Nov., 1831.
Charles Lefevre Neville .....	Second ditto .....	250	0	0	11 Dec., 1841.
Arthur William Rolleston .....	Third ditto.....	250	0	0	12 Sept., 1849.
Henry Callender .....	Fourth ditto .....	200	0	0	9 Feb., 1846.
John de Courcy Bremer .....	Fifth ditto .....	200	0	0	28 Feb., 1846.
Percival Hindmarsh .....	Sixth ditto .....	200	0	0	6 Aug., 1850.
David Nash .....	Acting Warehouse keeper.	250	0	0	4 Mar., 1833.
Richard Bingham Sheridan ...	First Warehouse Clerk ...	120	0	0	13 Mar., 1846.
Osborne Homersham .....	Second ditto .....	100	0	0	16 Sept., 1839.
Alexander Soutar .....	Locker .....	150	0	0	16 April, 1842.
Charles Muddle .....	Ditto .....	130	0	0	11 Oct., 1838.
Henry Anderson .....	Ditto .....	100	0	0	29 Dec., 1845.
Thomas Magrath.....	Ditto .....	100	0	0	29 May, 1851.
John Entwistle Turner .....	Ditto .....	100	0	0	19 Sept., 1849.
John Bramwell .....	Tide Surveyor .....	200	0	0	19 Jan., 1843.
George Plunkett Keon .....	Ditto, Watson's Bay .....	150	0	0	6 Jan., 1851.
George Norton Russell .....	First Tidewater.....	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1840.
James Collier .....	Second ditto .....	100	0	0	20 Jan., 1841.
Andrew Aitcheson .....	Third ditto.....	100	0	0	14 June, 1843.
James Spink .....	Fourth ditto .....	100	0	0	14 Sept., 1848.
Richard Williams .....	Coastwaiter Broken Bay.	*175	0	0	9 Nov., 1827.
George Gutch .....	Ditto, Sydney .....	150	0	0	20 May, 1850.
George Brett .....	Ditto, Botany.....	130	0	0	6 Jan., 1846.
NEWCASTLE.					
Charles Bolton.....	Sub-Collector .....	250	0	0	1 June, 1837.
John James Allman .....	Landing Waiter.....	175	0	0	26 July, 1846.
Edward Charles Close.....	Tide Surveyor .....	150	0	0	19 Mar., 1848.
MORETON BAY.					
William Augustine Duncan ...	Sub-Collector .....	250	0	0	13 June, 1846.
William Thornton .....	Landing Waiter.....	200	0	0	1 July, 1846.
TWOFOOLD BAY.					
Hugh Hamon Massie .....	Sub-Collector .....	250	0	0	3 Sept., 1846.

\*House Rent £50.

*Custom House, Sydney,  
11th November, 1851.*

J GIBBES, Collector.

Housekeeper, Messengers, Weighers, and Boatmen, employed in the Department.

EMPLOYMENT.	No.	RATE OF PAY.			
		Yearly.		Daily.	
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
<b>PORT OF SYDNEY.</b>					
Housekeeper .....	1	20	0	0	.....
Messengers Indoor .....	1	.....	.....	.....	0 3 6
Ditto, ditto .....	1	.....	.....	.....	0 2 6
Ditto, Warrant .....	1	.....	.....	.....	0 3 0
Ditto, ditto .....	1	.....	.....	.....	0 2 6
Weighers .....	3	.....	.....	.....	0 3 0
Night Watchman .....	1	.....	.....	.....	0 3 0
<b>BOATS' CREWS.</b>					
Coxswain .....	1	.....	.....	.....	0 3 6
Boatmen .....	7	48	0	0 each.	.....
<b>WATSON'S BAY.</b>					
Boatmen .....	2	.....	.....	.....	0 2 6
<b>BOTANY.</b>					
Boatmen .....	2	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0
<b>BROKEN BAY.</b>					
Coxswain .....	1	.....	.....	.....	0 3 6
Boatmen .....	4	.....	.....	.....	0 2 3
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Coxswain .....	1	.....	.....	.....	0 3 0
Boatmen .....	4	.....	.....	.....	0 2 3
<b>MORETON BAY.</b>					
Coxswain .....	1	75	0	0	.....
Boatmen .....	4	50	0	0 each.	.....
<b>TWOFOLD BAY.</b>					
Coxswain .....	1	75	0	0	.....
Boatmen .....	4	50	0	0 each.	.....

J. GIBBES, *Collector.*

## DUTIES PERFORMED BY THE OFFICERS AND CLERKS OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

## COLLECTOR.

The general superintendence of the Department.

## LANDING SURVEYOR.

Supervision of the Water-side Officers and the Bonded Warehouses; to approve of the value of all goods imported for duty *ad valorem*; to adjust the Tares on all goods for duty by weight; to check all the gauging; to check the receipts of, and certify to all payments made by, the Collector.

## FIRST CLERK.

Receiving all duties and charges; examining and numbering all entries, and signing the warrants for the landing and shipping of goods, and for the delivering of goods from the Bonded Warehouses; keeping Collector's cash and check balance books of receipts and payments; and assisting in the general business of the Office.

## SECOND CLERK.

To keep the books of ships' registry, and prepare all documents connected therewith; to keep the books of abstracts of Revenue weekly and monthly, and prepare the returns of the same; and to assist in the general business of the Office.

## THIRD

**THIRD CLERK.**

Taking the entry of all ships inwards; jerquing Landing Waiters' blue books, and ships' papers inwards; examining ships' papers clearing outwards, and preparing the necessary certificate of clearance; to assist in the general business of the Office.

**FOURTH CLERK.**

Jerquing Gaugers' books and Landing Waiters' red books; general superintendence of correspondence, and preparation of casual returns; keeping books of proceedings of Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards; receiving the Water Police tonnage dues, and keeping the accounts and making up the returns thereof; also to assist in the general business of the Office.

**FIFTH CLERK.**

Keeping the Journal of Exports, and preparing copy of the same, and to prepare abstract of goods exported; examination of drawback debentures; and to assist in the general business of the Office.

**SIXTH CLERK.**

Preparing copy of the Journal of Imports, and the abstract of goods imported; entry of all correspondence; and to assist in the general business of the Office.

**LANDING WAITERS.**

To superintend the discharge of such vessels as they may be appointed to by the Landing Surveyor, also the exportation of all goods whether free or for drawback; to gauge and ascertain the strength of all casks of spirits, and ascertain the quantity imported in cases; to weigh tobacco, cigars, &c.; to superintend the marking and numbering of all goods for the Bonded Warehouses.

**WAREHOUSE KEEPER.**

The custody and arrangements of all goods in the Bonding Warehouses; keeps a general stock book of goods in the different Bonded Warehouses; issues all orders to the Lockers for delivery of goods, whether for home consumption or exportation.

**FIRST WAREHOUSE CLERK.**

Keeping the Warehouse Keeper's Register of goods warehoused, and preparing the quarterly copy of the same, shewing balances of each parcel of goods remaining in the Warehouses.

**SECOND WAREHOUSE CLERK.**

Keeping the Delivery Book for the Lockers of the different Warehouses, to check the orders received from the Warehouse Keeper; to assist in the preparation of the quarterly copy of Register; and other general business of the Office.

**LOCKERS.**

To attend at the Bonded Warehouses to which they are appointed, to receive all goods forwarded by the Landing Waiters, and deliver such for which they may have an order from the Warehouse Keeper, and to see that the goods are properly stowed in the Warehouse.

**TIDE SURVEYOR.**

To board all vessels on arriving, to examine and take an account of their stores; to visit all vessels in Harbour, and see that Officers boarded are at their posts; to rummage all vessels on the final discharge of their cargoes; and to measure all vessels requiring registry *de novo*; also to superintend the duties of the Tide Waiters.

**TIDE WAITERS.**

To take an account of the cargo of vessels on which they are boarded; to accompany all goods which are shipped from the Warehouses under bond, as well as such goods as are intended to be warehoused under bond; and to perform such duties as may be required of them by the Tide Surveyor or other superior Officer.

J. GIBBES, COLLECTOR.

*Custom House, Sydney,  
12 November, 1851.*



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

RETURN to Address : MR. LAMB, 28th October, 1851.—Laid upon the Table, by the Colonial Secretary, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 16th December, 1851.

No. 1.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the quantities of TEA and SUGAR entered for Home Consumption, and the amount of Duties paid on each, for the Year 1850, and the first nine months of 1851.

ARTICLE.	1st January to 31st December, 1850.		1st January to 30th September, 1851.	
	Quantity.	Duty paid.	Quantity.	Duty paid.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sugar . . . . .	9,069 tons.	4,334 13 1	7,306	3,460 11 4
Tea . . . . .	1,464,853 lbs.	2,787 9 6	1,004,834	1,395 7 6

Custom House,  
15th December, 1851.

J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

No. 2.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the quantities of WINES entered for Home Consumption, and the amount of Duties paid thereon for the Year 1850, and the first nine Months of 1851, specifying those of the value of £12 10s. per pipe and under ; those valued above £12 10s., and not over £25 per pipe ; and those valued above £25 per pipe.

ARTICLE.	1st January to 31st December, 1850.		1st January to 30th September, 1851.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Value £12 10s. per pipe } and under..... }	1,263 pipes.	1,881 18 0	1,007 pipes.	1,653 7 0
Value about £12 10s. per } pipe, and not over £25 }	367 „	826 0 0	247 „	566 14 0
Value about £25 per pipe	12 „	53 11 0	3 „	16 13 0
Wine in bottle . . . . .	11,609 dozen.	984 0 0	5,082 dozen.	762 0 0
		3,745 9 0		2,998 14 0

Custom House,  
15th December, 1851.

J. GIBBES,  
Collector.



RETURNS RESPECTING CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

No. 3.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the quantities of GRAIN imported, specifying the different kinds, and the amount of Duties received on each kind, and the price per Bushel at which such Grain was valued by the Importer, during the year 1850 and the first nine months of 1851.

ARTICLE.	1st January to 31st December, 1851.			1st January to 30th September, 1851.		
	Quantity.	per Bushel.	Duty.	Quantity.	per Bushel.	Duty.
	Bushels.	s. d.	£ s. d.	Bushels.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat.....	54,065	2 3	312 17 9	96,586	3 2	784 10 0
Oats .....	26,374	1 5	97 17 0	550	1 6	2 2 6
Barley .....	27,366	2 0	138 2 9	8,852	1 11	44 0 0
Rye .....	20	2 0	0 2 0	nil.	.....	.....
Maize .....	100	2 0	0 10 0	160	1 6	0 12 6

Custom House,  
15th December, 1851.

J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

No. 4.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the value of GOODS IMPORTED, subject to *ad-valorem* Duties, other than Tea, Sugar, Wine, and Grain, and the amount of Duties paid thereon, and the value put upon such Goods by the Importer, during the Year 1850, and the first nine months of 1851.

1st January to 31st December, 1850.			1st January to 30th September, 1851.		
Value.	Importers' Value.	Duty.	Value.	Importers' Value.	Duty.
	£	£		£	£
	5,340	267 *		28,720	1,436 *
	61,169	6,116 †		55,295	5,529 †

\*Duty at 5 per cent.

†Duty at 10 per cent.

Custom House,  
15th December, 1851.

J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

No. 5.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the value of GOODS Imported, *exempt* from Duties, during the Year 1850, and the first nine months of 1851.

1st January to 31st December, 1850.	1st January to 30th September, 1851.
£	£
1,088,514	820,599

Custom House,  
15th December, 1851

J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## AD-VALOREM DUTIES.

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*RETURN to Address : MR. COWPER, 23rd October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 26th November, 1851.*

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A RETURN of the Rates of Ad-valorem Duties charged on all Articles upon which such duties are leviable, since the 1st January, 1845.

1. Upon all Tea and Sugar, and upon all Flour Meal, Wheat, Rice, and other Grain and Pulse, a duty of five pounds sterling on every hundred pounds value thereof.
2. Upon all Wines, a duty of fifteen pounds sterling on every hundred pounds value of such Wine.
3. Upon all other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize (except Spirits and Tobacco) not being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, a duty of ten pounds sterling for every hundred pounds of the value of the same.

J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

*Custom House,*  
20th November, 1851.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

*RETURN to Address : MR. FLOOD, 31st October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 19th November, 1851.*

RETURN shewing the Number and Tonnage of all Vessels entered inwards and outwards at the Port of Newcastle, during the period commencing 1st January, 1849, and ending 1st October, 1851, and the amount of Imports and Exports for the same period.

PERIOD.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
1849.					£	£
Inwards .....	1137	70756	1	139	1	8621
Outwards.....	1141	72623	1	139		
1850.						
Inwards .....	1192	85026	24	8844	1730	16264
Outwards.....	1178	81797	17	6018		
1851.						
Inwards .....	1077	72903	6	1519	274	9576
Outwards.....	1086	73382	13	4345		

*Custom House, Newcastle,  
10th November, 1851.*

C. BOLTON,  
Sub-Collector.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MORETON BAY.

*Laid upon the Council Table, by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 16th December, 1851.*

**RETURN** (in part) to an Address from the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor-General, dated 7th November, 1851, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table:—

- (1.) “ A Return of the Revenue derived from the sale of Crown Lands in the Districts of Clarence River, Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Burnett, Wide Bay, and Maranoa, respectively, from the 30th June, 1850, to the 30th September, 1851.
- (2.) “ A Return of the amount of Revenue derived from Assessment on Live Stock in the Districts of Clarence River, Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Burnett, Wide Bay, and Maranoa, respectively, from 30th June, 1850, to the 30th September, 1851.
- (3.) “ A Return of the amount of the Revenue collected at the Custom House, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, from the 30th June, 1850, to the 30th September, 1851.
- (4.) “ A Return of the Revenue derived from Depasturing Licenses in the Districts of Clarence River, Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Burnett, Wide Bay, and Maranoa, respectively, from the 30th June, 1850, to the 30th September, 1851.
- (5.) “ A Return of the Revenue received for Licenses to retail Spirituous Liquors, for Confectioners’ Licenses, for Licenses to cut Timber on Crown Lands, and for Rent of Tolls and Ferries, in the Districts of Clarence River, Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Burnett, Wide Bay, and Maranoa, respectively, from the 1st January, 1850, to the 30th September, 1851.
- (6.) “ A Return of the amount received at the Courts of Petty Sessions, for all Fines and Forfeitures, respectively, in the Districts of Clarence River, Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Burnett, Wide Bay, and Maranoa, from the 1st January, 1850, to 30th September, 1851.
- (7.) “ A Return of the Expenses paid from the Colonial Treasury, for Services on account of the Districts of Clarence River, Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Burnett, Wide Bay, and Maranoa, respectively, from 30th June, 1850, to 30th September, 1851.
- (8.) “ A Return of the number of Immigrants, at the expense of the Land Revenue, landed at Brisbane between the 30th June, 1850, and 30th September, 1851.

- (9.) " A Return of the number of Immigrants, at the expense  
" of Imperial Funds, landed at Brisbane, between the  
" 1st January, 1850, and 30th September, 1851.
  - (10.) " Copies of all Correspondence, and of Memorials, ad-  
" dressed by residents at Brisbane, to the Colonial Secre-  
" tary, the Collector of Customs at Sydney, and the Sub-  
" Collector of Customs at Brisbane, relative to the Customs  
" Department and Trade of the Port ; together with copies  
" of the Reports made by the Sub-Collector to the Col-  
" lector of Customs at Sydney, and Correspondence in  
" reply thereto, between the 1st January, 1850, and 30th  
" September, 1851.
  - (11.) " A Return of the number of Vessels, and their Tonnage,  
" that have entered the Port of Moreton Bay during the  
" years 1849, 1850, and to the 30th of September, 1851 ;  
" distinguishing Sailing Vessels from Steamers."
-

No. 1.

RETURN of the Revenue derived from the Sale of Crown Lands, in the undermentioned Districts, from the 1st of July, 1850, to the 30th of September, 1851.

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
Clarence River ... ..	764 15 5
Moreton Bay ... ..	8,884 18 10
Darling Downs ... ..	1,218 3 3
Burnett ... ..	
Wide Bay ... ..	
Maranoa ... ..	
TOTAL ... .. £	10,867 17 6

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
12th December, 1851.  
WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.

No. 2.

RETURN of the amount of Revenue derived from Assessment on Live Stock, in the undermentioned Districts, from the 1st of July, 1850, to the 30th of September, 1851.

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
Clarence River ... ..	691 9 1
Moreton Bay ... ..	751 9 7
Darling Downs ... ..	1,625 7 10
Burnett ... ..	837 10 7
Wide Bay ... ..	72 8 2
Maranoa ... ..	61 18 3
TOTAL ... .. £	4,040 3 6

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
12th December, 1851.  
WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.

No. 4.

RETURN of the Revenue derived from Depasturing Licenses, in the undermentioned Districts, from the 1st July, 1850, to the 30th of September, 1851.

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
Clarence River ... ..	2,090 12 0
Moreton Bay ... ..	1,684 14 0
Darling Downs ... ..	4,267 0 0
Burnett ... ..	762 17 0
Wide Bay ... ..	109 2 0
Maranoa ... ..	903 14 0
TOTAL ... .. £	9,817 19 0

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
12th December, 1851.  
WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.



## No. 5.

RETURN of the Revenue received for Licenses to Retail Spirituous Liquors, for Confectioners' Licenses, for Licenses to Cut Timber on Crown Lands, and Rent of Tolls and Ferries, in the undermentioned Districts, from the 1st of January, 1850, to the 30th of September, 1851.

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
LICENSES TO RETAIL SPIRITUOUS LIQUOURS, AND TO CONFECTIONERS.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clarence River ... ..	422 0 0	
Moreton Bay ... ..	1,523 16 0	
Darling Downs ... ..	856 0 0	
Burnett... ..	246 15 0	
Wide Bay ... ..	230 0 0	
Maranoa ... ..	.....	
		3,278 11 0
LICENSES TO CUT TIMBER ON CROWN LANDS.		
Clarence River ... ..	302 0 0	
Moreton Bay ... ..	298 0 0	
Darling Downs ... ..	100 0 0	
Burnett... ..	16 0 0	
Wide Bay ... ..	80 0 0	
Maranoa ... ..	.....	
		796 0 0
RENT OF TOLLS AND FERRIES.		
Clarence River ... ..	.....	
Moreton Bay ... ..	589 0 0	
Darling Downs ... ..	.....	
Burnett ... ..	.....	
Wide Bay ... ..	.....	
Maranoa ... ..	.....	
		589 0 0
TOTAL ... ..	£	4,663 11 0

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
12th December, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.

## No. 6.

RETURN of the amount received at the Courts of Petty Sessions, for all Fines and Forfeitures, in the undermentioned Districts, from 1st January, 1850, to the 30th September, 1851.

DISTRICTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
Clarence River ... ..	11 7 6
Moreton Bay ... ..	121 7 0
Darling Downs ... ..	37 5 0
Burnett ... ..	86 15 0
Wide Bay ... ..	24 9 6
Maranoa ... ..	
TOTAL ... ..	£ 281 4 0

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
12th December, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.

No.

## No. 7.

A RETURN of the Expenses paid from the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales for Services on account of the Districts of Clarence River, Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Burnett, Wide Bay, and Maranoa, respectively, for the period from 1st July, 1850, to 30th September, 1851.

DEPARTMENT OR SERVICE.	Clarence River.	Moreton Bay.	Darling Downs.	Burnett.	Wide Bay.	Maranoa.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Survey Department .....	873 17 0	1,197 14 8	1,208 6 4	45 0 9	645 5 9	155 8 8	4,125 13 2
Commissioners of Crown Lands .....	452 4 1	587 17 7	653 8 8	760 17 7	862 5 1	560 13 7	3,877 6 7
Erecting Quarters for the Commissioners of Crown Lands .....				122 15 0	50 0 0	170 16 0	343 11 0
Expense of conveying Immigrants from Sydney .....		112 3 6					112 3 6
Other Expenses of Immigration .....		781 5 7					781 5 7
Quarantine .....		1,912 6 4					1,912 6 4
Commission on the Sale of Land and Leases, and other Collections of Revenue .....		279 17 6					279 17 6
Provincial Inspector of Police .....		306 13 4					306 13 4
Police, Brisbane .....		1,304 13 8					1,304 13 8
Courts of Petty Sessions .....	801 11 6	504 15 0	960 19 0	428 4 7	462 1 11	338 8 7	3,496 0 7
Conveyance of Prisoners and others by water .....	101 17 6	252 14 9	3 4 7	6 16 0	72 1 0		436 13 10
Native Police .....			1,200 13 7		7 8 0	1,200 13 6	2,408 15 1
Gaol, Brisbane .....		1,359 7 8					1,359 7 8
Postal Communication .....	303 13 9	390 4 7	495 11 10	106 3 9	12 2 11		1,307 16 10
Harbour Master .....		748 2 7					748 2 7
Survey of the Bar of the River Brisbane .....		100 0 0					100 0 0
Customs Department .....		781 17 1					781 17 1
Supreme Court and Sheriff .....		1,183 7 6					1,183 7 6
Coroners .....	12 14 9	55 19 3	14 8 0	3 3 0	12 11 0	2 0 0	100 16 0
District Hospital .....		543 14 0					543 14 0
Salaries and Allowances to Clergymen .....	100 0 0	599 0 0					699 0 0
Erection of Churches .....		299 14 6					299 14 6
Schools .....		228 1 4					228 1 4
School of Arts, Brisbane .....		300 0 0					300 0 0
Roads and Bridges .....	150 0 0	235 0 0	85 0 0				470 0 0
Building and Repairing Court and Watch Houses .....		46 14 0	50 0 0	43 15 8			140 9 8
Repairs to Public Buildings .....	3 14 8	17 17 0	1 5 0				22 16 8
Collecting the Census .....	16 10 0	105 0 9	31 10 0	49 12 0	7 10 0	12 0 0	222 2 9
Commissioners for examining and reporting upon disputes respecting boundaries of Runs .....	64 8 11		56 18 11				121 7 10
Commission on the Sale of Leases of Ferries .....		23 5 0					23 5 0
Fees of Courts of Petty Sessions refunded .....	0 9 6						0 9 6
Electoral Expenses .....		4 3 0					4 3 0
Provisions to distressed Seamen .....		0 19 3					0 19 3
TOTAL.....£	2,881 1 8	14,262 9 5	4,761 5 11	1,566 8 4	2,131 5 8	2,440 0 4	28,042 11 4

NOTE.—This Return is exclusive of the Expenses paid by the Land and Emigration Commissioners for the passages from England to this Colony of the Immigrants sent from Sydney to the Moreton Bay District, and of those forwarded directly from England to that District.

The Accounts of the Expenses of the Native Police do not afford the means of distinguishing with accuracy the proportion incurred for the several Districts named in this Return.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
12th December, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.

## No. 8.

RETURN shewing the number of Immigrants, at the expense of the Land Revenue, landed at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, between the 30th June, 1850, and 30th September, 1851.

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
196	171	66	63	496

## No. 9.

RETURN shewing the number of Immigrants, at the expense of Imperial Funds, landed at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, between the 1st January, 1850, and 30th September, 1851.

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

H. H. BROWN,  
Agent for Immigration.

Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17th November, 1851.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MORETON BAY.

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council,  
to be Printed, 19th December, 1851.*

RETURN (in continuation,) to an Address of the Legislative Council  
of New South Wales, dated 7th November, 1851, being—

“ A Return of the Amount of Revenue collected at the Custom  
“ House, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, from the 30th June,  
“ 1850, to 30th September, 1851 ;” and “ A Return of the  
“ number of Vessels and their Tonnage, that have entered  
“ the Port of Moreton Bay, during the years 1849, 1850,  
“ and to the 30th September, 1851, distinguishing Sailing  
“ Vessels from Steamers.”

## I.

*A Return of the Amount of Revenue collected at the Custom House Brisbane, from the 30th  
June, 1850, to the 30th September, 1851.*

1. Table of Import Duties and Water Police Dues ..... 2

## II.

*Return of the number of Vessels, and their Tonnage, that have entered the Port of Moreton  
Bay, during the years 1849, 1850, and to the 30th September, 1851, distinguishing  
Sailing Vessels from Steamers.*

2. Tabular Statement of Particulars required. .... 2

No. 3.

## PORT OF MORETON BAY.

RETURN of the Amount of Revenue collected at the Custom House, Brisbane, from the 30th June, 1850, to the 30th September, 1851.

						£	s.	d.
Amount of Import Duties collected within the Period ... ..						2,598	13	3
do.	Water Police Dues,	do.	do.	...	...	22	6	9
Total ... ..						£ 2,621	0	0

W. A. DUNCAN,

*Sub-Collector.*

No. 11.

## PORT OF MORETON BAY.

RETURN of the number of Vessels, and their Tonnage, that have entered the Port of Moreton Bay, during the years 1849, 1850, and to the 30th September, 1851, distinguishing Sailing Vessels from Steamers.

Year.	Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
1849	86	6,758	30	4,054	116	10,812
1850	83	7,003	39	5,420	122	12,423
30th Sept. 1851.	57	4,829	17	2,420	74	7,249
Total within the Period.	} 226	18,590	86	11,894	312	30,484

W. A. DUNCAN,

*Sub-Collector.*

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MORETON BAY.

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 19th December, 1851.*

RETURN (in continuation) to an Address of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated 7th November, 1851, being :—

“ Copies of all Correspondence, and of Memorials, addressed by Residents at Brisbane to the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs at Sydney, and the Sub-Collector of Customs at Brisbane, relative to the Customs’ Department and Trade of the Port ; together with copies of the Reports made by the Sub-Collector to the Collector of Customs at Sydney, and Correspondence in reply thereto, between the 1st January, 1850, and 30th September, 1851.”

*I.—Copies of Correspondence, and of Memorials, addressed by Residents at Brisbane to the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs at Sydney, and the Sub-Collector of Customs at Brisbane, relative to the Customs’ Department and Trade of the Port.*

No.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1.	Mr. Thomas Dowse to Sub-Collector of Customs, requesting information as to Sufferance Wharves. 7th February, 1850 .. .. .	1
2.	Sub-Collector to Mr. Thomas Dowse, in reply. 7th February, 1850 .. .. .	1
3.	Mr. Thomas Dowse to Sub-Collector, in continuation of subject. 9th February, 1850 .. .. .	2
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## No. 1.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. THOMAS DOWSE *to* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE.

*Brisbane, 7th February, 1850.*

SIR,

It appearing by your notice that the undermentioned Wharves only are to be considered as Sufferance Wharves, viz.: Mr. John Richardson's, Messrs. Hockings and Mr. G. Watson's, may I beg to be informed whether the Queen's Wharf adjoining my property at North Brisbane, is to be included in the list of Sufferance Wharves.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOMAS DOWSE.

W. A. DUNCAN, ESQ.,

SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,

MORETON BAY.

## No. 2.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE, *to* MR. THOMAS DOWSE.

*Customs, Brisbane,*

*7th February, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor, in reply to your letter of this date, to state that in my opinion Sufferance Wharves are allowed by the Government not for private emolument, but for public convenience. On this principle, although the population and business of this Port would in ordinary circumstances require but one Sufferance Wharf, its division into three townships seems to render three necessary. This is the utmost number that can be properly attended to by the present strength of the Customs Department at this Port, which there is no probability of being increased in the out-door branch for some time. The Sufferance for North Brisbane has been granted to Mr. Richardson solely on account of the Bonded Store being connected with his wharf.

There is no existing Queen's Wharf at Brisbane, in the sense of the Customs Laws, although it is probable that one will soon be erected. With respect to the landing place adjoining your property, I regret to say I cannot grant a Sufferance for it, nor for any others than those mentioned in my notification, for the reasons above stated; but there is nothing to prevent coasting vessels from loading or discharging at that or any of the other landing places mentioned in my notification of 1846, except in the case of goods shipped or arriving under bond.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN.

MR. THOMAS DOWSE.



## No. 3.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. THOMAS DOWSE *to* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE.

*Brisbane, 9th February, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, informing me in reply to mine of the same date, that there is no Queen's Wharf legally established at North Brisbane, although you believe one will shortly be erected.

Having become the purchaser of an allotment of land at North Brisbane, which is described in the Governor's Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, as allotment No. 5, near the Queen's Wharf, I am at a loss to conceive why the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs should refuse to recognize mine and other people's right to land bonded goods at such Queen's Wharf.

Your remark respecting private emolument I totally disclaim. I merely seek the public benefit, by making an application to have the Old Queen's Wharf made a Sufferance Wharf, as usual at all other Ports. If you decline to do so on the ground that it is not a Queen's Wharf, I shall at once apply to His Excellency the Governor to have the same officially recognized.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS DOWSE.

W. A. DUNCAN, ESQ.,  
SUB-COLLECTOR.

## No. 4.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE, *to* MR. THOMAS DOWSE.

*Customs, Brisbane,  
9th February, 1850.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to say that I cannot see anything in the circumstance of your allotment having been described in a Proclamation as being "near the Queen's Wharf" that bears either directly or indirectly on the question of Sufferances. The suburban allotments are in like manner described as being within certain bearings of "the Government Windmill" and yet that building was advertised for sale and "removal" but the other day. Such marks and names are adopted for convenience of description, but never for the purpose of establishing rights. A Wharf must be established in the manner pointed out by law.

If, however, you can show me any object of public utility, which would counter-balance the great inconvenience of bringing dutiable goods two miles through the Town before they are landed, I have no objection to grant a sufferance for the landing place near your property. At present I am unable to see any ground of public utility whatever in such a step.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. A. DUNCAN.

MR. THOMAS DOWSE

## No. 5.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. THOMAS DOWSE *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Brisbane, Moreton Bay,  
11th February, 1850.*

SIR,

Having become the purchaser in August last, of an allotment of land described in the Governor's Proclamation of date 26th June, 1849, as lot 5, containing 1 rood 18 perches, near the Queen's Wharf at North Brisbane, I applied to the Sub-Collector of Customs of this Port to be informed whether the said Queen's Wharf was to be considered

a Sufferance Wharf in common with certain private Wharves he had notified; that gentleman, in reply states, there is no legally established Queen's Wharf, but that one he believes is about to be erected. As I, in common with many others who have bought this land, with the full conviction that our allotments were properly described, viz.: near the Queen's Wharf—have improved such properties by erecting dwelling houses, wharves, and stores. I further beg to state, that the Wharf known as the Queen's Wharf, at North Brisbane, has been, and is now used as such by every steamer, and coasting vessels frequenting this Port, and that the removal of such Queen's Wharf to any other locality will not only be a serious loss to me, in my business as a shipping agent, but a serious inconvenience to the commercial public of Brisbane, the land so reserved as the Queen's Wharf, being most centrally situated between North and South Brisbane, and in the vicinity of all the principal stores at those townships.

I therefore beg most respectfully to request you will be pleased to bring the above facts under the notice of His Excellency the Governor, with the earnest hope that His Excellency will direct the Sub-Collector of Customs at Moreton Bay, to recognize the Old Queen's Wharf opposite the Commissariat stores, at North Brisbane, as a legal public wharf to be used for the landing of all goods imported to this place, in bond or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOMAS DOWSE,

Auctioneer and Shipping Agent.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Report of the Collector of Customs on the foregoing.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the locality to offer a decided opinion upon this point, without reference to the Sub-Collector, but as far as I can learn, this wharf ought not to be the Queen's Wharf, being on the opposite side of the river, and altogether away from the vicinity of the Custom House.

There is, however, no reason why it should not be established as a Sufferance Wharf, except that there may be some difficulty in the only Landing Waiter giving attendance at it.

(Signed)

J. GIBBES,

Collector.

19th March, 1850.

## No. 6.

COPY OF A LETTER from CERTAIN RESIDENTS AT BRISBANE, to THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE.

(Moreton Bay.)

North Brisbane, 20th February, 1850.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, importers of Spirits and Tobacco into the abovenamed Port of Moreton Bay, (upon which the duty has to be collected,) request that you will permit the Public Wharf opposite the Commissariat Store, North Brisbane, (and known as the Queen's Wharf for the last seven years,) as a Wharf that bonded and duty payable goods may be landed at; it being essentially required for facilitating the trade and commerce of North Brisbane.

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed)

{ RICHARD J. COLEY,  
JAMES POWERS,  
AMBROSE ELDRIDGE,  
JOHN M'CABE,  
HENRY BUCKLEY,  
J. HARRIS,  
DANIEL PETERSON,  
MICHAEL POWER.

## No. 7.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE, to CERTAIN MERCHANTS, BRISBANE.

*Customs, Brisbane, 21st February 1850.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 20th instant, requesting that the landing place opposite the Commissariat Store, may be made a wharf for landing goods from parts beyond the seas.

I believe that all who are in the habit of doing business at this Office, have had favorable experience of my anxiety to facilitate the trade of the Port, by every means consistent with the safety of the Revenue, and obedience to the Law; I regret, however, that in this instance I cannot comply with your request, for the following reasons.

1. Three Sufferance Wharves have been already appointed at the most eligible places, which number, though necessary on account of the three divisions of the town, would otherwise be much more than sufficient for the present exterior trade of this Port.

2. The landing place referred to is in a ruinous state, and it is not the property of any individual, who could be compelled by the terms of my Sufferance to keep it in repair. It cannot then be a Sufferance Wharf.

3. I believe it is claimed as the property of Her Majesty's Ordnance Department, in which case it could not be appropriated as a Public, or Queen's Wharf, without a reference to the Home Government.

4. But even if this difficulty were obviated, I could not recommend its being proclaimed by His Excellency the Governor as a Public Wharf, on account of its great distance from the Custom House, which by the Custom's Regulations should, as far as practicable, overlook all the Public Wharves.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. A. DUNCAN,  
Sub-Collector.

MESSRS. R. J. COLEY,  
J. POWERS,  
A. ELDRIDGE,  
J. M'CABE,  
H. BUCKLEY,  
D. PETERSON,  
J. HARRIS, and  
M. POWER. } *Merchants, Brisbane.*

## No. 8.

COPY OF A LETTER from A COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT A PUBLIC MEETING AT BRISBANE, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*North Brisbane, March 18th, 1850.*

SIR,

We, the undersigned, the Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held in North Brisbane, on 27th February, beg you will lay the enclosed Petition before his Excellency, trusting that our request therein contained may be granted.

The signatures may appear few, owing to the small number of our community; but we most respectfully beg to assure you, that our Petition contains the signatures of seven-eighths of the trading community of Brisbane.

And remain &c.,  
(Signed) { RICHARD J. COLEY,  
JAMES POWERS,  
AMBROSE ELDRIDGE,

E. D. THOMSON, Esq., COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure

[*Enclosure to the foregoing.*]

To His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Traders, and other inhabitants of the Town and District of Brisbane. Encl. in No. 8.

SHEWETH,

That about twelve months ago, certain of your Excellency's memorialists, together with other inhabitants of Brisbane, petitioned your Excellency on the subject of the site of the Custom House then about to be erected, and prayed that the same might be fixed at the south-western extremity of North Brisbane, opposite to the Town allotments at South Brisbane, that being the most central situation for business. In reply, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary informed the petitioners, that Your Excellency had approved of the site being fixed at the other extremity of North Brisbane, opposite to Kangaroo Point, the same being considered most eligible, with a view to the future prosperity of the Town.

That notwithstanding the decision of your Excellency in the above matter, the Queen's Wharf at North Brisbane, adjoining the public Ferry Wharf, continued to be acknowledged as such, in all official documents. This Wharf had been named by your Excellency's predecessor, the late Sir George Gipps, as the Queen's Wharf, and continued to be used as such up to a very recent period. Some of your memorialists purchased land in the vicinity, at a very high price, in the full faith that they were establishing themselves in the locality most convenient for their business; and at a sale of Waterside Allotments at North Brisbane, on the 1st August last, the lots were described in your Excellency's Proclamation, with reference to their contiguity to "the Queen's Wharf," which was reserved from sale, while the land immediately adjoining it was purchased by certain of your memorialists. No doubt of the intention of Her Majesty's Government in this matter could have been caused by the situation of the Queen's Wharf, in as much as the same appeared to your memorialists to be by far the most eligible in the Township. The Wharf is immediately in front of the Commissariat Store, it is the place always used by steam packets, for the purpose of landing goods for North Brisbane, being directly opposite to the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, and to the South Brisbane Ferry, which latter place is a portion of the great highway to and from the interior. The ferry at this place has been let by the Government, for the present year, for £330, while that at Kangaroo Point, near the Custom House, is let for £135 only; a fact that sufficiently shows the difference of traffic at the respective places. Four-fifths of the goods imported to and exported from this Port, are landed and shipped at South Brisbane, and the opposite bank of the River. Moreover, the bank of the Brisbane, at and below the Queen's Wharf, is exactly on the level necessary for wharves, and at the last sale of South Brisbane Waterside Allotments, a portion of ground immediately adjoining the South Ferry, and opposite the Queen's Wharf, was reserved as a Public Wharf.

That from a recent notice issued by the Sub-Collector of Customs at this Port, and from subsequent correspondence with that officer, (Copy and Original of which are hereunto appended) your memorialists have learned with much surprise and alarm, that the privileges hitherto appertaining to a Queen's Wharf are peremptorily withheld from the only landing place in Brisbane which your memorialists can recognize as being entitled to such privileges, and that it was intended to recommend the construction of a new Queen's Wharf, near the new Custom House, which is in the immediate vicinity of Suburban Land at North Brisbane and Kangaroo Point, and two miles lower down the river than the North and South Brisbane Ferry, before referred to. The construction of a Wharf at that place would involve considerable expense, as the river bank is there lofty and steep, and would require much excavation. The facts that there is not any store or warehouse at the Custom House, for the reception of goods, and that there is, within a few yards of that building, a commodious Bonded Store, with a convenient Wharf attached, show that a Wharf at the Custom House is not sufficiently necessary to justify a breach of implied faith towards your memorialists, by withholding from the Queen's Wharf its lawful privileges, and bestowing them upon a proposed new structure, in a distant part of the Town, and where ships would rarely, if ever, land their cargoes, unless forced to do so by Government restrictions.

That your Excellency's memorialists being, in themselves and as representatives of others, the largest importers of goods into this Port, would be greatly damaged in their business, if the arrangements of the Sub-Collector of Customs should be carried out. Independently of the personal injury that would be inflicted by depreciation of property, your memorialists declare that such arrangements would operate most injuriously upon the general commercial interests of this Port; and they respectfully submit that they are competent to form a sound judgment upon that point, most of them having been for many years engaged in trade, and some of them intimately connected with the shipping interest, in this Colony. There is no Sufferance Wharf at North Brisbane, within two miles of the Queen's Wharf, and it would be, manifestly, most inconvenient to Importers and Shipowners, if they could not land Bonded goods at the present Queen's Wharf, but were compelled to carry them to a place two miles below that where the remainder of the cargo had been landed. Those opinions have been unanimously adopted at a Public Meeting held in this Town for the purpose of considering the subject.

Your

Encl. in No. 8.

Your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and direct that the present Queen's Wharf shall continue to be the Queen's Wharf for the Port of Brisbane, Moreton Bay; with all such privileges, as regards the landing and shipment of Bonded and other goods, as are usually accorded to the Queen's Wharves.

And Your Excellency's memorialists will ever pray.

[Here follow 44 signatures.]

*Brisbane, Moreton Bay, 8th March, 1850.*

### No. 9.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS *to* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE.

*Customs, Sydney, 18th April, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter which I have received from the Colonial Secretary this morning, and in compliance with the directions contained therein, request that you will officially report on the matter, and return the whole of the papers to me.

I, myself, do not understand how there should have been a Queen's Wharf seven years ago at Brisbane, or Moreton Bay, when it was not a Port of Entry and Clearance, and no officer of Customs stationed there.

It seems to me to have been a common wharf, erected at the expense of the Home Government, for the sole accommodation of the Commissariat, and no more a Queen's Wharf in the true acceptance of the term, than the wharf in front of the Commissariat Store in Sydney.

There appears so much conflicting interest, owing to the separation of the different townships, that I should have thought it advisable on the part of Government to consult Captain Wickham in a case of this kind, when there must be much diversity of opinion upon it, but I do not know that they have done so.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
BRISBANE.

### No. 10.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE, *to* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

*Brisbane, 30th April, 1850.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing a letter from the Colonial Secretary to you of the 15th instant, together with a Memorial from certain inhabitants of this town relative to a Queen's Wharf, and requiring me to report upon the matter of that memorial.

In complying with that request I shall adopt, as nearly as possible, the order of the Memorial itself, and notice each paragraph in succession.—

1st. The first relates to the late controversy respecting the site of the Custom House, which, as that building is now finished and occupied, cannot with advantage be revived. I am willing to stake whatever reputation I may possess with the Government, that the building is erected on the proper site.

2nd. The Memorialists proceed to state that the wharf in front of the Commissariat Store is called in official documents the "Queen's Wharf"; that it was called so by the late Sir George Gipps; and that Memorialists bought land near it in consequence, and are now surprised and alarmed to find that the privileges of a Queen's Wharf are peremptorily withheld from it by me. It is needless for me to point out to you that the privileges of a Queen's

Queen's Wharf could not have been conferred by the late Governor on a place where there was at the time neither Custom House, nor Customs Officers. Such privileges must be conferred in a legal manner, but as they never were conferred on this place, so they cannot have been withdrawn by any act of mine. The Memorialists who bought land there, I am aware supposed at the time that the Custom House would be erected near it. This would have enhanced its value no doubt. Their speculation has miscarried, and that is all I can see in their argument.

3rd. The Memorialists proceed to state that the so called Queen's Wharf is directly opposite the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, and the South Brisbane Ferry, which latter place is a portion of the great highway to and from the interior, and is let at a higher rate than the ferry near the Custom House. This argument would have some weight if bonded goods arrived overland from the interior; but as they invariably come by sea, I cannot perceive what bearing the great highway from the interior has upon the subject of a public wharf. Dutiable goods wheresoever landed must be carted to the Bonded Store. The site proposed by me near the Custom House will save vessels two whole tides, arriving and departing, which they would lose by proceeding to the Commissariat Wharf, and it will also save the public the cartage of their goods up a precipice which overhangs the wharf recommended by the Memorialists. With respect to the supervision of the landing, and the safety of the revenue, there is no comparison whatever between the advantages of the two sites. You will have the goodness to observe, however, that I have always permitted the steamers and other coasters to discharge their duty paid goods at the place alluded to, and that the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company have a sufferance wharf of their own where they land their bonded goods. The alleged inconvenience is therefore purely imaginary.

4th. The statement that "four-fifths of the goods imported to, and exported from, this Port are landed and shipped at South Brisbane and the opposite bank of the river," if true, would prove that the Memorialists' complaint is quite groundless. No doubt the steamers have the greater portion of the present trade, and their wharf is in the locality under discussion; but as respects individuals, I may mention that Mr. Richardson and Mr. George Watson, who import and export more goods than the whole of the Memorialists put together, land and ship their goods near the Custom House, and at Kangaroo Point opposite, respectively. Whether the statement that "the bank of the Brisbane at and below the Queen's Wharf is exactly on the level necessary for wharves" be more correct, may be judged by the fact stated to me by Captain Wickham and Dr. Ballou, that during the periodical floods of the river, the wharf alluded to is submerged to the depth of from 7 to 12 feet. The latter gentleman has seen the water up to the weathercock of a summer-house that used to stand in the Commandant's garden, which forms the allotments purchased near the Commissariat reserve mentioned by the Memorialists.

5th. With respect to the comparative expense of erecting wharves at the two localities, I am happy to be able, in opposition to the assertion of the Memorialists, to refer you to Captain Wickham's printed letter on the subject of the site of the Custom House, in which you will see that the Queen's Wharf rests upon a mud-bank, while the Custom House rests on a solid rock, which projects a sufficient distance into the river to form a foundation for a wharf. The bank is not, as the Memorialists state, either lofty or steep. As there are three townships, the public wharf, wheresoever erected, must be two miles from one or other of them. That North Brisbane is likely to extend naturally, (without any of the force or government restrictions complained of by the Memorialists) in the direction of the Custom House, is clearly indicated by a fact which the Memorialists cannot deny, that about one hundred houses have been erected on the eastern side since 1846,—on the western side, where the Memorialists reside, just two.

6th. The Memorialists go on to condemn my arrangements with respect to wharves as likely to injure the commerce of the Port; and as proofs of their competency to give an opinion on the subject, they describe themselves as "the largest importers of goods into this Port, most of them having been for many years engaged in trade, and some of them

154—d

"intimately

NOTE.—The wharf and warehouse of Messrs. Raff & Co. have been established near the Custom House since the date of this Report, and the Steam Navigation Company are about to erect extensive buildings in the same locality. W. A. D.

"intimately connected with the shipping interest in this Colony." They further state that these opinions were unanimously adopted at a public meeting held in the town. On looking at the signatures, I find that a few of them belong to respectable persons, but that out of the forty-five, forty of them have never had occasion to pass an entry at the Custom House, of any kind; that few of them have any thing whatever to do with shipping; and that although the bulk of them describe themselves as landholders, they are, with the exceptions mentioned, butchers, pedlers, publicans, shoemakers, saddlers, blacksmiths, boatmen, shinglers, bullock-drivers, and the like. One is a hired servant at Darling Downs, and another a publican in the Burnett district. Such persons may be respected in their proper sphere; but had forty such, in Sydney, memorialised His Excellency to have the Circular Quay erected at the end of Market-street, as being the more populous locality, instead of in front of the Custom House, I apprehend you would have treated the application somewhat lightly. The "public meeting" was held at the house of one of the Memorialists, and

\*Mr. J. Richardson, consisted as far as I can learn of five or six individuals, one of whom,\* by far the largest importer, was dissentient. The principal speaker of the number, Mr. W. M. Smith, is reported to have said that "he did not see why any one should be prevented from landing dutiable goods wherever he pleased." Of course no person in my position could give satisfaction to a free-trader of this stamp.

Having thus noticed the principal heads of the Memorial, I have only to say, in conclusion, that my objections to have the wharf in question made a public wharf are,—its distance from the Custom House,—its great inconvenience for the landing waiter,—the future expense it would entail on the Government as the trade increases,—its being hidden below a precipice, thereby affording opportunities for smuggling (an instance of which occurred the other day at Mr. Dowse's wharf adjoining, where some 400lbs. of tobacco were unshipped and offered for sale to a respectable agent here, below the rate of duty). And finally its liability to be flooded in the rainy season, I should mention that the Commissariat Officer in charge here, protests against my interfering with the wharf in any way, as he has it in charge for his Department.

None of these objections have reference to my personal convenience. It would obviously be more convenient for me to please everybody. I object solely on public grounds, and because I consider it my duty to regard the future interests of the Port, as well as the present; to look to the safety of the Revenue, and to avoid recommending to the Government any act that would render the expense of its collection and protection disproportionate to the Revenue itself.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. A. DUNCAN.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
SYDNEY.

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### No. 11.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*  
*Sydney, 20th May, 1850.*

No. 50-70.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, No. 51, I am directed by His Excellency the GOVERNOR to inform you that, under the Report on the subject from the Sub-Collector at Brisbane therein forwarded, it has not appeared to be expedient to disturb the arrangement already made for erecting the Queen's Wharf at that place opposite to the Custom House.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
for the Colonial Secretary,  
(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUNR.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

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No. 12.

## No. 12.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* MR. H. WATSON, *to* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE.*North Brisbane, May 16th, 1851.*

SIR,

A new store being in course of erection, on my wharf, for the purpose of receiving bonded goods, I have the honor to notify my intention of making application for a License and Sufferance for the same; but, before proceeding further with it, I am desirous of ascertaining whether my application will be granted. I therefore respectfully solicit an early reply, in order that any alterations and fittings you may deem necessary for security may be made as the building progresses.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

H. WATSON.

SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
MORETON BAY.

## No. 13.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE, *to* MR. H. WATSON.*Customs, Brisbane, 21st May, 1851,*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, inquiring whether I would grant you a Warehouse License for a store now in course of erection, I beg to say that, with reference to the quantity of goods at present arriving under bond, as well as to the actual strength of this branch of the Department, and no complaint having reached me of any want of accommodation or security for bonded goods, I do not think it expedient to appoint any additional warehouses at present.

A change of circumstances, in any of these respects, would, of course, afford ground for reconsidering this determination.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

W. A. DUNCAN.

MR. H. WATSON.

## No. 14.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* SEVERAL RESIDENTS OF BRISBANE, *to* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE.*North Brisbane, 21st May, 1851.*

SIR,

We have the honor to request you will be pleased to furnish us with a copy of your Report, addressed to the Collector of Customs, Sydney, and dated the 30th of April, 1850, relative to an application, made at that time, for a sufferance Wharf to be established at the western end of North Brisbane.

We have been induced to make this request, in consequence of an application made by certain Importers of Dutiable Goods, to the Collector of Customs, for a sufferance to be granted to a wharf at that part of the town, having been refused, in consequence of certain representations made by you in such Report, and which representations we are desirous of refuting.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed)

THOMAS DOWSE,  
J. POWERS,  
JAMES SUTHERLAND,  
R. DAVIDSON,  
RICHARD F. G. PHELAN,  
RICHARD J. COLEY,  
JAMES DONALD.

TO THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE,

## No. 15.



## No. 15.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE, *to* MR. THOMAS DOWSE AND OTHERS.

*Customs, Brisbane, 28th May, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your Letter of the 21st, received yesterday, relative to an application, stated to have been recently made to the Collector of Customs, for a Sufferance Wharf at the western extremity of the town, and requesting certain information relative to a previous application of the same nature, I beg to say, that the applications alluded to were not sent through the channel of my office; that in neither case were copies furnished to me by the courtesy of the applicants; and that—even if this neglect of common civility did not put it out of my power to lay the whole correspondence before you—I consider all documents of this nature to be the property of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. A. DUNCAN,  
Sub-Collector.

## No. 16.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* SEVERAL RESIDENTS OF BRISBANE *to* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE.

*Brisbane, 24th May, 1851.*

SIR,

We, the undersigned importers and consumers of duty-paying goods imported into this place, beg respectfully to request that you will be pleased to grant a Sufferance to the Wharf at present in the occupation of Mr. Henry Watson, adjoining the Old Queen's Wharf, at North Brisbane, as also grant a License for a Bonding Store about being erected in the same locality.

We are induced to urge this request upon your favorable consideration, at the present time, in consequence of the serious inconvenience we suffer for the want of that accommodation at the south-western portion of North Brisbane, and which almost amounts to a prohibition to many of us getting goods from Sydney in bond, thereby materially increasing our expenses and risk. We therefore trust that, to facilitate the trade of this Port, you will be pleased to give a favorable answer to our request.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) { J. POWERS,  
R. DAVIDSON,  
AMBROSE ELDRIDGE,  
WILLIAM KENT,  
HENRY BUCKLEY,  
RICHARD J. COLEY,  
TAYLOR WINSHIP,  
A. J. HOCKINGS,  
HENRY HOCKINGS,  
GEORGE POOLE,  
JOHN SMITH,  
M. POWER,  
JAMES DONALD,  
JAMES ROBERTSON,  
W. FITZPATRICK,  
JAMES SUTHERLAND,  
JOHN M'CABE,

(Signed) { G. S. TUCKER,  
DANIEL PETERSON,  
JAMES AYTOUN,  
WARRY & Co.,  
NOTT & EDWARDS,  
JOHN BROWN,  
PATRICK BYRNE,  
WILLIAM WILSON,  
G. M'ADAM,  
J. H. ASHER,  
G. S. LE BRETON,  
RICHARD F. G. PHELAN,  
DAVID BELL,  
MATHEW STEWART,  
W. S. SUTTON,  
THOMAS SUTTON,  
HENRY KILNER.

TO THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE.

## No. 17.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE, to MR. J. POWERS  
AND OTHERS

*Customs, Brisbane,*  
28th May, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, signed by you and by thirty other "Importers and consumers of duty paying goods," complaining of the serious inconvenience you suffer from the want of accommodation for the wharfage and storage of bonded goods at North Brisbane, and requesting that a Sufferance and License may be granted for the wharf and premises now in the occupation of Mr. H. Watson.

I address my answer to you, because yours are the only names out of the thirty-four who are known to me as "Importers of duty paying goods" into North Brisbane. The Importers at South Brisbane have received more than their fair share of accommodation; more than my original instructions warranted; and more than I now think it was right to grant them. With respect to mere "consumers," if they were allowed a voice in matters of this nature, each of the public houses would furnish smokers and drinkers sufficient to swamp all the Importers in the District. With every respect, therefore, for the other thirty subscribers—and some of them I know to be respectable—I must wholly deny their qualification to advise on this matter.

To come to the subject of your request, it has been determined, after the maturest deliberation, for reasons that are not likely to be obviated, not to grant any sufferances at the western extremity of the Town. This point may be regarded as settled. It is however my duty, my inclination, and my interest to afford every practicable facility to the trade of the Port, and I have now to state that I will grant a sufferance for any wharf that may be erected, on either side of the river, between the proposed Government Domain and the eastern extremity of Kangaroo Point. This ample space would afford wharfage for the largest City; it bounds the whole of the inhabited part of the town on the seaward side, (the side where all must confess the shipping of a Port ought to be); and the ground is almost entirely, and will soon be wholly level, while that on the western side is one continued precipice, and must always remain so. In addition to this scope for private enterprise, there is the new Queen's Wharf, which will, in a few days, be available to the public.

With respect to warehouses, I fear there is some ground for complaint as to charges, one proprietor having a temporary monopoly, but that shall be promptly remedied. A warehouse is in course of erection by Mr. Richardson, to replace that sold by him; and if two are found insufficient to correct the evil, another shall be appointed in any approved locality, between the top of the western precipice alluded to, and the eastern boundary of the town. In addition to all this, and to remove every ground of complaint, I have no objection to allow dutiable goods arriving at South Brisbane by the steamers to be landed, in charge of an Officer, at the ferry wharf between North and South Brisbane, for the purpose of being warehoused.

I hope, Gentlemen, that these arrangements will entirely meet your wishes. They certainly meet every grievance of a public nature that I have ever heard mooted on this subject. The private objects of persons who are not importers, but merely interested in this matter as proprietors or otherwise, neither can, nor ought to have, any weight with me, or with those whom I here represent.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. A. DUNCAN,  
Sub-Collector.

MESSRS. J. POWERS,  
A. ELDRIDGE,  
M. POWER,  
WARRY, & Co. }

## No. 18.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *to* THE SUB-COLLECTOR,  
BRISBANE.

*Customs, Sydney, 16th September, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter which I received a short time since from a Mr. Powers, of Brisbane, together with a letter of yesterday's date from the Colonial Secretary, and I request that you will be so good as to explain, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, the cause of your being absent from the Custom House without leaving any person in charge to perform your duty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

THE SUB-COLLECTOR,  
BRISBANE.

(Copy.)

[*Enclosure in No. 18.*]

*Brisbane, August 26th, 1851.*

SIR,

Encl: in No. 18

It is with extreme reluctance that I feel it my duty to make a complaint against the Sub-Collector of Customs at this Port, although his marked repugnance since he has held that office to facilitate the operations of trade, in the revenue branch, would warrant me in making a general complaint of his want of courtesy in these matters.

A recent neglect of duty wherein I was a sufferer compels me to place the following facts before you, with the view of the same being made known to His Excellency the Governor-General. On the 19th August, instant, I particularly wanted to get two hogsheads of rum out of bond for transmission to the interior, and for that purpose employed Mr. G. S. Tucker, Custom House Agent, to pass the usual entries &c., but much to my annoyance I was informed by that person that the Sub-Collector and the whole of his staff had gone to the Bay with a party of gentlemen, and no one left to transact business. On the following day, the 20th, I went to the Custom House myself to endeavour to find some person who might be authorised to act for him in his absence, but I found only a messenger or office keeper, who of course could not transact business. On the 21st the same result followed my applications during business hours, but at 5 P. M. of that day I was waited upon by the Sub-Collector's messenger, who stated that Mr. Duncan had returned, and if I gave him the money for the duties, he was at that hour authorised to deliver it.

Thus the matter was arranged, but I feel convinced you will not allow so gross a neglect of duty as closing a public department for three days, without the slightest notification, to pass over without censure. And I must again repeat that Mr. Duncan has upon several occasions refused to the mercantile community of this town those facilities that would enable them to carry on their business with more satisfaction and advantage to themselves, merely from a mistaken whim of his own. Trusting you will make enquiries into the above complaint.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JAMES POWERS.

TO COLONEL GIBBES,  
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

## No. 19.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE, *to* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

*Brisbane, 24th September, 1851.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, enclosing a letter from the Colonial Secretary to you of the 15th instant, together with a letter of Mr. James Powers, of this town, to you of the 26th ultimo, and calling on me for an explanation of the charge preferred against me by Mr. Powers, in the letter last mentioned.

That

That charge is twofold : first, that " I was absent three days from my office without " having left any person there to transact business ;" and secondly, that I exhibit a " marked " repugnance to facilitate the operations of trade," and a " general want of courtesy in those " matters."

1st. That I was absent one day and a part of two others, is true ; that there was no one left in the office to transact business, is false. The circumstances were these ; shortly after the sale of Government land at Cleveland, I was asked by F. Bigge, Esq., M.C., and two others, Country Magistrates, to accompany them to the new township, and point out to them what I considered the most eligible place for shipping wool. To this request, (there happening to be no vessels in the river at the time that required my attention, and having ascertained, as I thought, that nothing requiring my personal presence was likely to occur for a day or two,) I assented ; and Mr. Thornton, as being well qualified to assist us with his opinion, accompanied us. We were detained by a head wind a night longer than we anticipated. It is the only instance in which I have been a day absent from my office for several years ; and I think that the object of the trip, if not absolutely within the line of my duty, was very closely connected with it. Nor had Mr. Powers any ground of complaint. The days appointed by public notice for delivering goods at South Brisbane—(it being impossible and unnecessary to deliver at a distance of two miles every day)—are Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. In compliance with this regulation, I delivered spirits to Mr. Powers on Monday, the day before I started for Cleveland, and on Thursday, the day on which I returned. Mr. Powers had no right to demand an exception to the rule, even had he found me in my office, although I have never refused to do business at all hours, and on all days, when any just cause for a deviation has been shewn. The truth is, I am well informed, that Mr. Powers did not particularly want the spirits, but having heard that both I and Mr. Thornton were absent, he thought the time had come for gratifying an ill feeling he has harboured for years.

2nd. The charge that I exhibit a " marked repugnance to facilitate the operations " of trade," and a " general want of courtesy in those matters," would, if true, be a most serious one against a person holding my place ; and as a man is not always the best judge of his qualifications in this respect, I have addressed a note to every one of the other Merchants and Agents who transact business at the Custom House, requesting their opinions on this point ; I enclose all their answers,\* and I trust that they will be sufficient to balance the opinion of Mr. Powers.

The sole cause of this man's enmity is my having fixed the site of the Custom House and Wharf at the east or seaward end of the town, instead of the opposite end, where his property lies. In revenge for this Mr. Powers and a few others similarly circumstanced have never ceased to annoy me by letters, newspaper paragraphs, and other means ; and I am told that even now they are concocting some memorial or petition to the Council on the subject.

Now as I had no object whatever in fixing these sites excepting an honest compliance with my duty, and your request ; as my judgment when disputed was afterwards confirmed by Captain Wickham, to whom the matter was referred ; and as I am still most confident that it was a correct judgment ; I trust the Government will support me against a faction who, though utterly contemptible in character, are in a position in this small place to annoy any public servant who will not make his office subservient to their interests.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. A. DUNCAN.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
SYDNEY.

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\* These were not laid upon the Council Table.

## No. 20.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *to* THE SUB-COLLECTOR,  
BRISBANE.

*Customs, Sydney,*  
18th October, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, copy of a letter, which I have received this day from the Colonial Secretary, stating that your explanation, in regard to the complaint of Mr. Powers, is perfectly satisfactory to His Excellency the Governor-General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. GIBBES.

THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
BRISBANE.

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[Enclosure in No. 20.]

(Copy.)

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*  
*Sydney, 16th October, 1851.*

Encl: in No. 20

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, No. 105, transmitting one from the Sub-Collector of Customs, at Brisbane, reporting on the charges made against him by Mr. James Powers; and in reply, I am desired by His Excellency the Governor-General, to observe, that Mr. Duncan's explanation shews that Mr. Powers had no just cause of complaint, and is perfectly satisfactory.

2. I am to request that you will have the goodness to apprise Mr. Duncan and Mr. Powers accordingly.

I have, &c.,

for the Colonial Secretary,  
(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUNR.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

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*II.—Copies of Reports made by the Sub-Collector at Brisbane to the Collector of Customs, Sydney, and Correspondence in reply thereto, between the 1st January, 1850, and the 30th September, 1851.*

## No. 21.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 1.

*Customs, Sydney,*  
5th January, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a letter which I have received from the Sub-Collector, at Brisbane, enclosing an application from Mr. J. Harris, of South Brisbane, for a license for a Bonding Warehouse at that township.

2. It would appear, from Mr. Duncan's Report, that some inconvenience is felt by the inhabitants of South Brisbane, in consequence of the existing warehouse, for the deposit of goods under bond, being on the opposite side of the river, but I should scarcely think that the system is at present sufficiently extensive to warrant the approval of a second warehouse.

3. It will at once entail an expense of from forty to fifty pounds for scales, weights, and other implements, and I fear will give rise to complaint in consequence of the Landing Waiter not being always able to attend at so distant a place at the particular time he may be wanted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
&c, &c., &c.  
SYDNEY.

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[Enclosure

[Enclosure 1 in No. 21.]

(Copy.)

SIR,

Customs, Brisbane,  
24th December, 1849.

I think it proper to transmit to you a letter which I have received from Mr. John Harris, of South Brisbane, renewing his application for a license for a Bonded Store. Encl: 1 in No. 21.

Although the statements in Mr. Harris' letter are a little exaggerated, there is no doubt that some inconvenience arises to the inhabitants of South Brisbane, from the only Bonded Store being on this side of the river; and the only objection I see to a compliance with Mr. Harris' request is, that it would involve an expense of a second set of weights, measures, and gauging instruments, and, if business were to increase rapidly, perhaps an additional Officer would be much sooner required than if the bonding were confined to one conveniently situated store as at present.

I have, &c.  
(Signed)

W. A. DUNCAN.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
SYDNEY.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 21.]

(Copy.)

SIR,

South Brisbane, Moreton Bay,  
December, 1849.

I have to request that you will be pleased to license a store on my premises, at South Brisbane, as a warehouse for depositing spirits, tobacco, and other goods under bond, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor, according to the Act of Council, 13th Victoria, No. 9, entitled "*An Act to constitute Moreton Bay a Warehousing Port.*" Encl: 2 in No. 21.

In making this application I beg you will draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the fact, that the great bulk of goods under bond for the Port of Moreton Bay, is brought by the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to their wharf, at South Brisbane, and that the greatest quantity is for consumption in South Brisbane and Ipswich.

There is only one Licensed Bonded Warehouse for the Port of Moreton Bay, which is situated on the north bank of the River Brisbane, opposite Kangaroo Point, at the distance of nearly two miles from the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, at South Brisbane.

In consequence of there being no Bonded Store in South Brisbane, all spirits, &c., have to be conveyed by water to the present Bonded Warehouse, thereby entailing upon the importer great risk of river navigation, loading and discharging from boats, besides the risk and expense of re-conveyance to South Brisbane, when cleared for Home Consumption.

I trust, therefore, upon considering the foregoing statement, His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to approve of your appointing my store to be a warehouse for securing goods therein for the purposes of the Act of the Legislative Council, 13 Victoria, No. 9, entitled "*An Act to constitute Moreton Bay a Warehousing Port.*"

I enclose a letter from the importers and dealers in spirits and other goods residing in South Brisbane, requesting that a Bonded Warehouse at South Brisbane may be appointed for general convenience.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) J. HARRIS.

W. A. DUNCAN, ESQ.,  
COLLECTOR H. M. CUSTOMS,  
MORETON BAY.

## No. 22.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.  
(50-12.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 18th January, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, No. 1, in which you forward a communication from the Sub-Collector at Brisbane, on the subject of an application made by Mr. J. Harris of that place, for a License for a Bonding Warehouse.

2. As the Sub-Collector represents some inconvenience to be experienced from the want of a Bonding Warehouse at South Brisbane, the Governor approves of the License applied for being issued to Mr. Harris, and I have to convey to you the authority of His Excellency for incurring the expense necessary for this purpose, as stated by you, in the purchase of scales, weights, &c.

3. It does not appear to His Excellency that an additional Officer will be required at Brisbane, until the increase of business will justify the expense.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUNR.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

## No. 23.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.  
No. 10. *Customs, Sydney, 6th February, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter which I have received from the Sub-Collector at Brisbane, stating that he has received Estimates for the building of a Queen's Wharf, and that from the enquiries he has made he thinks a rental of about £20 per annum may be procured.

2. There is a very considerable difference in the amount of the Estimates, and I should think that the Wharf offered for the lower sum would answer every purpose, and that if let for even £15 a year, it would be a good rate of interest.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. GIBBES, Collector.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
SYDNEY.

P.S.—I perceive that I have omitted to report upon the last part of Mr. Duncan's letter, but I beg to say that I perfectly agree with him as to the necessity of the alterations and additions proposed by him in regard to the Custom House.

J. G. Collr.

[Enclosure in No. 23.]

*Customs, Brisbane, 29th January, 1850.*

(Copy.)

SIR,

Encl: in No. 23.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, signifying His Excellency's approval of my application for the erection of a Boat Shed, and requesting me to report respecting the probability of the Revenue from a Queen's Wharf paying the interest of the money to be expended in its erection.

In order to arrive at some conclusion on this subject, I have obtained two rough estimates for the erection of a Wharf,—one from Mr. Atkinson, the contractor for the Custom House, frontage forty feet, to be built of good masonry, with steps complete, and to cost £400; the other from Mr. Petrie, same frontage, but to be built of rough stone and hard wood, and to cost £100.

I next enquired of three mercantile men what in their opinion such a wharf would let for by auction. Their answers were respectively £10, £20, and £30 per annum. I think myself it would bring £20 the first year, and that the rent would increase considerably in a few years.

I take this opportunity of directing your attention to some defects in the specification for erecting the Custom House, which it would be desirable to have remedied when tenders for the Boat Shed are called for.

1. The street front of the building being raised against the side of a small eminence, no provision is made in the specification for excavating and carrying away the earth on that side, so as to make a road entrance; yet this will be necessary, as the street may not be levelled for some years. The expense will, however, be trifling.

2. There is no apartment in the plan for a house-keeper or person in charge to sleep in, yet I think this essential for the safety of whatever is within, as well as to protect the building from wanton or malicious damage. I would suggest the erection of a very small but neat separate building for this purpose, one of the boatmen to be housekeeper.

3. There should also be a privy at one extremity of the ground, and the whole should be surrounded with a neat fence.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) W. A. DUNCAN.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
SYDNEY.

## No. 24.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.  
(50-24.) *Colonial Secretary's Office,*

*Sydney, 25th February, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, No. 10, forwarding a communication from the Sub-Collector at Moreton Bay, respecting the formation of a Queen's Wharf at Brisbane; and I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that the matter will be taken into consideration when the Estimates for next Session are in course of preparation.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUNR.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

No. 25.

## No. 25.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 51.

*Customs, Sydney,*  
11th May, 1850.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 52, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Sub-Collector of Brisbane, on the Memorial of certain residents at that place relating to the Queen's Wharf.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c., &c., &c.,  
SYDNEY.

[Enclosure in No. 25.]

(Copy.)  
(Report.)*Customs, Brisbane,*  
30th April, 1850.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing a letter from the Colonial Secretary to you of the 15th, together with a Memorial from certain inhabitants of this Town relative to a Queen's Wharf, and requiring me to report upon the matter of that Memorial. Encl: in No. 25.

In complying with that request, I shall adopt, as nearly as possible, the order of the Memorial itself:—

1. The first paragraph relates to a former controversy respecting the site of the Custom House. The Memorial itself is virtually a revival of that discussion; but as the building is now erected and occupied, I cannot see that any advantage can now arise from agitating the question. I am willing to stake whatever reputation I may possess with the Government that the building is erected on the proper site.

2. The Memorialists proceed to state that the wharf in front of the Commissariat Store is called, in Official Documents, the Queen's Wharf; that it was called so by the late Sir George Gipps; and that Memorialists bought land near it in consequence; and are now surprised and alarmed to find that the privileges of a Queen's Wharf are peremptorily withheld from it by me. It is needless to point out to you that the privileges of a Queen's Wharf could not have been conferred by the late Governor on a place where there was—at the time of his visit—neither Custom House nor Customs' Officer. Such privileges are granted in the manner pointed out by the law, but as none such were ever conferred, so they cannot have been withdrawn by any act of mine. The Memorialists who bought land there, I am aware supposed at the time that the Custom House would be erected near it. This would have enhanced their purchase no doubt. They speculated and their speculation has miscarried; I see nothing more in their argument.

3. The Memorialists go on to say, that the Queen's Wharf is directly opposite the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf and the South Brisbane Ferry, which latter place is a portion of the great highway to and from the interior, and is let at a higher rate than the ferry near the Custom House. This argument would have some weight if customable goods arrived overland from the interior, but as they invariably come by sea, I cannot perceive what bearing the great highway from the interior has upon their place of landing. They must be carted to the Bonded Store at whatever place they are landed. The wharf proposed by me near the Custom House would save vessels two whole tides in arriving and departing, which they would lose by proceeding to the Commissariat Wharf, and it would also save the public the cartage of their goods up a precipice which leads to the wharf recommended by the Memorialists. With respect to the supervision of the landing, and the safety of the Revenue, there is no comparison whatever between the two sites; and this point, I apprehend, weighs as much with some of the Memorialists as it does with me. You will have the goodness to observe, however, that I have always permitted the steamers to discharge their duty paid goods at the place alluded to, and that the Hunter River Company have a sufferance wharf of their own, where they land their bonded goods. The alleged inconvenience therefore is purely imaginary.

4. The statement that "four-fifths of the goods imported to and exported from this port are landed and shipped at South Brisbane, and the opposite bank of the river," is certainly untrue. No doubt the steamers have the larger portion of the present trade, and their wharf is in the locality stated, but as regards individuals, I may mention that Mr. Richardson and Mr. Watson, who import more goods, and ship more wool, than all the memorialists put together, land and ship them near the Custom House, and at Kangaroo Point opposite, respectively. These two gentlemen, and Mr. Tucker, of South Brisbane, none of whose names are to the memorial, have, either as principals or agents, passed  
nineteen



Encl: in No. 25.

nineteen-twentieths of all the entries that have ever been passed at this port. Whether the assertion that "the bank of the Brisbane at and below the Queen's Wharf is exactly on the level necessary for wharves," be more to the purpose, may be judged by the fact that during the periodical floods of the river, the wharf alluded to is usually submerged to the depth of from 7 to 12 feet. Dr. Ballow, an older resident than myself, has seen the water up to the weathercock of a summer-house that stood at the end of the Commissariat Store, in the Commandant's garden—the land now in possession of the memorialists.

5. With respect to the comparative expense of erecting wharves at the two localities, I am happy to be able to refer you to Captain Wickham's printed letter on the subject of the site of the Custom House, in which you will see that the Commissariat Wharf rests upon a mud bank, while the Custom House stands on a solid rock, which projects a sufficient distance into the river to form a foundation for a wharf. The bank is not, as the memorialists assert, either lofty or steep. There are, unfortunately, three towns, and at whichever the public wharf is erected, it will be two miles distant from one or the other of them; but the direction in which the town of North Brisbane is naturally extending, is sufficiently indicated by a most striking fact, suppressed by the memorialists, namely, that since 1846 about one hundred houses have been erected on the side on which the Custom House stands; on the side next the Commissariat Wharf, just *two*. It required none of the "force" or "Government restrictions," which they deprecate, to effect this.

6. The memorialists go on to condemn my arrangement with respect to wharves, as likely to injure the commerce of the port; and to prove their competency to give such an opinion, they describe themselves as the "largest importers of goods into this port, most of them having been for many years engaged in trade, some of them intimately connected with the shipping interest of this Colony." They further state, that their opinions were unanimously adopted at a public meeting held in the town. On looking at the signatures, I find that a few of them belong to respectable persons, but that out of the forty-four not more than five have ever had to pass an entry at the Custom House; that few of them have anything whatever to do with shipping, consisting as they do for the most part of butchers, peddlers, publicans, shoemakers, saddlers, blacksmiths, boatmen, shinglers, bullock drivers, and the like. Such persons may be respected in their proper sphere, but had forty such memorialized His Excellency to have the Circular Quay erected at the end of Market or King-street, as being more convenient for them, instead of in front of the Custom House, where it is, I apprehend you would have treated their memorial somewhat lightly. The "Public Meeting" was held at the house of one of the memorialists; it consisted, as far as I can learn, of five individuals. It was not unanimous; by far the largest importer present being dissentient. The principal speaker, Mr. W. M. Smith, is reported to have said that "he did not see why any one should be prevented from landing dutiable goods wherever he pleased." The Government do not, of course, expect me to give satisfaction to free traders of this stamp. Having thus noticed the different heads of the memorial, I have only to say, in conclusion, that my objections to the wharf in question are its distance from the Custom House, its inconvenience for the landing waiter, the future expense it would entail on the Government in extra officers, its being hidden from public view behind a precipice, thereby affording facilities for smuggling, (which have been taken advantage of by some of the memorialists themselves even since this memorial was signed, to my certain knowledge,) and, finally, its liability to be flooded in the rainy season, which is also the principal season of traffic.

It is obvious that none of these objections have any reference to my personal convenience. It would be more convenient for me to please every body. They are made solely on public grounds, and because I consider it my duty to regard the future as well as the present interests of the port, to look to the safety of the revenue, and to avoid recommending to the Government any act which would render the expense of its protection disproportionate to the extent of the Revenue itself.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. A. DUNCAN.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
SYDNEY.

#### No. 26.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to Mr. THOMAS DOWSE, BRISBANE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 20th May, 1850.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 18th March last, relative to the position of the Queen's Wharf at Brisbane, brought under consideration in your communication of the 11th February, I am now to apprise you that the necessary information having been obtained on the subject, it does not appear to His Excellency the Governor to be expedient to disturb the arrangement already made for erecting the Queen's Wharf opposite to the Custom House.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

MR. THOMAS DOWSE,  
BRISBANE.

No. 27.

## No. 27.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* MESSRS. COLEY, POWERS, AND ELDRIDGE, NORTH BRISBANE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 20th May, 1850.*

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter of the 18th Mach last, forwarding a Memorial to the Governor from certain Inhabitants in Brisbane, on the subject of the position of the Queen's Wharf at that place, I am directed to inform you that having caused the necessary enquiry to be made into the allegations made in the Petition, it has not appeared to His Excellency to be expedient to disturb the arrangements already made for erecting the Queen's Wharf opposite to the Custom House.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

MESSRS. R. J. COLEY,  
J. POWERS, AND  
A. ELDRIDGE,  
NORTH BRISBANE.

## No. 28.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 72.)

*Customs, Sydney,  
3rd July, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., No. 70, and beg to say, that I consider the suggestion of the Sub-Collector at Brisbane, in regard to the letting of the Queen's Wharf at that place, may with safety be adopted, except that I would limit the period on this first occasion to *three* years, as I think the trade will in all probability increase considerably in that time.

2. The impediment to the right of way to the Wharf, as described by the Sub-Collector, must, I presume, be removed; and to effect that object, the sum of fifteen pounds cannot be considered as too much.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) J. GIBBES,  
Collector.

THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[*Enclosure in No. 28.*]

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BRISBANE, *to* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

*Customs, Brisbane, 29th May, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to announce to you that the Queen's Wharf here is nearly Encl: in No. 28. completed, and to request your instructions as to the disposal of it.

Instead of letting it for one year, I am inclined to think that it would bring a higher rent if let for a period of years; and to test this I would suggest that it should be optional to the purchaser to take it for one or more years, not exceeding five.

A portion of the old road, which made the common approach to the river from the main street, having become private property at the last land sale, it will be necessary to remove a portion of a hillock which impedes the connection of the Wharf with the new line. I beg therefore to request permission to expend a sum, not exceeding £15, in removing this obstacle.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. A. DUNCAN.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
SYDNEY.

No. 29.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.  
(51-87.) Colonial Secretary's Office,

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 22nd July, 1851.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the third instant, No. 72, I do myself the honor to inform you that the Colonial Treasurer has been requested to take the necessary steps for letting by public auction the Queen's Wharf at Brisbane for a term of three years.

2. His Excellency further directs me to inform you, that the Sub-Collector may be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding £15 in removing a portion of a hillock which is stated to impede the connection of the Wharf to the main line of road.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, Jun.

**THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.**

# BATHURST POST OFFICE.

RETURN to Address: MR. HOLROYD, 23rd October, 1851.—Laid upon the Table by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 18th November, 1851.

A RETURN shewing the number of Letters, month by month, from the 1st January, 1851, to the 30th September following, received at and dispatched from the Post Office of Bathurst; the number of Letters registered at Bathurst, month by month, during the same period; the quantity of Gold which has passed through the Post Office at Bathurst during the same period, specifying the quantity weekly, and the amount paid weekly in the way of Postage for Gold, during the same period; the number of Mails arriving at and departing from the Bathurst Post Office weekly during the same period, specifying the days and hours of such arrival and departure; the number of Letter Carriers employed to deliver letters in the Town of Bathurst; the average daily applications at the Post Office at Bathurst; the Salary paid to the Post Master at Bathurst, his Assistant, and Letter Carriers, respectively, and the allowance, if any, to the Post Master at Bathurst for rent, firing, lighting, and fire-arms.

Months.	Received.	Dispatched.	TOTAL.	Weekly quantity of Gold.	Amount paid weekly in the way of postage for Gold.	The number of mails arriving at and departing from the Bathurst Post Office, specifying the days and hours of such arrival and departure.	Mails.	Number of Letter-Carriers.	The average daily applications at the Bathurst Post Office.	Salary paid to the Postmaster.	Salary paid to his Assistant.	Salary paid to Letter Carrier.	Allowance to Postmaster for rent, firing, lighting and fire-arms.	OBSERVATIONS.
Jan.	3821	3788	7609			Total number of mails weekly, from 1st January to 31st August, 1851	53							
Feb.	3482	3381	6863			From 1st September to 30th September, viz.—	83							
Mar.	4095	3966	8061	Ounces	£ s. d.	From Sydney, every evening in the week, save and except the evening of Monday, at 7 o'clock, p.m.	6							
April.	3944	4048	7992	Avoirdupois.		To Sydney, every morning in the week, save and except the morning of Saturday, at 3 o'clock, a.m.	6							
May.	4319	4184	8503	94	0 15 7	To and from Parramatta, the same arrangement as Sydney	12	• A. Nil.						
June.	6054	6819	12877	2650	5 10 6	To and from Penrith, the same arrangement as Sydney	12	+ C.		£140 per annum.				
July.	7828	7027	14855	1150	2 6 0	To and from Hartley, the same arrangement as Sydney	12				† B. Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Aug.	10385	10592	20977	1502	25 0 6	To Dubbo, once a week, namely, every Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, a.m.	1							
Sep.	20479	21557	42036	1015	16 18 3	From Dubbo, every Monday and Thursday, at 6 o'clock, p.m.	2							
Total			93673	6111		To Wellington, twice a week, namely, on Wednesday and Sunday, at the hour of 6 o'clock, a.m.	2							
THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED LETTERS.						From Wellington, twice a week, viz., every Monday and Thursday, at 6 p.m.	2							
Months.	Forwarded.	Bathurst Office.	TOTAL.			To and from Molong, same arrangement as Wellington	4							
Jan.	56	82	138			To Orange, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock, p.m.	3							
Feb.	60	54	114			From Orange, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, p.m.	3							
Mar.	49	58	107			To Carcoar, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock, a.m.	3							
April.	41	64	105			From Carcoar, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, p.m.	3							
May.	42	70	112			To Sofala, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 o'clock, a.m.	3							
June.	54	112	166			From Sofala every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, p.m.	3							
July.	83	179	262			To O'Connell, every Sunday and Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, a.m.	2							
Aug.	204	202	406			From O'Connell, same days, at 6 o'clock, p.m.	2							
Sep.	552	179	731			To Rockley, every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a.m.	1							
						From Rockley, every Saturday, at 5 o'clock, p.m.	1							
The quantity of Gold (irrespective of the forward Gold) which has passed through this Post Office from the commencement, namely, from the 27th May, 1851, to 30th September following:—						Total number of mails received and dispatched weekly	83							
Total number of ounces, } 25,644 Avoirdupois }														
MEMO.—The proportion of Newspapers to Letters in the above enumeration, is as one to eleven.														

Post Office, Bathurst,  
30th October, 1851.

90—a

W. THOMPSON,  
Postmaster.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COURTS OF REQUESTS, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

RETURN to Address: MR. NICHOLS, 24th October, 1851.

Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 5th November, 1851.

RETURN of Officers employed in the Courts of Requests, for the County of Cumberland, with the amount of their respective Salaries.

STATION.	SITUATION.	NAME.	AMOUNT OF YEARLY SALARY.		
			£	s.	d.
Sydney .....	Commissioner.....	Alfred Cheeke .....	800	0	0
	Registrar .....	Alexander Charles Maxwell.....	350	0	0
	Clerk of 2nd Class ...	William Duguid .....	230	0	0
	Clerk of 3rd Class.....	Nicholas Leader .....	150	0	0
	Bailiff and Crier .....	Michael Dalton.....	100	0	0
	Assistant Bailiff .....	Charles Keane .....	50	0	0
	Do. ....	John Gray.....	50	0	0
Parramatta .....	Messenger .....	James Garvin, 2s. 9d. per diem .	50	3	9
Parramatta .....	Registrar .....	George Langley .....	50	0	0
	Bailiff.....	John F. Staff .....	30	0	0
Windsor .....	Registrar .....	Francis Beddek.....	50	0	0
	Bailiff.....	Richard Sherriff .....	30	0	0
Penrith .....	Registrar .....	Charles T. Weaver .....	30	0	0
	Bailiff.....	Thomas Byrne .....	25	0	0
Campbell Town	Registrar .....	Charles Tompson .....	30	0	0
	Bailiff.....	William Bergan .....	25	0	0
Liverpool .....	Registrar .....	George Langley.....	25	0	0
	Bailiff.....	William Rowan.....	20	0	0

ALFRED CHEEKE,  
Commissioner.

# COURTS OF REQUESTS, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

RETURN of Plaints issued, &c., from the several Courts of Requests for the County of Cumberland, from the 1st day of January, 1844, to the 1st of October, 1851, inclusive.

£10 JURISDICTION.										£30 JURISDICTION.					
STATION.	Number of Summons issued.	Amount sued for.	Number of Cases adjudicated on.	Number of Cases settled out of Court.	Number of Cases dismissed for want of parties.	Number of days the Court sat.	Amount of Suits Money in the hands of the respective Registrars.	STATION.	Number of Summons issued.	Amount sued for.	Number of Cases adjudicated on.	Number of Cases settled out of Court.	Number of Cases dismissed for want of parties.	Number of days the Court sat.	Amount of Suits Money in the hands of the respective Registrars.
Sydney .....	27390	£ 95,797 0 3	24346	3044	No correct return could be rendered under this head.	263	£ 183 11 7	Sydney .....	3772	£ 71,734 15 10	3298	474	No correct return could be rendered under this head.	205	Nil.
Parramatta ....	2444	1,430 15 6	1848	543		40	Nil.	Parramatta ....	309	834 11 10	250	59		....	Nil.
Windsor .....	1415	1,081 3 1	1909	524		40	Nil.	Windsor .....	326	761 6 7	267	58		....	Nil.
Campbell Town .	975	.....	730	231		29	Nil.	Campbell Town.	80	.....	65	15		....	Nil.
Penrith .....	1027	631 19 7	856	171		29	0 17 0	Penrith .....	123	187 5 2	91	32		....	Nil.
Liverpool .....	723	435 5 3	610	113		29	Nil.	Liverpool .....	74	326 16 6	57	17		....	Nil.
Total .....	38974	99,376 3 8	28299	4626		430	184 8 7	Total .....	4684	73,844 15 11	4028	655		205	

Court of Requests Office,  
Sydney, 4th November, 1851.

ALFRED CHEEKE,  
Commissioner.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPENDITURE UPON PUBLIC ROADS

RETURN to Address: DR. DOUGLASS, 22nd October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 5th November, 1851.

RETURN of all Sums of Money voted or expended, to make or improve the Roads of the Colony, for the period from the 1st of January, 1846, to 31st October, 1851, specifying the Amounts appropriated for each County, or Police District.

APPROPRIATED.							
PARTICULARS.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue derived from Rents of Tolls and Ferries .....	6,196 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,196 10 1
Voted for Roads and Bridges within and beyond the County of Cumberland .....	.....	11,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	30,000 0 0
Voted for Roads and Works beyond the Settled Districts .....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
Voted for keeping in repair the Blue Mountain Road .....	.....	.....	.....	2,177 0 0	.....	.....	2,177 0 0
Voted for repair of Campbelltown and Cowpasture Roads .....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0
Voted for Roads and Bridges on which Tolls have been established .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,530 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,030 0 0
Voted for Roads and Bridges on which Tolls are not collected, within the Settled Districts ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Voted for Roads and Bridges beyond the Settled Districts ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,000 0 0
Voted for erecting Toll-House and Gate at Penrith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
TOTAL ..... £	6,196 10 1	11,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	13,277 0 0	6,230 0 0	6,000 0 0	52,703 10 1



## RETURN—Continued.

EXPENDED.							
PARTICULARS.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount expended under the Superintendence of the Surveyor General on the repairs of Roads and Bridges in the County of Cumberland .....	4,128 5 1	3,932 9 9	3,284 5 5	3,421 14 1	157 3 5	.....	14,923 17 9
Amount paid to the Treasurer of the Parramatta District Council, for repairing Roads in the District of Parramatta .....	1,541 5 0	1,657 8 4	1,003 15 0	1,185 0 0	656 5 0	.....	6,043 13 4
Amount paid to the Commissioners of the Penrith Road Trust, in consideration of the Rents received from the Lessees of the Emu Ferry and the Toll at Seventeen Mile Hollow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	697 0 0	280 0 0	977 0 0
Making a Road over the Flats, on the Windsor Road .....	376 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376 0 0
Repairing Howe's Bridge, and Bridges and Drains on the Windsor Road .....	151 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151 0 0
Erecting Toll-Houses on the Cowpasture, Campbelltown, Bathurst, and Penrith Roads .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	899 5 10	405 8 0	.....	1,404 13 10
Constructing and keeping in repair a Road over the Blue Mountains .....	817 11 10	723 11 9	.....	1,673 12 8	667 18 3	872 17 5	4,755 11 11
Repairing the Western Road between Cox's River and Solitary Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0
Formation and repair of Roads and Bridges in the following Districts, viz.—							
Sydney .....	.....	.....	661 8 9	600 0 0	400 0 0	200 0 0	1,861 8 9
Parramatta .....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	200 0 0
Liverpool Dam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0
Campbelltown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0
Camden and Picton .....	300 0 0	820 0 0	500 0 0	150 0 0	250 0 0	.....	2,020 0 0
Illawarra and Wollongong .....	.....	100 0 0	250 0 0	.....	125 0 0	125 0 0	600 0 0
Berrima .....	55 0 0	290 0 0	35 0 0	100 0 0	.....	150 0 0	630 0 0
Goulburn .....	.....	225 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	675 0 0
Bungonia and Marulan .....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0
Queanbeyan .....	100 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0
Yass .....	500 0 0	320 0 0	400 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	280 0 0	1,800 0 0
Windsor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	50 0 0	125 0 0
Penrith .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Hartley .....	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	145 0 0
Bathurst .....	.....	665 0 0	120 0 0	102 5 0	191 10 0	88 0 0	1,166 15 0
Orange .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
Carcoar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
Wellington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
Mudgee .....	.....	200 0 0	.....	150 0 0	100 0 0	.....	450 0 0
Brisbane Water .....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	25 0 0	225 0 0
Newcastle .....	.....	200 0 0	250 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	130 0 0	680 0 0
Maitland .....	500 0 0	309 10 4	250 0 0	.....	205 0 0	35 0 0	1,299 10 4
Wollombi .....	200 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	400 0 0
Paterson .....	.....	100 0 0	350 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	550 0 0
Patrick's Plains .....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	580 0 0
Singleton .....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	200 0 0
Muswellbrook .....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	550 0 0
Murrurundi .....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	100 0 0	400 0 0
Cassilis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Moreton Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	150 0 0	.....	350 0 0
Merton .....	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0
Repairs to South Creek Bridge ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Repairs to the Great North Road leading to Bedlam Ferry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Repairs to the Road between Emu Ferry and the Weatherboard ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0
Repairs to the Road on the Western side of Mount Lambie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0
Carried forward.....£	9,814 1 11	9,643 0 2	8,004 9 2	9,881 17 7	5,805 4 8	3,120 17 5	46,269 10 11

RETURN

## RETURN—Continued.

EXPENDED.							
PARTICULARS.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward .... £	9,814 1 11	9,643 0 2	8,004 9 2	9,881 17 7	5,805 4 8	3,120 7 5	46,269 10 11
Formation and Repair of Roads and Bridges in the following Districts, viz.—							
Eden .....				100 0 0		137 0 0	237 0 0
Gundagai .....				20 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	85 0 0
Tamworth .....							
Warialda .....					50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Molong .....				100 0 0			100 0 0
Warwick .....						200 0 0	200 0 0
Drayton .....						100 0 0	100 0 0
Armidale .....				200 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0
Grafton .....				70 0 0		100 0 0	170 0 0
Bombala .....				100 0 0			100 0 0
Binalong .....						50 0 0	50 0 0
Gayndah .....						50 0 0	50 0 0
New England, from Port Macquarie .....				200 0 0			200 0 0
Clarence River .....				100 0 0		50 0 0	150 0 0
Moonby Range .....				100 0 0			100 0 0
Liverpool Plains .....					200 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0
TOTAL .....	£ 9,814 1 11	9,643 0 2	8,004 9 2	10,871 17 7	6,185 4 8	4,092 17 5	48,611 10 11
Balance unexpended on Votes for Roads and Bridges within and beyond the Settled Districts, for the years 1850 and 1851, specially appropriated for the Repair of Roads and Bridges in various Police Districts, but not yet paid ..							4,091 19 2
TOTAL .....	£						52,703 10 1

The foregoing Return does not include the expense of managing, making, and upholding the Public Roads in the County of Cumberland, since the passing of the Act of Council, 13 Victoria, No. 41; neither does it include the expense of £1,471 18s. 1d., for opening a Line of Road from Sydaey to Wollombi, paid out of the Territorial Revenue.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
3rd November, 1851.

W. M. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 18th December, 1851.*

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated the 21st October, 1851, requesting :—

- “ A Return of all Correspondence between the Colonial Government and the Secretary of the Benevolent Society, in reference to pecuniary support from the Public Revenue, and to the inadequacy of the accommodation for the inmates of the Benevolent Asylum ; and also a Return shewing—
- “ (1.) The number of Benevolent Asylums in the Colony.
- “ (2.) The annual cost of each, distinguishing the cost of management and superintendence in each case, and the amount expended in out-door relief.
- “ (3.) The average number of inmates in each, during each year, since their establishment, respectively.
- “ (4.) The number of inmates in each on the 30th September last.”

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No. 1.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 40.)

*Commissariat of Accounts,  
Sydney, 24th February, 1842.*

SIR,

An Account Current shewing the amount required to meet the deficiency in the funds of the Benevolent Society for the present quarter, having been transmitted by you with directions that I should prepare a Warrant "if aware of no objection," I have the honor to state, that the document referred to is a mere balance sheet, and affords no means of ascertaining the correctness of the demand.

In transmitting, however, the Warrant, I would beg to bring under the notice of His Excellency, the increasing demands of this Institution on the Military Chest, and that the amount paid from that fund for the year 1841 exceeded the amount for the former year by £1,000; and to estimate the probable demand for the present year by the amount required for the current quarter, it would appear that it would exceed the preceding year by a further increase of £1,500.

I would therefore respectfully submit, that should it appear to His Excellency that the necessity still exists of affording aid to this Institution, whether there should not be some limit to the amount, as the facility with which money has hitherto been obtained from the Military Chest may lead to its throwing an undue and increasing proportion of the expense on the British Treasury.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed) J. IRVINE,  
Assistant Commissary General of Accounts.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 2.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS.

(No. 19.)

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28th February, 1842.*

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request that you will transmit to me, as early as possible, a statement of the sums which have been paid out of the Military Chest, towards the maintenance of the "Benevolent Asylum," during each of the last five years (or, if it can be readily made out, during the last ten years.)

His Excellency does not require any detail, but simply the gross sum in each year.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS.

## No. 3.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 41.)

*Commissariat of Accounts,  
Sydney, 1st March, 1842.*

SIR,

In compliance with your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a statement of sums paid from the Military Chest towards the maintenance of the Benevolent Asylum during the last ten years.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. IRVINE,

Assistant Commissary General of Accounts.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

Encl: in No. 3. STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Military Chest towards the maintenance of the Benevolent Asylum during the last ten years, distinguishing the amount paid in each year.

	PERIOD.	AMOUNT.
1st January to 31st December	1832.....	600 0 0
	1833.....	1,300 0 0
	1834.....	1,600 0 0
	1835.....	2,741 4 4
	1836.....	2,306 8 6
	1837.....	2,288 4 9
	1838.....	2,728 9 6
	1839.....	2,408 0 7
	1840.....	2,492 16 2
	1841.....	3,584 14 10

*Commissariat of Accounts,  
Sydney, 1st March, 1842.*

(Signed) J. IRVINE,

Assistant Commissary General of Accounts.

## No. 4.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE COMMITTEE OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 16th March, 1843.*

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to my letter of the 3rd March, 1842, relative to the demands on the Government by the Benevolent Society, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch No. 189, dated 16th September, 1842, recently received from the Secretary of State, on the subject; and to inform you that, under the instructions which it conveys, the issue from the Military Chest towards the support of the Benevolent Asylum, for the current year, must be restricted to Two thousand five hundred pounds.

I

I am further directed to draw your attention to the concluding paragraph of Lord Stanley's Despatch, which contemplates the gradual reduction of the contribution from this source, in proportion as the peculiar state of things which led to its being afforded shall cease to exist, until it be entirely discontinued.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

[Enclosure in No. 4.]

(Copy.)  
(No. 189.)

Downing-street,  
16th September, 1842.

SIR,

My attention has been called by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Encl : in No. 4. Treasury to a correspondence between the Colonial Secretary to your Government and A. C. G. Irvine, which took place in February and March, 1842, relative to the increasing demands on the Military Chest, by the Benevolent Society at Sydney; and with reference to that correspondence, I have to observe, that although you may have hitherto considered yourself at liberty under the arrangements respecting the expenses of the Institution in question, which was sanctioned by Lord Glenelg's Despatch, No. 215, of the 6th October, 1836, to authorise issues from the Commissariat Chest for that purpose, without any specific limitation, Her Majesty's Government deem it necessary, on adverting to the great increase of the charge under this head during the year 1841, and to the altered state of the Colonial community, with reference to the sources of casual pauperism, that some restrictions should now be put upon those issues.

The annual sum of £2,500 since 1836-7 inclusive, provided by the Parliamentary Estimate and vote for Convict expenditure in the Australian Colonies, has fully sufficed to meet the demands on account of this Asylum until the last year; but, although the votes for the last and current year have been increased £2,800, an excess of expenditure amounting to £784 has been incurred in 1841, and the intentions in regard to the issues for the current year, as signified in the letter from the Secretary to the Colonial Government, to the Commissary of Accounts, dated the 3rd of March, would involve a further excess of £200.

Referring to the arrangements before mentioned, Her Majesty's Government are not disposed to object to the admission of these excesses, or to direct that any retrospective claim should be made upon the Institution, or upon the Colonial funds in respect thereof, but they must at the same time refer to the discontinuance of any addition to the indigent portion of the population by further introduction of Convicts, and to the obvious presumption afforded by the period, at which the increase in the expenditure of the Asylum has occurred, that it is to be attributed to other causes; and it is to be presumed that, after the current year, the contribution from the funds of this Country, for the purposes of the Institution, ought not to exceed the former amount of £2,500 per annum, and that, hereafter, it may be subject to further diminution. You will therefore be at liberty to sanction the contemplated contribution of £3,000 from Convict funds, should it be requisite, towards defraying the expenditure of the Asylum for the present year; but the annual hereafter is not in any case to exceed £2,500 a year. You will also bear in mind that that sum must be gradually reduced in amount, in proportion as the peculiar state of things which led to its being afforded shall cease to exist, until it be entirely discontinued.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

STANLEY.

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GIPPS,  
&c., &c., &c.

#### No. 5.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY  
GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS.

(No. 2.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6th February, 1843.

SIR,

With reference to your report of the 2nd instant, on the subject of the allowance made by Government towards the support of the Benevolent Asylum, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that, as in the last year, the maximum of the Grant to the Society is to be fixed at three thousand pounds for 1843.

I am further directed to request, that you will prepare a Warrant, in favor of the Treasurer of the Institution, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, for the quarter from the 1st January, to the 31st March, 1843.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS.

No.



## No. 6.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, *to* THE  
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 30th March, 1843.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 28th instant requesting information as to the numbers and condition of the inmates of the Benevolent Asylum, I have the honor to inform you, that there are in that Institution 252 men, of whom, 202 arrived in the Colony under sentence of transportation, and 50 are either emigrants, natives of the Colony, old soldiers or sailors, commuted pensioners, or aboriginal natives of the South Sea Islands; that there are 79 women, 43 of whom arrived in the Colony under sentence of transportation, and 36 are either emigrants or the wives of prisoners; and also that there are 13 children, 1 of whom is the child of a prisoner, and that 12 are the children, mostly illegitimate, of emigrants or Natives of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE ALLEN,

Secretary.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No 7.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, *to* THE  
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 29th June, 1843.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have been directed by the Committee of the Benevolent Society to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th March, 1843, and a copy of Lord Stanley's Despatch, No. 189, dated 16th September, 1842, enclosed therein.

The Committee does not feel authorized to dispute the justice of the principle insisted upon by the Secretary of State, but earnestly entreats that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to submit to his Lordship the fact, that according to that very principle, the sum of three thousand pounds received last year by the Society from the Convict Fund, does not amount to the proportion of expense which ought to be borne by that fund.

The annual charge of the Establishment may be taken to be five thousand pounds, which makes the proportion of expense contributed by the British Government three-fifths of the whole, while according to the Return called for and made to His Excellency on the 23rd March last, there were then in the Asylum exclusive of thirteen children, most of them in arms, three hundred and thirty-one (331) inmates, of whom eighty-six (86) arrived in the Colony free, and two hundred and forty-five (245) as Convicts, being a portion of nearly four-fifths.

The Committee do not see any prospect of this proportion being altered, either in the course of the present or coming year, and as the Secretary of State appears to have dictated his Despatch on the presumption that the largest proportion of the expenses of the establishment was occasioned by emigration paupers, I am directed to express their anxious hope that a representation to his Lordship of the true state of the case by His Excellency the Governor will induce His Lordship to reconsider his decision, and permit the allowance to the Institution to continue at the three thousand pounds, as announced in your letter of the 3rd March, 1842, until the effects of the cessation of transportation to this Colony have made themselves felt within its walls by a diminution in the numbers of its originally felon inmates.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE ALLEN,

Secretary.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 8.

## No. 8.

COPY OF A DESPATCH *from* GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GIPPS *to* THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD STANLEY.

(No. 110.)

*Government House,  
Sydney, 12th July, 1843.*

MY LORD,

I had the honor on the 27th February last to receive your Lordship's Despatch, No. 189, of the 16th September, 1842, wherein I was desired to limit to the sum of £2,500 the contribution paid for the present year, out of Convict Funds, towards the maintenance of the Benevolent Asylum, and gradually to reduce it within narrower limits.

Having communicated this decision of Her Majesty's Government to the Committee by which the affairs of the Asylum are managed, I have received a letter from their Secretary in reply, of which, at their request, I enclose a copy.\*

\* See No. 7.

Your Lordship is already aware that, previously to the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 16th September, 1842, I had decided that the contribution should never exceed £3,000 a year, and that the Committee had (tacitly at least) acquiesced in this decision.

I have to request your Lordship's instructions as to the reply which I am to make to the Committee.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) GEO. GIPPS.

P. S. I further enclose a copy of a letter† from the Secretary of the Society to the Colonial Secretary, reporting the number of inmates in the Asylum in March last, and their condition, whether bond or free, when they came to the Colony; also the printed Report‡ of † Not furnished. the Society for the year 1842.

(Signed) G. G.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD STANLEY.

## No. 9.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 19.)

*Commissariat of Accounts,  
Sydney, 8th February, 1844.*

SIR,

Your letter of the 16th March, 1843, to this department, No. 12, limited the amount of aid to the Benevolent Asylum for the year 1843 to two thousand five hundred pounds, and intimated a contemplated gradual reduction until contribution from the Commissariat Chest towards the support of the Institution should finally cease.

Previously therefore to preparing the Warrant for six hundred and twenty-five pounds, as directed in your letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 9, the enclosure to which assumes the same amount of grant on behalf of the Society for the present as for the past year, I request to be informed of the amount His Excellency the Governor may deem it proper to fix as the contribution for the current year.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) CHAS. BRIDGEN,  
A. C. G. Accounts.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 10.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 23rd February, 1844.*

SIR,

THE GOVERNOR having had under consideration a Letter from the Assistant Commissary General of Accounts, respecting the amount of the aid to be granted by Government, in the present year, towards the support of the Benevolent Asylum, I am directed by His Excellency to inform you, with reference to the contemplated gradual reduction of the contribution from the Military Chest, that although the sum of Two thousand five hundred pounds has been authorized for the present year, on account of the prevailing distress, the allowance from Government must, from the commencement of 1845, be reduced at the rate of Two hundred and fifty pounds in each year, until it shall be entirely discontinued.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, Jun.

GEORGE ALLEN, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No. 11.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 24th June, 1844.*

SIR,

With reference to my Letter, of the 18th of April last, I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit, for the information of the Committee of the Benevolent Society, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 14th January, 1844, No. 6, which has recently been received by His Excellency, in reply to his Despatch to Lord Stanley, enclosing a copy of your letter of the 29th June, 1843, on the subject of the contribution to the Society from the Military Chest.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

[*Enclosure in No. 11.*]

(Copy.)

No. 6.

*Downing-street, 14th January, 1844.*

SIR,

Encl. in No. 11.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, dated the 12th of July last, No. 110, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Committee of the Benevolent Society, in New South Wales, in which they request that the contributions from the Military Chest to that Institution, which Her Majesty's Government had restricted to the sum of Two thousand five hundred pounds for the year 1843, may be continued at Three thousand pounds.

You will acquaint the Committee of the Society that Her Majesty's Government have not seen any ground for altering the opinion signified to you by my Despatch of the 16th September, 1842, that the annual contribution from the funds of the Commissariat Chest, towards the expenses of the Institution in question, should not exceed Two thousand five hundred pounds, although the excesses of contribution beyond the provisions made by Her Majesty's Government, which had been issued from that chest, were not reclaimed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

STANLEY.

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GIPPS,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 15th February, 1845.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have been directed by the Committee of the Benevolent Society to request, that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to order that a warrant may be issued to the Treasurer of the Society, for the sum of Six hundred and twenty-five pounds, being one-fourth part of the sum of Two thousand five hundred pounds, sanctioned by the British Government, towards the support of this Institution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GEORGE ALLEN,

*Secretary.*

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c., &c., &c.

## No. 13.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*

*Sydney, 13th March, 1845.*

SIR,

THE GOVERNOR having had under consideration your Letter, of the 15th ultimo, applying for the payment of £625, on account of the aid to be granted by the Government, in the present year, towards the support of the Benevolent Asylum; I am directed by His Excellency to inform you, that the contribution from the public funds will be continued, for the present year, at the rate of £2,500 per annum, and that the Assistant Commissary General of Accounts has, therefore, been requested to prepare a Warrant on the Deputy Commissary General, in your favor, for the amount above mentioned.

I am, however, instructed to state, with reference to former correspondence on the subject, that it will be necessary to reduce the contribution from Government to £2,000, in 1846.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, Jun.

GEORGE ALLEN, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No. 14.

COPY OF A DESPATCH *from* GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GIPPS, *to* THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD STANLEY.

No. 188.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 15th November, 1845.*

MY LORD,

With reference to former correspondence on the subject of the Benevolent Sir Geo. Gipps to Asylum of Sydney, and especially to the Despatches dated and numbered as in the margin, I have the honor to report, that on the 23rd ultimo (October), a deputation from the Committee of Management of the Asylum waited on me, and presented to me the two Resolutions and the Memorandum of which copies are enclosed.

Lord Stanley,  
No. 110, 12 July,  
1843.  
From Lord Stanley,  
No. 189, 16 Sep. 1842.  
„ 6, 14 Jan. 1844.

I informed the deputation that I would transmit copies of the same to your Lordship.

The object of the Resolutions is simply to express a hope that the assistance now granted by Her Majesty's Government out of Convict Funds—namely, £2,500 a year, may not be reduced.

By your Lordship's Despatch, No. 189, of the 16th September, 1842, it was ordered that the sum to be granted annually to the Asylum should never, in future, exceed £2,500; and that the amount of it should, as soon as possible, be reduced.

By the memorandum handed to me by the deputation, it appears that of 418 (the total number of inmates at present in the Asylum) no less than 304 came to the Colony as convicts.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. GIPPS.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD STANLEY.

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[Enclosure in No. 14.]

RESOLVED,

Encl. in No. 14.

That a Deputation consisting of the President and Vice President, be appointed to present to His Excellency the Governor the following Resolution, passed at the last annual meeting of the Society.

"That this meeting respectfully presents its acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor, for his ready attention to the affairs of the Society during the past year; but earnestly requests that His Excellency will use his influence with Her Majesty's Government, to induce them to continue the annual grant to the Institution of £2,500." The Expenditure for last year was in round numbers £6,000; to this sum the Home Government contributed £2,500. The number of inmates in the House on the 30th June last, was 418, of these 304 are persons who originally belonged to the convict population, but are now free by servitude, emancipation, or holding tickets of leave.

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No. 15.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE PRESIDENT TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 16th December, 1845.*

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the Governor has represented to the Secretary of State, in his Despatch No. 188, the wishes of the Committee of the Benevolent Asylum, as they were lately expressed to His Excellency by a Deputation of which you were the leader, viz., "that the annual grant of two thousand five hundred pounds from the British Treasury in aid of the Institution, might be continued;" and that the Despatch above-mentioned was forwarded to England by the "George."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

ALEXANDER M'LEAY, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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No. 16.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25th March, 1846.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, applying for payment of the first quarterly instalment of the sum sanctioned by the British Government towards the support of the Benevolent Asylum during the year 1846, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that the Assistant Commissary General of Accounts has

has been requested to prepare a Warrant for the amount authorized (five hundred pounds), on the Deputy Commissary General, in favor of the Treasurer of the Society, provided he sees no objection.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUNR.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE  
OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No. 17.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 18th February, 1847.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, applying for payment of the first quarterly instalment of the sum sanctioned by the British Government towards the support of the Benevolent Asylum during the year 1847, I do myself the honor to inform you, with reference to my communication of the 23rd of February, 1844, apprising you that the aid alluded to was to be reduced yearly in the sum of £250, beginning with the year 1845, until entirely discontinued, that the Governor thinks, that under the circumstances stated to His Excellency when he visited the Benevolent Asylum, and the number of persons relieved therein who have been convicts, it would not be just to reduce the Government contribution for the present year below that of last year, viz., £2,000; and that therefore the Deputy Commissary General has been instructed to prepare a Warrant for the issue from the Military Chest of the sum of £500 to you as Secretary of the Institution in question, being the fourth part of the amount now authorized for the present year.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON

THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No. 18.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 20th April, 1847.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the General Committee of the Benevolent Society, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of February last, stating that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to direct that no reduction should take place in the amount of the Government Donation to the funds of the Society for the year 1847; and also that a Warrant had been issued for the sum of five hundred pounds, being the fourth part of the amount authorized for the present year; and I am directed to express their grateful thanks to His Excellency for the kind interest he has shewn in the affairs of the Society.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) GEORGE ALLEN,  
Secretary.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
&c., &c., &c.

## No. 19.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 20th April, 1847.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have been directed by the General Committee of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, to draw your attention to the fact of a Deputation having waited upon His Excellency the late Governor, to present the following Resolution, passed at the General Meeting of the Society held on the 29th July, 1845, viz:—

“ That this Meeting respectfully presents to His Excellency the Governor its acknowledgements for his ready attention to the affairs of the Institution during the past year, but earnestly requests that His Excellency will use his influence with Her Majesty’s Government to induce them to continue the annual grant of two thousand five hundred pounds to the Institution;” and to which the following letter was received by the Society, through the President, a few days after the Deputation had seen His Excellency.

And I am directed by the Committee to say, that they would feel much obliged by being informed whether any answer has been returned to the above mentioned Despatch; and, in the event of no answer having arrived, to request His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy will use his influence to obtain a favorable reply.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE ALLEN,  
Secretary.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

&c., &c., &c.

[*Enclosure in No. 19.*]

*Colonial Secretary’s Office,  
Sydney, 16th December, 1845.*

SIR,

Encl. in No. 19.

I am directed to inform you, that the Governor has represented to the Secretary of State, in his Despatch, No. 188, the wishes of the Committee of the Benevolent Society, as they were lately expressed to His Excellency by a Deputation of which you were the Leader, viz., “ That the annual grant of £2,500 (two thousand five hundred pounds) from the British Treasury in aid of the Institution might be continued;” and that the Despatch above mentioned was forwarded to England by the “ George.”

I honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

ALEXANDER MCLEAY, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No. 20.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary’s Office,  
Sydney, 1st May, 1847.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 20th ultimo, enquiring by direction of the Committee of the Benevolent Society, whether an answer has been received from the Secretary of State, relative to the application of that  
Body

Body for a continuance of the annual subscription of the British Treasury, in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Asylum; and in reply I am desired by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that no reply appears to have been received to Sir George Gipps' Despatch, No. 188-1845 to which you refer.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,  
SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, SYDNEY.

## No. 21.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25th January, 1848.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, requesting, by direction of the Committee of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, that payment may be made of the first quarterly instalment of the sum authorized by the Government, towards the support of the Benevolent Asylum for the year ending 31st December, 1848.

Having submitted your communication to the Governor, His Excellency has desired me to inform you, that instructions have been given to the Deputy Commissary General, for the preparation of a Warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Benevolent Society for the sum of £375, being the first quarterly instalment of the sum of £1500, which His Excellency regrets is the largest amount which, in the absence of any further instructions from the Secretary of State on the subject, he can incur the responsibility of sanctioning the issue of, as a contribution from the Commissariat Chest towards the Society during the present year.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUN.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,  
SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, SYDNEY.

## No. 22.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.  
(No. 284.)

*Commissariat, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 14th February, 1848.*

SIR,

Adverting to your letter, No. 48-15, of the 25th ultimo, on the subject of the amount to be contributed from the Military Chest towards the support of the Benevolent Society, and to the Warrant for the payment of £375, the first instalment, which was signed by the Governor on the 1st instant, I have the honor to represent, for the information of His Excellency, that the Secretary to the above-mentioned Institution has declined signing receipts or drawing the amount, unless I would accept of a receipt in part.

As I have, per "Hamlet," reported to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the amount sanctioned by His Excellency for this year, it would be desirable that Mr. Allen be requested to call immediately at this office and sign the necessary documents.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) T. W. RAMSAY,  
Deputy Commissary General.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.



## No. 23.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 19th February, 1848.*

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 25th ultimo, apprizing you that instructions had been issued to the Deputy Commissary General for the payment of £375, being the first quarterly instalment of the sum of £1,500 to be granted towards the support of the Benevolent Asylum during the present year, I now do myself the honor to inform you, that Mr. Ramsay has reported that you have declined signing receipts for, or drawing the amount, and to request that you will have the goodness to do so at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No. 24.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 29th February, 1848.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th January, stating "That His Excellency the Governor had given directions that a Warrant should be issued for the sum of £375, as the first quarterly instalment of the sum of £1,500, being the largest sum which His Excellency could sanction being appropriated in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Society for the current year."

Upon the receipt of the above-named communication I considered it my duty to call a meeting of the General Committee to consider, under these circumstances, what measures ought to be adopted; and a Sub-Committee was appointed to whom the consideration of the matter was recommended, and by their direction I beg to submit the following statement for the consideration of His Excellency.

The Committee would, in the first place, beg to draw the attention of His Excellency to the following extract from a Despatch from Lord Stanley, No. 189, dated 16th September, 1842, received by the late Governor, Sir George Gipps.

"You will therefore be at liberty to sanction the contemplated contribution of £3,000 from convict funds, should it be required towards defraying the expenditure of the Asylum for the present year, but the amount of aid hereafter is not, in any case, to exceed £2,500 a year. You will also bear in mind, that that sum must be gradually reduced in amount in proportion as the peculiar state of things which led to its being afforded shall cease to exist until it be entirely discontinued."

From this extract it will be seen that the principle is laid down,—that while the peculiar state of things which led to the assistance being afforded continue to exist,—that assistance should be continued in the proportion which the originally convict inmates bear to those who arrived free, or who are natives of the Colony;—and that it was only contemplated to withdraw that assistance as the above-named proportion decreased.

Now, so far from any favorable change in that proportion having taken place, the reverse is the fact.

In a communication made to you by the Committee for the consideration of the Home Government, dated 29th June, 1843, it is stated, that according to a Return of the state of the House, made by direction of His Excellency the then Governor, there were in the Asylum on the 23rd March, 1843, three hundred and thirty-one (331) inmates, exclusive of 13 children  
mostly

mostly in arms, of whom 86 arrived in the Colony free, or were natives, and 245 as convicts, being a proportion of *nearly* four-fifths. By a similar return made on the 18th February, 1848, the number in the Asylum is stated to be 367, exclusive of 33 children mostly in arms, of these 291 arrived in the Colony as convicts, and 76 free or are natives of the Colony, shewing a proportion of rather more than four-fifths, and as this proportion has been increasing instead of decreasing since the first date mentioned, so is it likely to do for some time to come, inasmuch as the individuals referred to when they become worn out in their respective employments, will be forced to seek for support from this Institution, they being a class of persons who seldom provide for the wants of old age; and this state of things is not likely to be alleviated by the arrival of vigorous young men, who of course will obtain employment in preference to many of those who are retained merely as better than none.

The Committee would further beg to state, that the Society at the present time stands more in need of assistance than at past periods, from many circumstances, one of the most important being the reduction in the amount received for unclaimed poundages, which amount from nearly £2,000 per annum, is rapidly becoming merely nominal.

Another diminution of the income arises from similar Societies participating in the fines for drunkenness &c., while this Institution is not proportionably relieved from the reception of up country paupers.

Nor do the Committee see any prospect of the funds from other sources at all increasing to make up for the losses sustained, and with an increasing expenditure, and a decreasing income, they cannot help feeling the greatest anxiety as to how the Institution is to be sustained in its present beneficial state to the Colony, should His Excellency not feel authorized to continue the smallest allowance the Society has yet received, namely, £2,000 per annum.

In the communication to which reference has already been made, it is stated that the proportion of the expense contributed by the British Government to the cost of the establishment was about three-fifths of the whole; during the past year that proportion did not amount to two-fifths, with a larger proportion of convict inmates to maintain.

Under these circumstances the Committee fervently hope that His Excellency will be pleased to continue to the Society the annual grant of £2,000, until the state of the community shall have undergone that change which will relieve the British Government from any just claim towards aiding the funds of the Institution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GEORGE ALLEN,

Secretary.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 25.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES A. FITZ ROY, to THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY.

(No. 78.)

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 31st March, 1848.*

MY LORD,

In submitting for Your Lordship's consideration the accompanying copy of a communication addressed to the Secretary of this Government, by the Committee of the Benevolent Society, requesting that the contribution from the Military Chest in aid of the funds of that Institution should be continued at the rate of £2,000 a year, until the state of this community shall have undergone such a change as will relieve the British Government from any just claim upon it for assistance, I deem it my duty to call Your Lordship's attention to the instructions conveyed to my predecessor in Lord Stanley's Despatch, No. 189, of the 16th September, 1842, directing "that the annual aid thereafter to be afforded to the Institution was not in any case to exceed £2,500," and "that that sum was to be gradually reduced in amount, in proportion as the peculiar state of things which led to its being afforded shall cease to exist, until it be entirely discontinued."

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Acting

Acting upon these instructions, Sir George Gipps, in 1846, had reduced the amount to £2,000; and this year I felt it my duty still further to reduce it to £1,500.

The Committee, as Your Lordship will perceive, have remonstrated against this further reduction, urging that the proportion which the originally convict inmates of the Institution bears to those who arrived free or who are natives of the Colony, instead of having decreased, have very considerably increased; and therefore that the principle laid down by Lord Stanley, by which the Government contribution was to be gradually diminished, until finally discontinued, will not justify the reduction I have made.

I believe the statement of the Committee, with respect to this increase in the proportionate number of the originally convict inmates, to be borne out by the fact, and that, for the reasons alleged, this proportion is likely to continue for some time to come; but considering myself bound by Lord Stanley's instructions to make some attempt at reduction, I have caused the Committee to be informed that unless I can obtain Your Lordship's sanction, I do not feel at liberty to continue the contribution at the rate they have applied for, although, at the same time, I am bound to apprise Your Lordship, that unless it be continued, I greatly fear it will not be possible to maintain this valuable Institution in its present state of efficiency.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) CH<sup>s</sup>. A. FITZ ROY.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY,  
&c., &c., &c.

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No. 26.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 15th March, 1848.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, addressed to me by you, by desire of the Committee of the Benevolent Society, on the subject of the reduction ordered to take place in the amount of the contribution from the Commissariat Chest towards the support of the Benevolent Asylum.

Having laid your communication before the Governor, I have received instructions to state in reply that strong grounds are shewn by the Committee why the grant should not be diminished at present, but that under the instructions received from the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency regrets that he cannot continue it at £2,000 a year without His Lordship's previous sanction, which, however, the Governor will endeavour to obtain.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQUIRE,  
SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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No. 27.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 4th May, 1848.*

SIR,

Herewith I do myself the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the yearly diminution formerly directed to be made in the contribution from the British Treasury, towards the maintenance of the Benevolent Asylum in this Colony.

The

The Committee of the Benevolent Society will perceive by a perusal of the Despatch, that the Secretary of State considers it out of his power to accede to their application, (forwarded to England in Sir George Gipps' Despatch of the 15th November, 1845, No. 188,) for the continuance of the full amount of the assistance, at that time granted to the Asylum; and His Excellency the Governor desires me to observe, that they will therefore be prepared for the reduction of the contribution in question, in future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQUIRE,

SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

[*Enclosure in No. 27.*]

(Copy.)  
(No. 259.)

*Downing-street,  
8th November, 1847.*

SIR,

I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Board of Treasury, with a copy of a communication from the Deputy Commissary General at New South Wales, from which it appears that in the month of February last you had issued instructions to that Officer for the payment to the Secretary of the Benevolent Asylum, at Sydney, of the contribution for that year from the British Treasury in aid of the Institution, without the deduction which in pursuance of the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, it had been arranged should be annually made from the grant, until it should have been finally discontinued. I perceive that the reason assigned for that measure, in the letter of the Colonial Secretary to the Commissariat Officer, of the 18th of February, is that under the circumstances stated to you when you visited the Asylum, and referring to the number of persons relieved therein who had been convicts, you considered that it would not be just to reduce the Government contribution for the present year below that of the preceding year, viz., £2,000. What may have been the circumstances to which you refer, as having been represented to you, does not appear, but I concur with the Board of Treasury in their opinion, that the fact of a great portion of the persons relieved in the Asylum having formerly been convicts, affords no reason for a departure from the previous arrangement. Many of the persons referred to have, no doubt since obtaining their freedom, become useful members of society, as has proved to be the case in the instance of those persons sent to the Colony with conditional pardons from Pentonville Prison, and I can perceive no just reason for relieving the Colony from this charge, at the expense of the British Treasury.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging your predecessor's Despatch, No. 188, of the 15th November, 1845, transmitting an application from the Committee of the Asylum, requesting that the amount of the assistance then granted to the Institution from Convict funds might not be reduced.

I had deferred finally considering that application, until the general question of Convict Establishments in New South Wales should have been disposed of. I need scarcely add that it is not in my power to accede to the wishes of the Committee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

GOVERNOR SIR C. FITZ ROY,  
&c., &c., &c.

[*Sub-Enclosure 1 in No. 27.*]

(Copy.)

*Treasury Chambers,  
30th October, 1847.*

SIR,

With reference to the communications from this Board, dated the 20th August, 1842, and the 9th January, 1844, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Deputy Commissary General Ramsay, dated the 11th April last, and its enclosures, respecting issues made to the Benevolent Asylum at New South Wales, from the funds of this country, and I am to request that you will lay the same before Earl Grey, and observe to His Lordship that the arrangement referred to by Mr. Ramsay for the gradual extinction of the contribution was made in consequence of instructions from the Secretary of State, given in accordance with the suggestion of my Lords, contained in the communications above referred to.

I am further to state that so far as my Lords are enabled to judge from the statement made by direction of the Governor, to the Deputy Commissary General, there do not seem to be sufficient grounds for a departure from the arrangement in question, as the fact of a great portion of the persons relieved in the Asylum having formerly been convicts, affords no reason for prolonged assistance to its funds by this country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

B. HAWES, ESQUIRE,  
&c., &c., &c.

[*Sub-Enclosure*

[Sub-Enclosure 2 in No. 27.]

(Copy.)

Commissariat Office,  
Sydney, 14th April, 1847.

SIR,

Sub-Encl. 2 in No.  
27.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to direct the sum of five hundred pounds to be paid to the Secretary of the Benevolent Asylum, as the first quarterly instalment to be contributed by the British Government in support of that Institution, I have deemed it my duty to bring the same under the special notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the usual annual reduction not having been made, for the reasons stated in the annexed copy of the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 18th February last, No. 47-37, and which reduction was fixed at £250 per annum, as pointed out in the Colonial Secretary's communication, addressed to the Assistant Commissary of

\* See Nos. 10 and 17. Accounts, bearing date 23rd February, 1844,—copy herewith.\*

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) T. W. RAMSAY,  
D. C. G.

C. E. TREVELYAN, ESQUIRE,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
TREASURY CHAMBERS.

## No. 28

COPY OF A LETTER from THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 17th July, 1848-

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Benevolent Society, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th May last, transmitting a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the proposed diminution of the sum hitherto allowed by the British Government in aid of the funds of the Society.

The Committee are aware that, under existing circumstances, His Excellency the Governor can only pursue the course directed by the Home Government, but they beg most respectfully to urge, that His Excellency will be pleased to place before the Secretary of State, in their most favorable point of view, the arguments contained in the letter lately addressed, dated 29th February, to you upon the subject; and this they are the more constrained to do, as they find, upon calculating the probable resources and expenditure of the Institution, that by the year ending 30th June, 1850, all their funds will be exhausted and a deficiency left in that year's accounts.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) GEORGE ALLEN,  
Secretary.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 29.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 24th July, 1848.

SIR.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, in which, with reference to my communication of the 4th May last, transmitting the copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State respecting the proposed diminution of the sum hitherto allowed by the British Government in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Society, you urge a request on behalf of the Committee, that the Governor will place before the Secretary of State, in their most favorable point of view, the arguments contained in the letter addressed to me by you on the 29th February, on the subject.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the above request has been already complied with in His Excellency's Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 78, of 31st March last.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUN.  
GEORGE ALLEN, ESQUIRE,  
SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

No.

## No. 30.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE  
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 10th February, 1849.*

SIR,

With reference to my letters of the 15th of March and 24th July, 1848, on the subject of the reduction ordered by Her Majesty's Government to be made in the amount of the contribution to the Benevolent Society from Convict funds, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit, for the information of the Committee of the Society, a copy of a Despatch dated 18th August, 1848, No. 147, which has recently been received by His Excellency from the Secretary of State, in reply to one which, as you are aware, he addressed to His Lordship in consequence of your communication of the 29th of February, 1848.

2. You will observe that Earl Grey is sorry, for the reasons stated in his previous Despatch, No. 259, of the 18th November, 1847, of which a copy was transmitted to you in my letter of the 4th of May last, that the former decision on this subject cannot be altered, and that it will be necessary that the progressive reduction of the grant to the Asylum should continue.

3. The sum to be deducted annually from the contribution referred to, has been fixed in a former letter at £250 (two hundred and fifty pounds) per annum.

I have, &c.,

(for the Colonial Secretary,)

(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUN.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQUIRE,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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[*Enclosure in No. 30.*]

(Copy.)

(No. 147.)

*Downing Street,  
18th August, 1848.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Despatch No. 78 of the 31st March last, Encl. in No. 30. in which you report that, in pursuance of former instructions from the Secretary of State, you have reduced the contribution to the Benevolent Society from Convict Funds to the amount of £1,500, but you at the same time mention that unless more aid can be granted, you are afraid that the sphere of the Society's labours must be curtailed.

I am sorry for the reasons stated in my previous Despatch, No. 259, of the 18th of November last, which you had not received when you wrote your present communication, that the former decision on this subject cannot be altered, and it will be necessary that the progressive reduction of the grant to the Asylum should continue. I trust, however, that the Committee of this Society will believe that I by no means undervalue their Benevolent Institution; and I can assure you, that I shall feel much regret if its usefulness should be impaired by the unavoidable withdrawal of aid from this Country.

In conclusion I have only to state, that whilst I entirely approve of your having adhered to the progressive reduction of the grant, I am sensible that the interest which must be felt in the objects of the Institution, rendered it very natural and proper on your part to inquire whether Her Majesty's Government might feel itself able to accord to the Society some further contribution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

GOVERNOR SIR C. A. FITZ ROY, &c. &c. &c.

## No. 31.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE  
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 16th May, 1849.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 10th February last, relative to the contribution from Convict Funds towards the expenses of the Benevolent Asylum, I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit for the information of the Committee of the Society, a copy of a further Despatch, dated 15th November, 1848, No. 194, from the Secretary of State, enclosing copies of a correspondence with the Treasury on the subject, from which it will be seen, that on the recommendation of Earl Grey, the Lords Commissioners have consented to forego a claim for a refund of the surplus payment to the Society of £250 for the year 1847, on the understanding that the original arrangement for the prospective reduction of the contribution will in future be adhered to.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE  
COMMITTEE OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

[Enclosure in No. 31.]

(No. 194.)

*Downing-street,  
15th November, 1848.*

SIR,

Encl. in No. 31.

With reference to my Despatch of the 18th August, 1847, relating to the contribution towards the expenses of the Benevolent Asylum in New South Wales, for the year 1847, I now transmit, for your information, copies of a correspondence which has passed between this Department and the Treasury on the subject, from which you will see that on my recommendation the Lords Commissioners have consented to forego a claim upon the Asylum for a refund of the surplus contribution of £250 from Convict Funds for the year in question, on the understanding that the original arrangement for the prospective reduction of the contribution will, in future, be adhered to.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) GREY.

GOVERNOR SIR C. A. FITZ ROY.

[Sub-Enclosure 1 in No. 31.]

(Copy.)

*Treasury Chambers,  
5th October 1848.*

SIR,

Sub-Encl. 1 in No. 31.

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you for the information of Earl Grey, the enclosed copy of a Report of the Commissioners of Audit dated the 24th August last, and with reference to the communication from this Department dated the 30th October, and your reply of the 13th November, 1847, on the subject of the contribution towards the expenses of the Benevolent Asylum in New South Wales for that year, I am to request you will move Earl Grey to cause my Lords to be informed whether the instructions conveyed to the Governor of New South Wales, may have warranted the omission to refund the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds over drawn from the Commissariat Chest on account of the above mentioned year.

I am Sir, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

HERMAN MERIVALE, ESQ.,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

[Sub-Enclosure 2 in No. 31.]

(Copy.)  
(No. 472.)*Audit Office,  
24th August, 1848.*

MY LORDS,

With reference to Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of 3rd December last, (No. 26-306) transmitting to us a copy of a correspondence on the subject of a suspension for the year 1847, by direction of the Governor of New South Wales, of an arrangement by which the annual contribution of the British Government to the Benevolent Asylum in that Colony was to be gradually reduced by £250 per annum, till it should cease entirely; also of your Lordship's Minute of 26th October last, directing the Secretary of State to be informed that it was your Lordship's opinion that sufficient grounds did not appear for a departure from that arrangement; and of Mr. Merivale's letter of 13th November last apprising your Lordships of Earl Grey's concurrence in that opinion, and stating that instructions would be given to the Governor for adhering to the arrangement.

We have the honor to report, that the first instalment for the year 1848 has been paid by Deputy Commissary General Ramsay, at the reduced rate of £1,500, in conformity with the original arrangement, but that for the year 1847, the instalments have been paid up to the full amount of £2,000, under the Governor's authority for the suspension of the reduction for that year.

We have therefore to request of your Lordships, to be informed whether Earl Grey's instructions to the Governor required a refund by the Asylum of the surplus contributions of £250 for the year 1847, or were intended to apply only to a prospective adherence to the original arrangement.

We have the honor &c.,  
(Signed) { H. F. LUTTRELL.  
A. GRANT.  
HENRY ARBUTHNOT.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF  
HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY,  
&c., &c., &c.

[Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 31.]

(Copy.)

*Downing-street,  
23rd October, 1848.*

SIR,

I have laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing a copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Audit on the subject of the contribution towards the expenses of the Benevolent Asylum of New South Wales for the year 1847, and requesting to be informed whether the instructions conveyed to the Governor of that Colony may have warranted the omission to refund the sum of £250 over drawn from the Commissariat Chest for the service during the year in question.

In reply, I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the enclosed copy of a Despatch addressed, on that subject, by Lord Grey to the Governor of New South Wales, on the 18th November, 1847, No. 259, together with copies of a further correspondence with that Officer on the subject, of the dates specified in the margin, and to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners that Lord Grey had not collected from your letter of the 30th of October, 1847, the expression of their Lordships' desire, that the sum of £250 should be refunded by the Governor, but merely an opinion that the original arrangement for the reduction of the grant should not be further interfered with.

From the more recent Despatch of Sir C. Fitz Roy, which he had written before he could have received the directions founded on your letter of the 30th October, 1847, it will be seen that he has himself felt the necessity of abstaining from any further suspension of the intended reduction.

Under these circumstances, and considering the claim which that Institution had upon the sympathies of the Government, and the dissatisfaction which might be felt if the Governor were made personally responsible on account of his having in his discretion thought it incumbent on him to continue the grant for one year without abating it by the amount of £250, Lord Grey trusts that their Lordships may not think it necessary to insist upon the refunding of that sum, but will be satisfied with the steps which have been taken for causing the diminution of the grant to continue in the prescribed course until it shall have been extinguished.

I have, &c., &c.,  
(Signed) H. MERIVALE.

SIR C. E. TREVELYAN,  
&c., &c., &c.

[Sub-Enclosure 4 in No. 31.]

(Copy.)

*Treasury Chambers,  
4th November, 1848.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, I have it in command to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are willing, in compliance with his Lordship's recommendation, to forego the



the claim upon the Benevolent Asylum in New South Wales, for a refund of the surplus contribution of two hundred and fifty pounds from Convict Funds for the year 1847, on the understanding that the original arrangement for the prospective reduction of the contribution will be in future adhered to.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

T. F. ELLIOT, ESQUIRE,  
&c., &c., &c.

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No. 32.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 17th February, 1849.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requesting, by desire of the Committee of the Benevolent Society, that a Warrant may be issued in favor of the Secretary for the payment of the sum authorized by Her Majesty's Government as a contribution towards the support of the Institution for the first quarter of the year 1849.

2. Having submitted your communication to the Governor, I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that instructions have been given to the Deputy Commissary General to prepare a Warrant accordingly. But you will observe by the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 10th of this month, that, under the instructions received from the Secretary of State in a recent Despatch, it will be necessary that the progressive reduction of the grant to the Asylum should continue; and that the contribution will therefore be one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, for the year 1849, or three hundred and twelve pounds for each quarter.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) (For the Colonial Secretary,) W. ELYARD, JUN.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,  
SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

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No. 33.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 11th March, 1850.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, applying for the payment of the first instalment of the amount to be contributed to the Benevolent Society by Her Majesty's Government, for the year 1850, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that, in conformity with a Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 18th August 1848, No. 147, the progressive reduction of the grant to the Asylum is, as already notified to you, to continue; and that the amount to be paid from Convict Funds, will therefore be one thousand pounds for the present year, or two hundred and fifty pounds for the quarter; and that the Deputy Commissary General has been requested to cause a Warrant to be prepared for the last mentioned sum, in your favor, accordingly.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUN.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,  
SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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No. 34.

## No. 34.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE SECRETARY TO THE  
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 24th February, 1851.*

SIR,

In compliance with the application made in your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that the Deputy Commissary General has been requested to prepare a Warrant, for the issue to you of the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings, being the amount of the first instalment of the reduced sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, authorized by the British Government to be granted towards the support of the Benevolent Society, for the year ending 31st December, 1851.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, JUN.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

II.—CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Government and the  
Secretary to the Benevolent Society, in reference to pecuniary support  
from the Colonial Revenue.

## No. 35.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, to THE COLO-  
NIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 25th May, 1849.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, to request that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to place upon the Estimates for the year 1850, a sum in aid of the funds of that Society equal in amount to that raised in voluntary contributions.

It will appear by the accompanying documents, that, even with the aid at present received from the British Government, the income of the Society is totally inadequate to meet its expenditure beyond the present year, after which time, by the gradual withdrawal of the Government Donation, and the decrease of the amount derived from other sources, there will be an annual deficiency which, unless supplied in the manner proposed, will render it imperative on the part of the Committee to withdraw from nearly two-thirds of the present inmates of the Asylum the aid hitherto afforded by the Institution.

The Committee can, however, look upon the proposed measure as but a temporary means of assistance, as it will appear by the documents already referred to that, unless the amount of voluntary contributions be very much increased, an equal amount of aid from the Colonial Government, after the entire withdrawal of the British donation, will fall very far short of providing an income sufficient to carry on effectually the operations of the Society.

The Committee feel that in making this application they have no reason to doubt that it will receive His Excellency's favorable consideration, he having given already the most substantial proof of his readiness to meet their wishes. They therefore most respectfully urge that His Excellency will be pleased to add to the favors already bestowed upon the Institution, by acceding to their request.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GEORGE ALLEN,

Secretary.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 35.]

Enclosure 1 in No.  
35.

**STATEMENT of the Probable Income and Expenditure of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, for the Years ending 31st December, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.**

[illegible]

The foregoing Statements are drawn up upon the presumption that the expenditure of the Society will not exceed the amount as above stated, and that the Colonial Income will continue as estimated. Respecting the former, doubts are entertained.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 35.]

STATEMENT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of New South Wales, from the Year ended 30th June, 1830, to the Year ended 30th June, 1848, both inclusive.

INCOME.										EXPENDITURE.									
Year ended 30 June.	Donations from British Government.	Fines from Benchs of Magistrates.	Unclaimed Poundages.	Interest on Unclaimed Pounds and Colonial Deposits in Banks.	Received for Rations supplied to Government Mechanics.	Received for Maintenance of Paupers, and for Pauper Labor.	Voluntary Contributions.	Gross Income.	SUPPORT. Rent money, fuel, clothing, bedding, hour, meat, medicine, milk, tea, sugar, wine, oil, candles, soap, tobacco, rice, ornamental, salt, starch, pepper, loans, &c.	SALARIES, &c. Master and Matron, Assistant Surgeon, Assistant Secretary, Visitor to Out-pensioners, Warden, and House Servants. Gratuities to inmates for services performed.	BUILDING. Repairs, Tools, Materials, &c.	OTHER ITEMS.			Gross EXPENDITURE.	Number of persons in the Asylum.	Number of Out-pensioners relieved during the year.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
1836	2126 7 10	361 18 8	.....	.....	.....	105 7 4	715 14 9	3309 8 7	2256 7 7	250 0 0	71 8 9	425 1 9	3002 18 1	243	285				
1837	2470 5 5	497 10 3	.....	.....	.....	74 0 1	824 5 7	3866 1 4	2781 12 5	290 0 0	131 11 1	144 19 0	3348 2 6	226	258				
1838	2274 13 2	279 19 7	.....	.....	.....	97 6 3	662 4 2	3314 3 2	3080 5 10	380 9 3	86 11 4	159 19 4	3657 5 9	250	495				
1839	2961 12 9	631 8 4	.....	374 18 1	.....	53 13 5	941 7 7	4963 0 2	3225 5 3	396 16 0	170 17 5	299 4 1	4092 1 9	281	530				
1840	2568 6 3	911 11 0	329 4 11	.....	.....	124 2 10	767 18 0	4701 0 3	4003 18 10	426 16 8	127 5 3	152 11 3	4708 12 0	306	1205				
1841	2890 18 6	710 6 6	227 11 0	.....	.....	139 19 11	837 16 5	4806 12 4	4307 11 8	416 5 0	130 17 2	211 3 2	5064 17 0	316	1300				
1842	3567 13 2	86 13 0	464 6 3	.....	.....	105 1 10	960 13 11	5184 6 2	4238 13 8	451 12 6	112 4 0	180 9 2	4982 19 4	329	905				
1843	1652 13 3	710 3 7	1690 18 7	.....	.....	119 18 8	1326 12 6	5500 6 7	3397 17 11	475 10 0	656 5 6	180 7 5	4710 0 10	370	875				
1844	3000 0 0	587 11 0	1400 4 5	.....	.....	167 10 1	713 1 7	5865 7 1	3172 18 6	547 0 0	727 8 8	245 5 4	4692 12 6	408	1418				
1845	2500 0 0	244 17 11	.....	.....	409 5 9	124 2 6	1061 13 2	4439 19 4	3275 5 0	646 13 0	225 0 4	283 0 5	4430 18 9	418	1980				
1846	1750 0 0	131 6 3	2112 14 4	.....	19 6 10	145 4 4	918 7 2	5076 18 11	3066 2 4	657 17 0	459 17 1	146 0 3	4319 16 8	479	2034				
1847	2000 0 0	1147 19 9	664 3 8	.....	.....	155 5 0	1009 1 8	4976 10 1	4259 13 2	634 19 9	741 17 2	251 2 5	5687 12 6	418	2215				
1848	2250 0 0	254 8 6	860 11 7	387 16 2	.....	65 1 2	855 1 3	4672 18 8	3550 9 4	698 1 10	165 3 9	177 14 2	4591 9 1	462	1728				

No. 36.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 11th June, 1849.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, representing, by the direction of the Committee, the financial position of the Benevolent Society, and soliciting that the Governor would place upon the Estimates for 1850, in aid of the funds of the Society, a sum equal in amount to that raised by voluntary contributions.

2. Having laid your communication before His Excellency, I am desirous to acquaint you that the request of the Committee will be taken into consideration when the Estimates are in course of preparation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,  
SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

No. 37.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 24th July, 1849.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 11th ultimo, in reply to an application, preferred on behalf of the Committee of the Benevolent Society, for assistance from the Colonial Revenue, I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that the sum of nine hundred pounds has been placed on the Estimates for 1850, recently submitted to the Legislative Council, to be paid to the Society on condition of a sum to an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,  
SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

No. 38.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 18th February, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have been directed by the Committee of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, to request that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to order that a Warrant may be issued to the Secretary of the Society, for the sum of nine hundred pounds, being the amount voted by the Legislative Council towards the support of that Institution, upon condition of a like sum being raised by voluntary contributions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE ALLEN,  
*Secretary.*

THE HONORABLE  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 39.

## No. 39.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE  
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 11th March, 1850.*

SIR,

The sum of nine hundred pounds having been voted by the Legislative Council in aid of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, during the present year, on condition of a sum to an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions towards the support of that Institution, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, with reference to your application of the 18th ultimo, that the Auditor General has been instructed to prepare a Warrant for the issue to you of the amount in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, JUNR.

GEORGE ALLEN, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No 40.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, *to* THE  
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 15th May, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, in conformity with the accompanying Resolution of the General Committee of the Benevolent Society, I have been directed to forward the following statement for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

The Committee do not deem it out of place to direct the attention of His Excellency to the great importance of the Institution of which they have the direction, an Institution which has the responsibility of administering in the most efficacious and economical manner to the wants of the poor, not only of the City of Sydney, but of those of the Colony at large.

That these persons must be supplied with the common necessities of life, as well as lodging and medical attendance, is evident; and that this cannot be done without a very large outlay, is undeniable.

The Institution has hitherto been supported by the joint contributions of the British and Colonial Governments and of private individuals. The support from the British Government, however, is now rapidly being withdrawn; and it is with the utmost concern that the Committee find that by the expiration of the present year their funds will be so limited that it will be impossible for them to continue their operations unless the Colonial Government shall come forward and supply the deficiency which has thus arisen.

The support of the British Government has been afforded to the Society since the year 1821, when His Excellency the then Governor granted from the Police Fund the sum necessary for the salary of a Master and Matron. In 1822 the sum of £200, in 1823 £400, in 1824 £600, and in 1825 £1,050 was granted from the same fund. In the last mentioned year a detailed account of the proceedings of the Society and the state of its funds was called for by the Governor, to be transmitted to Earl Bathurst.

In the year 1826 the sum of £1,050, in 1827 £850, and in 1828 £900, was also granted from the before-mentioned fund.

In 1829 £1,000 was paid to the Treasurer of the Institution from the Commissariat Chest; and in 1830 the Government made up the deficiency in the funds of the Society

150—g

by

by contributing the sum of £1,300, and continued their aid annually to the Society upon the same principle until the year 1842, when the deficiency having reached the sum of £3,600, the future annual contribution was limited to £3,000.

This sum was, in 1843, reduced to £2,500, with an intimation that that allowance would be gradually reduced until all support from the British Treasury should be withdrawn, which resolution has been carried out, notwithstanding the strenuous endeavours of the Committee, aided by the warm recommendation of His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, to induce the Government to alter that determination; and by the end of the year 1853 the support from that source will have altogether ceased. This, with the falling off of the amount formerly received for unclaimed poundages, has so reduced the funds of the Society, as to render this statement necessary.

After a most careful consideration of their future probable receipts and expenditure, the Committee hope that they will be able to meet the expenses of the current year, but after that time they fear that all that can be calculated upon with any certainty, will be utterly insufficient for that purpose.

In estimating the probable expense of the year commencing 1st January, 1851, it would not be safe to take it at less than £4,600, to meet which the only items that can be relied upon are—

Donation from British Government	... ..	£750
Interest on Legacies	... ..	20
Donations and Subscriptions say	... ..	900
Fines	... ..	450
For Pauper labor...	... ..	10
For maintenance of Paupers	... ..	40
Unclaimed Poundages...	... ..	100

Making the sum of ... .. £2270

which amount leaves a deficiency of £2380, and which in every succeeding year will be gradually augmented in the proportion by which the aid from the Home Government is reduced, viz. £250 per annum, without at all taking into consideration the probable increase of expenditure occasioned by an increasing population.

The Committee would not presume to dictate to His Excellency the manner in which this deficiency is to be met, the whole of the matter they leave entirely in his hands, hoping that he will recommend the adoption of such measures as shall relieve the Institution from the difficulties in which otherwise it will speedily be involved, and save the Committee from the painful necessity of resigning their trust into the hands of Government.

In concluding, the Committee would most respectfully urge the claims of the Society to the support of the Government, it standing in a different position to any other Institution in the Colony, inasmuch as in every other case it may be a matter of choice or unimportance whether a Society shall or shall not exist, whereas in this case the matter is imperative, the poor and destitute will ever be found in every community, and means must be provided to meet their necessities.

For the further information of His Excellency, I have the honor to forward a Report\* for the year ended June, 1849, in which will be found copious statistical details, and information in reference to the numbers supported by the Society in whole or in part; and any other information which His Excellency may require I shall be most happy to furnish.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)                      GEORGE ALLEN,  
Secretary.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
    &c.,                      &c.,                      &c.

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\* The Report was not furnished with the other documents.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 40.]

**RESOLUTION** passed by the General Committee of the Benevolent Society, 7th May, 1850.

Encl. in No. 40.

"That a full statement of the circumstances of the Institution, connected with its present and future probable support, be drawn up and laid before the Government, with a request that they will inform the Committee what means they will adopt for assisting in supplying the necessary funds to enable the Committee to carry on the affairs of the Society."

(Signed) GEORGE ALLEN.

## No. 41.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 20th May, 1850.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, forwarding the Annual Report for 1849 of the Sydney Benevolent Society, and embodying a full statement of the circumstances of the Institution.

2. The application of the Committee for aid towards the support of the Society will, I am further to apprise you, be taken into consideration in framing the Estimates for 1851, and, provided the financial arrangements will admit of its being done, the sum required by the Committee will be included in the Estimates.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQUIRE,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No. 42.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 14th April, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have been directed by the Committee of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, to request that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to order that a Warrant may be issued to the Treasurer of that Institution for the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, being the amount voted by the Legislative Council towards the support of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1851, upon condition that one thousand pounds should be raised by voluntary contributions, which sum has been so subscribed, as is shewn by the accompanying list.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) GEORGE ALLEN,  
Secretary.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 43.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25th April, 1851.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to return herewith to you the enclosed Subscription Lists which accompanied your application of the 14th instant, the Auditor General having reported that it has been usual in all cases of a similar nature, to require



require that the list of subscriptions received should be verified by the signature of the President and Treasurer ; on this being done, and the list returned to me, an authority will immediately be given for the preparation of a Warrant for the issue of the amount voted in aid of the Benevolent Asylum on the Estimates for 1851.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUN.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQUIRE,  
SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*III.—Correspondence between the Colonial Government and the Secretary to the Committee of the Benevolent Society in reference to the inadequacy of the accommodation for the inmates of the Benevolent Asylum.*

No. 44.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 24th October, 1849.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have been directed by the Committee of the Benevolent Society to draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the present crowded state of the Benevolent Asylum.

By the accompanying statement recently made by the Medical Officers of the Institution, it appears that in buildings not calculated to accommodate more than two hundred individuals there are placed nearly five hundred, and under such circumstances should any disorder of a contagious nature break out, the most fearful consequences must result not only to the inmates, but to the community at large.

The Committee, therefore, beg most respectfully to request that His Excellency will be pleased to grant some vacant Government building into which part of the inmates of the Asylum may be removed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE ALLEN,  
Secretary.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[*Enclosure in No. 44.*]

Encl. in No. 44.

We, the undersigned Medical Officers of the Benevolent Asylum, are of opinion,

1st. That this Asylum is by no means calculated to contain its present number of inmates, viz., 500.

2nd. That the number that could be conveniently lodged in this Asylum, is about 200.

3rd. That taking into consideration the peculiar character of the present inmates, the want of proper and sufficient sewerage, and the other numerous disadvantages under which the institution labours, the house is preserved in as cleanly and wholesome a state as is practicable.

(Signed)

W. BLAND, SURGEON,  
HENRY G. DOUGLAS, M. D.  
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, SURGEON.  
GEORGE FULLERTON, M. D.

No. 45.

## No. 45.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 3rd November, 1849.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo in which, by desire of the Committee of the Benevolent Society, you bring under notice the crowded state of the Asylum, and request that some Government building may be granted for the reception of a portion of the inmates.

2. Having laid your communication before the Governor, I am directed by His Excellency to inform you, that when the Carters' Barracks are vacated by the Mounted Police, in which corps a reduction is about to be made, there will be no objection to their being appropriated to the accomodation of a portion of the present inmates of the Benevolent Asylum.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. ELYARD, JUNR.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No. 46.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 24th January, 1850.*

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 3rd November last, conveying the reply of the Governor to the application of the Committee for a Government building, to afford additional accommodation to the inmates of the Benevolent Asylum, and in which I apprized you that the Carters' Barracks could be appropriated for this purpose so soon as they were vacated by the Mounted Police, I have now the honor to acquaint you that it appears that the projected line of Railroad from Sydney will pass through the premises and render them unfit for the purposes in view.

2. I am, however, desired by His Excellency to state that, should the Committee be of opinion that any part of the premises can be made available for the required purpose, there will be no objection to their receiving possession as soon as fresh quarters can be found for the Mounted Orderlies now in occupation of them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## No. 47.

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sydney, 27th November, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the General Committee of the Benevolent Society, of transmitting to you the accompanying Extract from their Minutes of the 8th October last, and to request that you will submit the same to His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GEORGE ALLEN,  
*Secretary.*

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure in No. 47.]

*EXTRACT from the Minutes of the General Committee of the Benevolent Society, 8th October, 1850.*

Encl. in No. 47.

"Archdeacon M'Encroe having stated, that all negotiation on the part of the Roman Catholic Church, for the Hospital at Liverpool, had ceased,

"Resolved,—

"That the Secretary be requested to communicate with the Colonial Secretary, in order to ascertain whether there is any probability of obtaining the above-named building for the purposes of the Society."

## No. 48.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP DAVIS, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Vicar-General's Office,  
Sydney, 15th July, 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 11th instant, stating that His Excellency the Governor-General cannot recommend the offer of £2,500 made by His Grace the Archbishop, for the purchase of the Liverpool Hospital, and to inform His Excellency that His Grace declines making any further offer for that building, particularly as he has been informed that the Benevolent Society are desirous of obtaining it.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) C. H. DAVIS,  
Bishop Coadjutor.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

## No. 49.

COPY OF A LETTER from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, to THE SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 2nd October, 1851.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 14th January last, on the subject of the application made in your letter of the 27th November, 1850, for the appropriation of the Liverpool Hospital to the purposes of the Benevolent Society, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-General to inform you that as it has been intimated that any further offer for the Building will not be made on the part of the Roman Catholic Church, His Excellency considers that to give the temporary use of it to the Society, in order to relieve the present crowded state of the Benevolent Asylum, would be applying it to a very good purpose, and that instructions have been given to the Colonial Architect for its being placed at the disposal of the Society accordingly.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) W. ELYARD, JUN.

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ.,

SECRETARY TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

**No. 50.**

IV. RETURN shewing the number of Benevolent Asylums in the Colony; the annual cost of each, distinguishing the cost of management and superintendence in each case, and the amount expended in out-door relief; the average number of inmates in each, during each year since their establishment, respectively; and the number of inmates in each on the 30th September last.

Number and name of Benevolent Asylums.	All the amounts shown as under are for the year ending 1850.				Average Annual Number of Inmates.																General Average of Inmates.	Number of Inmates in each Asylum on the 30th Septem., 1851.				REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Annual Cost of Management and Superintendence.	Annual Cost of Inmates.	Annual Expenditure in Out-door Relief.	Total Annual Cost.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

*FURTHER Return to Address:—MR. COWPER, 21st October, 1851.*

*Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 22nd December, 1851.*

RETURN of the Annual cost of the "Hawkesbury Benevolent Asylum," distinguishing the cost of management, &c., from the amount expended in indoor relief; also the average number of inmates for each year, particularising the number in each year since the establishment of the Asylum.

YEAR.	ANNUAL COST OF MANAGEMENT, &c.	AMOUNT EXPENDED IN INDOOR RELIEF.	AVERAGE NO. OF INMATES IN EACH YEAR.
1837	37 10 0	587 0 7	16
1838	87 10 0	923 5 1	21
1839	107 10 0	682 10 0	28
1840	112 0 0	855 7 4	30
1841	129 10 0	887 6 6	32
1842	110 0 0	603 6 1	29
1843	110 0 0	360 3 2	25
1844	95 0 0	228 6 8	26
1845	75 0 0	451 6 9	26
1846	131 14 0	430 18 1	45
1847	123 19 6	460 15 6	43
1848	95 4 10	547 10 11	49
1849	85 16 0	647 17 10	50
1850	98 2 2	425 8 10	47

H. B. Asylum, Windsor, }  
17th December, 1851. }

151—a

ALFRED COX,  
Secretary to the H. B. Asylum.



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, TARBAN CREEK.

*Return to Address: Mr. Cowper, 21st October, 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 11th November, 1851.*

COPY OF A LETTER *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, *to* THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

M. 9-439. No. 152.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 8th October, 1850.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you, that the Governor has laid before the Executive Council, the Report of the Board of Medical Officers appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the death of two Patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek, which recently formed the subject of a correspondence in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper; and to examine and enquire into the general management and the arrangements of the Institution; and to offer any suggestions, which might occur to them, for its improvement in these particulars, and the greater care and comfort of its inmates.

2. The principal matter in which His Excellency desired the opinion of the Council was, the question submitted by the Board, whether it would be conducive to the interests of the Institution, that the services of the present Steward, Mr. Digby, should be continued, seeing that, without the sanction or knowledge of the Superintendent, he had given to persons unconnected with the Establishment, extracts from a journal kept by himself of the occurrences in the Institution, and had allowed a public use to be made of those extracts.

3. Dr. Shanks, the Chairman of the Board, having been introduced to the Council, stated that, although in consideration of his long service, and the position which he formerly held in the Institution, His Excellency might not think it necessary to displace Mr. Digby before the end of the year, his removal, at an early date, is very requisite, as without it the Establishment cannot go on well. Dr. Shanks then afforded further explanation respecting the alterations and repairs of the present buildings, and the improved accommodation recommended by the Board; and stated that some arrangement to give effect to the first four of the Board's suggestions, should be made as early as possible, as the additional provisions for the Patients are urgently required.

4. Dr. Shanks having withdrawn, the Council expressed their opinion that the conduct of Mr. Digby has been such as to render it necessary, for the interest of the Institution, that he should be forthwith removed from his situation. In the suggestion of Dr. Shanks, that his removal should be delayed until the end of the year, the Council could not concur, because they apprehend that much mischief and inconvenience might result from his continuance in office during that period. Taking into consideration, however, his long service in the Colony, the Council recommend that Mr. Digby should receive an allowance from the Government at the rate of one-half of his present salary, until the end of this year; and that a successor should be appointed at a salary of One hundred pounds per annum, which appeared to the Council to be a sufficient remuneration for the duties which now devolve on the Steward. The Governor having approved of this recommendation of the Council, I am directed by His Excellency to request that you will apprise Mr. Digby that his services are discontinued.



5. The suggestions before alluded to of the Board, in respect to the alterations in the buildings and yards, have been referred to the Colonial Architect, with an instruction to prepare and submit the requisite plans and estimates for the following works, viz. :—

- (1.) Two Hospital Wards, capable of containing six patients each.
- (2.) A Dead-house.
- (3.) The alteration of the eight loop holes in the walls of the Airing Yards, facing the river, into properly secured windows.
- (4.) The enclosure of a small circular portion of ground in front of the Asylum with a wooden fence eight feet high.
- (5.) The piping and guttering of the Wings and Verandahs of the building to collect the rain water, and the formation of a Tank in each yard for its reception.

6. Of these works, the Council do not recommend the immediate commencement, as they are not so urgently required as to render it incumbent on the Government to undertake them without having first obtained from the Legislature a vote of the sums required for the purpose ; but they propose that an estimate should be submitted to the Legislative Council in the next Session.

7. In order, however, to make an immediate provision for the accommodation which is represented to be most urgently required, the Council advise that two Infirmary Wards, each capable of containing six Patients, should be fitted up in the building ; that two of the small rooms in each division of the Asylum should be padded for the reception of violent and suicidal Patients ; that the open courts attached to the Crib-rooms, where the Patients bathe, and which are represented to be not more than about ten feet wide, should be roofed ; that the Airing Courts should be repaired and regravelled ; and that means should be adopted for procuring ventilation under the floors of the wings, so as to preserve the joists and flooring from decay. This has also been referred to the Colonial Architect, in order that the works may be forthwith proceeded with.

8. Under the recommendation of the Board, and advice of the Council, the Governor approves of the appointment of a Male and Female Attendant, to wait on the Patients in Hospital at night, being immediately made. The additional expense which the employment of these Attendants will occasion, will, it is presumed, be more than covered by the saving which will be effected in the reduction of the Steward's salary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT,  
PARRAMATTA.

1851.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CORONERS' INQUESTS AND MAGISTERIAL INQUIRIES.

Return to Address: MR. NICHOLS, 11th November 1851.—Laid upon the Council Table, by THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 2nd December 1851.

No. 1.

A RETURN of the number of Coroners' Inquests held in the Colony of New South Wales, by the Coroners of Districts, exclusive of the City of Sydney, from the 1st day of January 1850, to the 30th day of June 1851, together with the Amount of Expenses incurred thereby.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Number of Inquests.	CORONERS.		MEDICAL WITNESSES.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			Fees at £1 for each Inquest.	Travelling Expenses at 9d. per mile.	Fees at £1 ls. for each Inquest.	Travelling Expenses at 1s. per mile for every mile exceeding 10.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Annual Salary.
Parramatta . . . . .	Charles B. Lyons.	66	66 0 0	9 9 9	57 15 0	.....	133 4 9	£40
Campbell Town, Camden, and Picton . . . . .	George Bransby . .	24	24 0 0	9 4 6	4 4 0	.....	37 8 6	20
Liverpool . . . . .	Thomas Parsons	12	12 0 0	2 2 0	4 4 0	.....	18 6 0	20
Illawarra . . . . .	Alick Osborne . .	6	6 0 0	6 18 9	.....	.....	12 18 9	20
Berrima . . . . .	H. M. Oxley . . . .	3	3 0 0	1 5 6	4 4 0	.....	8 9 6	20
	A. T. P. Cutting . .	5	5 0 0	.....	5 5 0	.....	10 5 0	
Goulburn . . . . .	Robert Waugh . .	26	26 0 0	18 5 6	33 12 0	6 13 0	84 10 6	40
Braidwood . . . . .	Thomas Bell . . . .	5	5 0 0	1 11 6	.....	.....	6 11 6	20
Broulee . . . . .	William Campbell.	3	3 0 0	0 15 0	3 3 0	.....	6 18 0	20
Queanbeyan . . . . .	Andrew Morton . .	7	7 0 0	3 11 3	3 3 0	0 2 0	13 16 3	20
Yass . . . . .	Isidore M. Blake . .	20	20 0 0	31 5 9	40 19 0	4 3 0	96 7 9	20
Windsor . . . . .	Joshua Dowe . . .	21	21 0 0	5 5 9	17 17 0	1 4 0	45 6 9	40
Penrith . . . . .	George T. Clarke	23	23 0 0	5 12 6	2 2 0	.....	30 14 6	20
Hartley . . . . .	Heyward Atkins . .	7	7 0 0	1 10 0	5 5 0	.....	13 15 0	20
	Thomas Brown . . .	3	3 0 0	0 19 6	3 3 0	.....	7 2 6	
Bathurst . . . . .	John Sutherland	35	35 0 0	19 14 6	54 12 0	1 14 0	111 0 6	40
Carcoar . . . . .	Samuel North . . .	12	12 0 0	4 13 9	16 16 0	1 17 0	35 6 9	20
Wellington . . . . .	Samuel Curtis . . .	6	6 0 0	0 16 6	.....	0 7 6	7 4 0	20
Mudgee . . . . .	Henry Bayly . . . .	10	10 0 0	6 4 6	14 14 0	.....	30 18 6	20
Brisbane Water . . . . .	Boyd Horsbrugh . .	6	6 0 0	3 0 9	6 6 0	.....	15 6 9	20
Newcastle . . . . .	John E. Stacy . . .	13	13 0 0	5 12 6	5 5 0	.....	23 17 6	20
Dungog . . . . .	Thomas Cook . . . .	19	19 0 0	8 16 3	11 11 0	1 14 0	41 1 3	20
Paterson and Maitland . . . . .	John S. Parker . .	69	69 0 0	18 9 9	99 15 0	0 10 0	187 14 9	40
Wollombi & Macdonald River . . . . .	Benjamin Sullivan .	4	4 0 0	3 13 6	.....	.....	7 13 6	20
Patrick's Plains . . . . .	Henry Glennie . . .	14	14 0 0	1 4 0	2 2 0	.....	17 6 0	20
Scone and Murrurundi . . . . .	Andrew Little . . .	3	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 3 0	.....	8 7 0	20
Cassilis . . . . .	T. A. Perry . . . .	3	3 0 0	0 6 0	1 1 0	0 16 0	5 3 0	20
Port Macquarie . . . . .	James M'Intyre . .	3	3 0 0	3 2 3	3 3 0	.....	9 5 3	20
Moreton Bay . . . . .	David K. Ballow . .	1	.....	0 13 6	3 3 0	.....	3 16 6	20
		429	428 0 0	176 9 0	406 7 0	19 0 6	1,029 16 6	
Expenses of Analysing the remains of Catherine Jenkins, at Windsor, } on the 31st January, 1851 . . . . . }							13 13 0	
TOTAL . . . . .							£ 1,043 9 6	

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
29th November, 1851.  
WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.

## No. 2.

A RETURN of the number of Magisterial Inquiries, held in lieu of Coroner's Inquests, from the 1st day of January 1850, to the 30th day of June 1851, together with an Account of the Expenses incurred thereby, and the names of the Magistrates before whom such Inquiries were held.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Number of Inquests.	MAGISTRATES.		MEDICAL WITNESSES.		TOTAL.
			Fees at £1 for each Inquest.	Travelling Expenses, at 9d. per mile.	Fees at £1 1s. for each Inquest.	Travelling Expenses, at 1s. per mile for every mile exceeding 10.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Moreton Bay ..	J. North .....	1	1 0 0	1 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6
	John C. Wickham ..	2	2 0 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	3 1 0
	J. E. Barney .....	2	2 0 0	1 6 3	2 2 0	.....	5 8 3
Monaroo .....	H. H. Massie .....	3	3 0 0	0 7 6	.....	.....	3 7 6
	S. S. Walker .....	1	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	2 1 0
	K. Robertson .....	1	1 0 0	0 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0
	W. Graham .....	2	2 0 0	1 9 3	.....	.....	3 9 3
Cooma .....	P. W. Cullen .....	1	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
	H. H. Massie .....	2	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0
	S. J. Walker .....	2	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0
Albury .....	J. J. Keating .....	3	3 0 0	0 15 0	4 4 0	.....	7 19 0
Wagga Wagga. ..	John Peter .....	3	3 0 0	1 11 6	6 6 0	2 4 0	13 1 6
Binalong .....	J. D. Macanah .....	1	1 0 0	0 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
	J. Manning .....	1	1 0 0	0 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
Dubbo .....	John Maughan .....	1	.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
	S. Samuels .....	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Gundagai .....	R. P. Jenkins .....	1	.....	1 19 3	3 3 0	.....	5 2 3
Tamworth .....	J. Gill .....	1	1 0 0	0 19 6	.....	.....	1 19 6
	R. S. Jenkins .....	3	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0
	W. Cox .....	1	1 0 0	.....	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
Warialda .....	R. B. Ottley .....	1	1 0 0	0 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
Wee Waa .....	C. F. H. Smith ..	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Armidale .....	R. G. Massie .....	3	3 0 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	4 1 0
Darling Downs. {	C. Rolleston .....	3	3 0 0	.....	2 2 0	.....	5 2 0
	C. K. M'Kenzie ..	.....	.....	2 12 6	.....	0 10 0	3 2 6
	J. L. Hay .....	1	1 0 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
	A. Sandeman .....	1	1 0 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
	A. Hodgson .....	2	2 0 0	1 2 6	.....	.....	3 2 6
Liverpool Plains..	J. H. Durbin .....	3	3 0 0	1 17 6	4 4 0	.....	9 1 6
Clarence River ..	F. H. Phillips .....	6	6 0 0	4 11 6	.....	.....	10 11 6
Brisbane .....	W. A. Duncan ..	1	1 0 0	.....	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
M'Leay River .....	E. C. Merewether. ..	2	2 0 0	3 1 6	.....	.....	5 1 6
Ipswich .....	W. M. Dorsay .....	15	15 0 0	.....	8 8 0	.....	23 8 0
Wide Bay .....	E. B. Uhr .....	4	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0
	E. F. Palmer .....	1	1 0 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
	C. J. Bidwell .....	2	2 0 0	.....	3 3 0	.....	6 3 0
Maranoa .....	J. H. Durbin .....	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Burnett .....	H. H. Brown .....	1	.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
TOTAL .....		81	77 0 0	25 14 9	46 4 0	2 14 0	157 18 9

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
29th November 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,  
Auditor General.

## No. 3.

A RETURN of the number of Coroner's Inquests held in the City of Sydney and Police District thereof, from the 1st day of July, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1851, together with an Account of the Expenses incurred thereby.

BEFORE WHOM HELD.	PERIOD.	Number of Inquests.	CORONER.		MEDICAL WITNESSES.		Expenses of Analysing the remains of parties suspected of having been poisoned.	TOTAL.
			Fees at £1 for each Inquest.	Travelling Expenses, at 9d. per mile.	Fees at £1 1s. for each Inquest.	Travelling Expenses, at 1s. per mile for every mile exceeding 10.		
SYDNEY. John R. Brennan. Coroner.	1850. 1 July to 31 Decr.	70	£ s. d. 70 0 0	£ s. d. 1 1 9	£ s. d. 133 7 0	.....	£ s. d. 16 16 0	£ s. d. 221 4 9
	1851. 1 Jan'y. to 30 June.	81	81 0 0	0 15 9	144 18 0	.....	.....	226 13 9
	TOTAL .. ..	151	151 0 0	1 17 6	278 5 0	.....	16 16 0	447 18 6

*Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
29th November, 1851.*

WM. LITHGOW,  
*Auditor General.*

## No. 4.

A RETURN of Magisterial Inquiries held within the City and District of Sydney from the 1st day of July, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1851, together with the expenses incurred thereby, and the names of the Magistrates before whom such Inquiries were held.

BEFORE WHOM HELD.	PERIOD.	Number of Inquiries	MAGISTRATE.		MEDICAL WITNESSES.		TOTAL.
			Fees at £1 for each Inquiry.	Travelling Expenses, at 9d. per mile.	Fees at £1 1s. for each Inquiry.	Travelling Expenses, at 1s. per mile for every mile exceeding 10.	
SYDNEY. John O'Neil Brennan. Water Police Magistrate.	1850. 1 July to 31 Decr.	.....	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. .....	.....	£ s. d. .....
	1851. 1 Jan'y. to 30 June.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0	1 1 0	.....	2 10 0
	TOTAL .. ..	1	1 0 0	0 9 0	1 1 0	.....	2 10 0

*Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
29th November, 1851.*

WM. LITHGOW,  
*Auditor General.*

## No. 5.

A RETURN of the number of Inquests and Magisterial Inquiries held during the period from 1st January, 1850, to the 30th June, 1851, and upon which the Expenses have been disallowed, with the names of the Coroners and Magistrates holding such Inquests and Inquiries.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Number of Inquests.	CORONERS.		MEDICAL WITNESSES.		TOTAL.
			Fees at £1 for each Inquest.	Travelling Expenses, at 9d. per mile.	Fees at £1 1s. for each Inquest.	Travelling Expenses, at 1s. per mile for every mile exceeding 10.	
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
CORONERS.							
City of Sydney	John Ryan Brenan	14	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0
Parramatta .....	Charles B. Lyons..	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Bathurst .....	John Sutherland ..	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Penrith .....	George T. Clarke ..	2	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0
Yass .....	Isidore M. Blake ..	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Braidwood .....	Thomas Bell .....	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Maitland ... ..	John S. Parker ..	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	..	1 0 0
			21	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0
MAGISTRATE.							
Clarence River ..	F. H. Phillips .....	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
TOTAL.....			22	22 0 0	.....	.....	22 0 0

*Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
29th November, 1851.*

WM. LITHGOW,  
*Auditor General.*

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**DRAFT STANDING ORDERS.**

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

**STANDING ORDERS,**

WITH

**DRAFT STANDING ORDERS.**

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LAI'D UPON THE COUNCIL TABLE, AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED,  
30 OCTOBER, 1851.

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**Sydney :**

PRINTED BY W. W. DAVIES, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
HYDE PARK.

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1851.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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VOTES No. 4, FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1851.

13. Standing Orders Committee :—The Colonial Secretary moved, pursuant to notice, That the following Members be appointed a Select Committee to prepare such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear best adapted for the orderly conduct of the business of this Council ; such Committee to report not later than this day fortnight ; that is to say :—The Speaker, The Attorney General, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Parker, Mr. James Macarthur, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Broadhurst.  
Question put and passed.
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VOTES No. 8, FRIDAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1851.

Standing Orders Committee :—The Colonial Secretary moved, That the time within which the Standing Orders Committee are instructed to report, be extended to Friday, the 31st instant.  
Question put and passed.

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VOTES No. 11, THURSDAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1851

Standing Rules and Orders :—The Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Chairman, brought up the Report and laid upon the Table the Draft Standing Rules and Orders agreed to by the Select Committee appointed on the 17th instant to prepare such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear best adapted for the orderly conduct of the business of this Council.  
Ordered to be printed.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## DRAFT STANDING ORDERS.

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed on the 17th October instant,  
“ *to prepare such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear best adapted*  
“ *for the orderly conduct of the business of the Council,*” beg leave to lay  
before your Honorable Council the Draft of the Standing Rules and  
Orders agreed to by them.

CHARLES NICHOLSON,  
CHAIRMAN.

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 30th October, 1851.*





DRAFT STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

OF

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

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GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

I. That in all cases not hereinafter provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of Parliament, which shall be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this Council.

II. That the Speaker shall take the Chair at the hour appointed for the Meeting of the Council, and if at the expiration of half an hour after the hour appointed there is not a quorum, the Speaker shall adjourn the Council to the next sitting day.

III. That if at any time after the commencement of the business of the day, notice be taken that there is not present one-third of the Members, exclusive of the Speaker, the Speaker shall, by his own authority, adjourn the Council to the next day of meeting.

IV. That no Order for a Call of the House shall be made for any day earlier than one month from the date of such Order.

V. That whenever a Division shall be demanded by any Member, the Members present shall take their seats, the ayes on the right, the noes on the left of the Chair respectively, and the Speaker shall appoint Tellers, one of either party, and shall declare which has the majority from lists of the Members voting on each side, to be handed to him by the Tellers.

VI. That previously to any Division, strangers shall withdraw from the body of the House, but may remain in the Galleries unless otherwise ordered.

VII. That an entry of the Division Lists be made by the Clerk in the Journals.

VIII. That all Addresses to the Governor shall be presented by the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

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MOTIONS.

IX. That no Notice of Motion shall be received after the Council shall have proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

X. That no Member shall make any Motion initiating a subject for discussion, but in pursuance of Notice openly given at a previous sitting of the Council, and duly entered on the Notice Paper.

XI.

XI. That it shall be in order on the presentation of any Document, except a Petition, to move, without Notice, that it be printed, and to appoint a day for its consideration.

XII. That Motions shall take precedence of Orders of the Day, and be moved in the order in which they stand on the Notice Paper, and if not so moved, shall be expunged therefrom.

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#### PUBLIC BILLS.

XIII. That every Bill for the paving, lighting, or cleansing of any City or Town, shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Bill.

XIV. That amendments merely of a verbal or formal nature may be made on motion in any part of a Bill, at any time during its progress through the Council.

XV. That clerical and typographical errors shall be corrected in any part of a Bill, by the Chairman of Committees.

XVI. That when a Bill shall have passed the Council, the Speaker shall sign the same, and the Clerk shall certify the date of its passing, at the foot of the Bill.

XVII. That before a Bill shall be presented to the Governor for the Royal Assent, the Chairman of Committees shall certify that it is in accordance with the Bill as passed by the Council.

XVIII. That all Bills when passed shall be presented to the Governor, for Her Majesty's Assent, by the Speaker.

---

#### COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

XIX. That in Committees of the whole Council, eighteen Members, exclusive of the Chairman, shall be a quorum.

XX. That the Lists of Divisions in Committees of the whole Council shall be printed weekly.

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#### LAPSED QUESTIONS.

XXI. That if a Debate on any Motion moved and seconded, be interrupted by the Council being counted out, such Debate may be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted, on Motion upon Notice.

XXII. That if a Debate on any Order of the Day be interrupted by the Council being counted out, such Order may be restored to the Paper for a future day, on Motion upon Notice, and then such Debate shall be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted.

XXIII. That if the discussion of any question in a Committee of the whole Council be interrupted for want of a quorum, the Council may order the resumption of such Committee on a future day, on Motion upon Notice, and the discussion of such question shall then be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted.

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SELECT

## SELECT COMMITTEES.

XXIV. That no Select Committee shall consist of less than five or more than ten Members without leave from the Council.

XXV. That it shall not be compulsory on the Speaker to serve on any Select Committee.

XXVI. That every Member proposing a Select Committee or introducing a Bill, Petition, or Motion upon any subject which may be referred to a Select Committee, shall be one of the Committee without being named by the Council.

XXVII. That the Notice of Motion for the appointment of every Select Committee, shall contain the names of the Members who the Mover intends shall serve with himself on such Committee.

XXVIII. That if upon any Motion for a Select Committee any one Member shall require it, such Committee shall be formed in the manner following, viz.:—Each Member shall give in to the Clerk a List of the Members who he intends shall serve on such Committee, not exceeding the number proposed, exclusive of the Mover himself; and if any such List contain a larger number of names it shall be void and rejected; and the Members who shall be reported by the Clerk to have the greatest number of Votes, shall be declared by the Speaker to be, with the Mover, the Members of such Committee; and in any case of doubt arising from two or more Members having an equality of Votes the Speaker shall decide which shall serve on such Committee.

XXIX. That any Notice of Motion for discharging, adding, or substituting Members of a Select Committee, shall contain the names of such Members.

XXX. That in all Select Committees three shall be a quorum.

XXXI. That every Select Committee, previously to the commencement of business, shall elect one of its Members to be the Chairman.

XXXII. That every Report of a Select Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

XXXIII. That Lists be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Clerk's Office, and in the Lobby of the House, of all Members serving on each Select Committee.

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 MESSAGES.

XXXIV. That whenever a Message from the Governor shall be announced, the business before the Council shall be immediately suspended, and the bearer of the Message introduced into the Council Chamber to deliver the Message to the Speaker.

XXXV. That the Speaker shall immediately read the Message to the Council, and, if necessary, a day be fixed for taking the same into consideration.

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 PETITIONS.

XXXVI. That no Petition shall be presented after the Council shall have proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

XXXVII. That it shall be incumbent on every Member presenting a Petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council.

XXXVIII.

XXXVIII. That every Member presenting a Petition to the Council shall affix his name at the beginning thereof.

XXIX. That every Petition must be in writing ; and not printed or lithographed.

XL. That every Petition must contain the prayer of Petitioners at the end thereof.

XLI. That every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written.

XLII. That every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member who shall present it.

XLIII. That every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else, except in cases of incapacity by sickness.

XLIV. That no letters, affidavits, or other documents shall be attached to any Petition.

XLV. That no Petition shall make reference to any debate in the Council.

XLVI. That no Petition shall, either directly or indirectly, pray for a grant of public money.

XLVII. That every Member presenting a Petition to the Council, not being a Petition for a Private Bill, or relating to a Private Bill before the Council, do confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes—of the number of signatures attached to it—of the material allegations contained in it—and to the reading of the prayer thereof ; and the only question which shall be entertained by the Council, on the presentation of any Petition shall be—“ That the Petition be received.”

XLVIII. That the Clerk of the Council do weekly prepare, in a tabular form, an Abstract of all Petitions received by the Council, in which shall be set forth the place or places from whence they are severally presented ; the number of signatures attached to each ; the name of the Member presenting the same ; and a short abstract of the prayer thereof. That every such Abstract be printed and distributed to Members of the Council ; and that at the close of each Session the Clerk shall prepare and have printed and bound up with the Votes and Proceedings of the Council a general summary of such weekly Abstracts.

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#### PRIVATE BILLS.

XLIX. That no Private Bill shall be brought into this Council but upon a Petition first presented, with a printed copy of the proposed Bill annexed ; and such Petition shall be signed by one or more of the parties applying for the Bill.

L. That all Petitions for Private Bills be presented to the Council within thirty days from the commencement of the Session.

LI. That every Petition for a Private Bill shall commence by setting forth that, within the three months previously to its presentation to the Council, public notice of the intention to apply for the Bill has been given once a week, for four consecutive weeks in the New South Wales Government Gazette,—in one or more public Newspapers published in Sydney,—and in one or more local Newspapers published in or nearest to the District affected by the Bill ; and shall also contain a true statement of the general objects of the Bill : And the production of the numbers of such Gazette and Newspaper shall be sufficient proof of such notice.

LII.

LII. That when the Petition shall have been received, and the requisite notice proved, Notice of Motion for leave to bring in the Bill shall be given, as in the case of Public Bills.

LIII. That when leave to bring in a Private Bill shall have been obtained, and before it shall be read a first time, it shall be printed at the expense of the parties applying for it, in the same form as Public Bills, and a sufficient number of copies delivered to the Clerk for the use of the Council.

LIV. That before a Private Bill shall be read a first time the sum of Twenty-five pounds to meet the expenses attendant on such Bill, shall be paid into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer for the public uses of the Colony and in support of the Government thereof, and a Certificate of such sum having been paid shall be produced by the Member having charge of the Bill.

LV. That when a Private Bill shall have been read a first time, it shall be referred to a Select Committee, to be appointed on Motion upon Notice, and such Committee shall require proof of the allegations contained in the Preamble.

LVI. That every Petition against a Private Bill shall be referred to the Select Committee on such Bill ; and shall distinctly specify the grounds on which the Petitioners object thereto : But before a Petition in opposition to a Private Bill shall be referred to the Select Committee on such Bill, the sum of Fifteen pounds to meet the expenses attendant on such opposition, shall be paid into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, for the public uses of the Colony and in support of the Government thereof, and a Certificate of such sum having been paid shall be produced by the Member presenting the Petition.

LVII. That every Select Committee on a Private Bill may hear Counsel if it be desired, and may also take such oral or other evidence as they may think requisite, and may decide on matters in issue between the persons conducting and opposing the Bill ; after which the question shall be put from the Chair, "That this Preamble stand part of the Bill ?" And if the Committee should be of opinion that the Preamble has not been satisfactorily proved, they shall direct the Chairman to that effect, which shall be fatal to the Bill ; but if it be carried that the Preamble stand part of the Bill, the several clauses of the Bill shall next be proceeded with, and the amendments, if any, carefully noted for report to the Council, care being taken that no clause be inserted, or amendment made in the Bill, which shall be foreign to the import of the notice herein-before required.

LVIII. That upon a Private Bill being brought up and reported by the Select Committee, such Bill shall be proceeded with as in the case of Public Bills, a future day being appointed for the second reading.

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#### STRANGERS.

LIX. That the Speaker only shall have the privilege of admitting Strangers to the body of the Council Chamber, but every Member shall have the privilege of admitting by Orders three Strangers to the Gallery of the Council Chamber.

LX. That on the request of any Member, or in his own discretion, the Speaker shall at any time order Strangers to withdraw, and such Strangers shall immediately withdraw accordingly.

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#### CONTEMPT.

## CONTEMPT.

LXI. That any Member not attending in compliance with an order for a Call of the House, without reasonable excuse, shall be held guilty of contempt.

LXII. That no Member shall absent himself during the Session for more than a fortnight at a time, without express leave of absence from the Council; and any Member wilfully infringing this order shall be held guilty of contempt.

LXIII. That any Member who shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of the Council, and any Member or other person who shall wilfully or vexatiously interrupt the orderly conduct of the business of the Council, shall be guilty of contempt.

LXIV. That any Member or other person adjudged by the Council, for any of the causes hereinbefore mentioned, guilty of contempt, shall be fined in a penalty at the discretion of the Council not exceeding twenty pounds, and in default of immediate payment shall be committed by the Warrant of the Speaker to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for a period not exceeding fourteen days; and it shall be lawful for the said Sergeant-at-Arms to detain the said Member or person in his custody for the period directed by the Council, unless sooner discharged by order of the Council or unless the amount of fine imposed shall be sooner paid.

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SUSPENSION OF STANDING RULES AND ORDERS.

LXV. That (except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity,) no Motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of the Council without due notice thereof.

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DURATION OF STANDING RULES AND ORDERS.

LXVI. That the whole of these Standing Rules and Orders shall continue in force only until the expiration of one calendar month after the opening of the first Session of the Legislative Council which shall be convened after the dissolution or other termination of this Council.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S BILL.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY'S BILL.

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

*11th November, 1851.*

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SYDNEY:

PRINTED BY KEMP AND FAIRFAX,  
LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

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1851.



## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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VOTES No. 11, THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1851.

7. New South Wales Marine Assurance Company's Bill :—Mr. Cowper moved, pursuant to notice, That the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company's Bill be referred, for the consideration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of the following Members, viz. :—

The Attorney-General,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. Chisholm,

Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Bettington,  
Mr. Nichols.

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VOTES No. 17, TUESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1851.

11. New South Wales Marine Assurance Company's Bill :—Mr. Cowper, as Chairman, brought up the Report, and laid upon the Table the evidence taken before the Select Committee, for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on the 30th ultimo.  
Ordered to be Printed.
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### LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

	Page.		Page.
George John Rogers, Esq. ....	1		Edward Knox, Esq. .... 1

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S  
BILL.

(*Amendments in Select Committee.*)

Lines 24 and 25, omit "one — part thereof is," and insert "a *Preamble*.  
"deposit of ten shillings per share has been."

Line 36, after "stock" insert "except as hereinafter provided." Clause III.

Line 59, between the words "that" and "such," insert "when" Clause IV.  
and omit the word "only." In line 60, omit the word "be" and insert  
"have been." Omit the remainder of the Clause after the word "made,"  
in the same line, and insert "public notification of the fact shall be  
"immediately given in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, and in  
"one daily Newspaper published in the City of Sydney."

Line 48, after the word "hold" insert "until the same can be" Clause VII.  
"advantageously disposed of, for the purposes of reimbursement only."

Line 31, omit the words "several and." Clause XI.

Line 41, after the word "Retired" insert "together with the" Clause XV.  
"date of such retirement."

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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*REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE*

ON THE

**NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY'S BILL.**

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council, for whose consideration and Report was referred on the 30th ultimo, "*The New South Wales Marine Assurance Company's Bill*," beg leave to Report to your Honorable Council that they examined one of the Solicitors for the Bill, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble of the Bill having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of those gentlemen, your Committee proceeded with the several Clauses of the Bill, and carefully noted the amendments they deemed it expedient to make therein, taking care to insert no Clause, and make no amendment foreign to the import of the notice of the general objects of the Bill, as given in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

Your Committee have now the honour to lay before your Honorable Council the Bill as so amended by them.

CHARLES COWPER,  
*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 11th November, 1851.*

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY'S BILL.

TUESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

CHARLES COWPER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.,

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,	GEORGE ROBERT NICHOLS, Esq.,
ARTHUR JEFFREYS, Esq.,	THOMAS WARE SMART, Esq.

George John Rogers, Esq., called in and examined :—

1. *By the Chairman* : You are Solicitor to the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company? I am. G. J. Rogers,  
Esq.,  
11 Nov., 1851.
2. You produce the Deed of Settlement? That is the Deed of Settlement.
3. By what number of Subscribers is it signed? Seventy-four.
4. What amount of Capital do they represent? The Capital of the Company is £150,000, divided into 7500 Shares.
5. How much of that Capital do the Shareholders, whose names are appended to the Deed of Settlement, represent? £113,300. Ten Shillings per Share is paid up.
6. Has the Company commenced business? They have commenced business.
7. *By the Attorney-General* : How much of the Capital is actually paid up? Ten Shillings per Share has been paid up. A second instalment has been called, part of which has been paid up, but it is not actually payable until the 1st of December.
8. How long has the Company been in existence? Since the 1st of October.
9. Then it was not in existence before this Deed was signed? The Deed bears date the 1st of October.
10. The Company is quite a new one—that is, it does not arise out of any old one? Not at all; it is perfectly new in all its features, except the objects of the Company of course.

TUESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1851.

Edward Knox, Esq., called in and examined :—

1. *By the Chairman* : You are the Chairman of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company? I am. Edwd. Knox,  
Esq.,  
11 Nov., 1851.
2. Will you state the particular objects you had in view in the formation of that Company? The immediate object of the Company is to effect Marine Insurances either on vessels or on the goods on board of them.
3. Was it considered by the persons interested in that particular branch of commerce, that such a Company was desirable, in addition to the other institutions of the same nature already in existence? A Company of the kind is very much required. Many parties who had large risks were obliged to send a portion of them to Van Diemen's Land, in order to effect Insurance, the Offices in Sydney not being able to take such large amounts. About £8000 is the highest amount of Insurance which, prior to the establishment of this Company, could be effected here on any one risk.
4. The Deed of Settlement, produced by the Solicitor to the Company, has been confirmed by a Public Meeting of the Shareholders, has it not? It has.
5. And the Shareholders are paying up the calls freely? The Deposit was all paid up before the Deed was ready for signature. A farther call of Ten Shillings per Share has been made. In three months' time there will be another call of £1 per Share, and so on until so much of the Capital as it is necessary to call for is paid up.
6. The Company was originated from the desire of the mercantile body that another Company should be established for the purpose of insurance, in addition to those already in existence having that object? Yes.
7. *By the Attorney-General* : How many Companies, having the same objects in view, are in operation here? Only one, besides the private underwriters.
8. What is the name of that Company? The Australian General Assurance Company.
9. You speak of Colonial Companies? There is no English Marine Insurance Company in the Colony. There are Fire and Life Insurance Companies, but not Marine. Two agencies, have been established at different times. There are about fifteen private underwriters, who

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Edwd. Knox, Esq., would insure to the amount of £3000; the General Assurance Company takes risks of £5000, and that was the utmost that could be insured here before this Company was established.

11 Nov., 1851.

10. I see in the preamble of the Bill it is stated that the Company is formed for the purpose of effecting insurances upon vessels in harbour and at sea—you do not mean to confine your operations to the ports of this Colony? No; we grant policies on goods shipped to London, and on vessels trading to any port. This Company commenced business about a week ago.

11. *By the Chairman*: Do you believe it would be for the advantage of the community generally that this Company should have the means of being established in complete operation? I think it is called for.

12. *By the Attorney-General*: Could you point the attention of the Committee to any particular clause in the Deed of Settlement reverting to the reduction in the amount of the capital of the Company? The 50th Clause of the Deed of Settlement provides for calls to make up deficiencies, which shall afterwards be wholly or partially returned to the proprietors making payment thereof, if the same, or part thereof, be no longer required.

13. *By Mr. Smart*: That does not refer to any portion of the capital, but only to extraordinary calls? It does refer to the portion of the capital of £150,000—at £20 a share—remaining unpaid; there is no intention at present of calling up the whole amount, because we could not employ a capital of £150,000 all at once.

14. *By the Attorney-General*: Is not that clause intended to provide for extraordinary calls? Yes. there is a general provision in the 6th clause as to “agreement to pay instalments.” Every latitude is given with regard to the calling up of capital; and the 95th clause of the Deed states that part of the capital may be returned to the Shareholders.

15. *By the Chairman*: How would you propose to fill up the blank in the preamble of the Bill, as to the proportion of the capital paid up? A deposit of ten shillings a share has been paid up, and a call has since been made of ten shillings a share, due on the 1st December. The blank might be filled up accordingly.

16. *By the Attorney-General*: How do you judge of the necessity for this Company? I judge from my own business. When the Sugar Company, in which I am interested, have had large quantities of sugar on board one vessel, we have been unable to effect an insurance upon the whole cargo here; now we are able to do so.

17. What business do you allude to? The importation of sugars and other goods from the eastward.

18. You are connected with the Sugar Company? Yes.

19. Do you know from any other sources that a necessity exists for the formation of such a Company as this? I know that Captain Towns has been obliged to effect large insurances in Van Diemen's Land.

20. *By Mr. Nichols*: Are not a great number of insurances effected in England? Yes.

21. Can you give any idea of the amount of insurances effected in England by Sydney Ship-owners? I do not think there is any large amount on Colonial owned vessels. The largest amount of insurances effected in England are on Colonial produce, wool, tallow, oil, &c, but I see no reason why these insurances should not be effected in the Colony; this was one of the reasons why this Company was established.

22. Can you give any idea of the amount of such insurances? About a million and a half per annum.

23. You think it desirable that the profits of those insurances should be retained in the Colony? Certainly. It is the safest business of the kind.

24. *By the Attorney-General*: What portion of it do you calculate upon obtaining? If we could only get four or five thousand pounds on each vessel, it would amount to £400,000 a year.

25. Are many of the merchants of Sydney among your Shareholders? Nearly all of them.

26. *By Mr. Jeffreys*: Is it usual for the Directors to vary the rates of premium? Yes; Directors have the power to vary them in any way they think proper. This Company was not originally established with a view to profit. Several merchants, who had all experienced more or less inconvenience on this subject, met together at Mr. Donaldson's Office, and issued a Prospectus for the formation of the Company, more with a view of being able to get their business done than with any desire of profit.

27. *By the Attorney-General*: Can you give us their names? Yes; they were Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Challis, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. John Walker, Mr. Buchanan (of Smith, Campbell, & Co.), Mr. David Jones, Mr. James Milsom, Mr. Henderson (of Lyall, Scott, & Co.), Mr. Thacker, Dr. Witt, and myself.

28. *By Mr. Nichols*: Are there any means of effecting insurances on vessels trading coastwise? Yes, in the Colony. The General Assurance Company take risks of that kind, and our own Company will do so now. There are some risks, however, which they will not take. Some bar-harbours are excepted by nearly all the insurers; the Richmond River for instance.

29. I allude to vessels of small tonnage? They are not taken under 35 tons; the General Insurance Company does not take them under 45 tons.

30. *By the Attorney-General*: Is there any time limited for the payment of the subscribed capital? None; but no limitation of liability is sought for in the Bill. An Insurance Company with a limited liability would not, I think, gain the confidence of the public.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S BILL.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S BILL.

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

*12th November, 1851.*

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SYDNEY:

PRINTED BY KEMP AND FAIRFAX,  
LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

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1851.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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VOTES No. 11, THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1851.

6. Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Bill :—Mr. Cowper moved, pursuant to notice,  
That the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Bill be referred for the consi-  
deration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of the following members,  
viz.:—
- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| The Attorney General, | Captain Dumaresq, |
| Mr. Lamb,             | Mr. Bettington,   |
| Mr. Allen,            | Mr. Richardson.   |
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 18, WEDNESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1851.

4. Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Bill :—Mr. Cowper, as Chairman, brought  
up the Report and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the Select Com-  
mittee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 30th ultimo.  
Ordered to be printed.
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LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

	Page.		Page.
P. A. Thompson, Esq. ....	1	Jas. Paterson, Esq. ....	1

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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*REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE*

ON THE

**AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S BILL.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council, for whose consideration and Report was referred on the thirtieth ultimo, "*The Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Bill*," beg leave to Report to your Honorable Council that they examined one of the Solicitors for the Bill, and the Manager of the Company (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble of the Bill having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of those gentlemen, your Committee proceeded with the several Clauses of the Bill, in none of which did they find it necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee therefore have the honor to lay before your Honorable Council the said Bill without amendment.

CHARLES COWPER,  
*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 12th November, 1851.*





1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1851.

**Present :—**

CHARLES COWPER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR,

GEORGE ALLEN, Esq.,  
CAPTAIN DUMARESQ.,

J. RICHARDSON, Esq.

Piddocke Arthur Tompson, Esq., of the firm of Minithorpe, Gurner, and Tompson, examined :—  
Piddocke A. Tompson, Esq.

1. *By the Chairman:* You are Solicitor to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company? 12 Nov., 1851.  
Yes.

2. The Bill before the Committee has been prepared by you? It has.

3. Have you the deed of settlement to which it refers? It is here.

4. What is the capital of the Company? £80,000, at present, with power, as proposed in the bill, to increase to half a million. The whole of the £80,000 has been paid up.

5. What number of shareholders have signed that deed? Forty-nine.

6. What amount of capital do they represent? They hold three thousand six hundred shares out of the four thousand.

7. The present Company is formed out of an old one? Yes; the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company.

8. And bears date of establishment from the first of July in the present year? The first of July.

9. Will you state to the Committee why it was considered necessary to make the change in forming the new Company from the old one? The reason was that under the old deed of settlement there was no power to extend the capital further than it had been extended; and it was necessary with reference to the wants of the community that a new Company should be formed on a much larger basis. It was also considered that the incorporation of the Company would give it at all events an appearance of greater stability. It was excessively inconvenient too in dealing with a private Company to have transfers of the property every three or four years, which will necessarily follow if this Company is not incorporated.

10. I see that in the Bill there is a clause limiting the liability of shareholders to an additional amount equal to their subscribed shares; do you consider that limit of liability necessary? I think it is a protection to the public rather than otherwise, because the Company is not authorized to contract debts, and the shareholders, therefore, would be under no personal liability beyond the extent of their subscribed capital if this clause were struck out.

WEDNESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1851.

James Paterson, Esq., examined :—

1. *By the Chairman:* You are Manager of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company? Jas. Paterson Esq.

2. And you were Secretary to the Hunter's River Company which has merged into this one? 12 Nov., 1851.  
Yes.

3. Will you state to the Committee generally the present position of your Company? It was found that the Act of Council which the old Company had, limiting the capital to £60,000, rendered it impossible for the Company to extend its operations so as to meet the wants of the public and the trade in which they were engaged; and the only way in which it was proposed to get over the difficulty was to form a new Company on a more extended basis and with larger capital, with power to increase the capital so as to meet any future wants which might arise. That Company has been formed and been in existence since the first of July; and we have taken measures to increase the number of our steam vessels so as to meet the requirements of the public and the trade.

4. The new Company takes over the assets of the old? Yes.

- Jas. Paterson,  
Esq.  
12 Nov., 1851.
5. What number of steam vessels have you at present? Five.
  6. In what trade are they engaged? Between Sydney and the Hunter; Sydney and Moreton Bay; and Sydney, Twofold Bay, Melbourne, and Launceston. Very likely we shall have one to Wide Bay, and one to Adelaide, but nothing is definitively settled as to that.
  7. You are expecting some larger vessels from England? We expect two larger ones to arrive next month.
  8. What dividends have been paid for the last three years? From eight to ten per cent.
  9. *By Mr. Richardson:* Have you a reserve fund? The steamers represent the reserve fund. It is expended in the purchase of new vessels because it is more profitable.
  10. *By the Chairman:* The wharf at Sydney is the Company's own property, is it not? Yes.
  11. Have you any others? One at South Brisbane, and we hold leasehold property at Morpeth. We have also a wharf and foundry at Pyrmont, on the opposite side of Darling Harbour.
  12. The Company is generally considered to have conferred benefits on the community, is it not? I believe that is universally admitted.
  13. And the trade it has carried on has been a great convenience to the districts to which the steamers run? No doubt of that: it is of great importance to them. I may mention that the originators of the Hunter's River Company for many years had very small dividends; some years none at all. Six per cent. was about the maximum for some years. Latterly, however, the Company has been more prosperous and has paid for the last two years ten per cent. The £20 shares which were worth only £5 a few years ago are now at par. Although the Company may be said to have had the monopoly of the trade, still, to meet the interests of the public, they have reduced their fares from time to time.
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1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY'S BILL.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

ON THE

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY'S BILL.

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL TO BE PRINTED,

18th November, 1851.

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SYDNEY:

PRINTED AT THE ATLAS OFFICE, BY D. L. WELCH,

GEORGE STREET.

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1851.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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VOTES No. 12, FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1851.

6. Sydney Exchange Company's Bill :—Mr Cowper moved, pursuant to notice, That the Sydney Exchange Company's Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of the following members, viz :—
- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Mr. Allen,      | Mr. Holden,       |
| Mr. Broadhurst, | Mr. Jeffreys, and |
| Mr. Donaldson,  | Mr. Jones.        |
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 21, TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1851.

- . Sydney Exchange Company's Bill :—Mr. Cowper, as Chairman, brought up the Report and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 31st ultimo.  
Ordered to be printed.
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### LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

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1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE**

ON THE

**SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY'S BILL.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council, for whose consideration and Report was referred on the thirty-first ultimo, "*The Sydney Exchange Company's Bill*," beg leave to report to Your Honorable Council that they examined one of the Solicitors for the Bill, and the Secretary to the said Company (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble of the Bill having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of those Gentlemen, your Committee proceeded with the several Clauses of the Bill, and carefully noted the amendments they deemed it expedient to make therein, taking care to insert no clause and make no amendment foreign to the import of the Notice of the general objects of the Bill, as given in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

Your Committee have now the honor to lay before Your Honorable Council the Bill as so amended by them.

CHARLES COWPER,

*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 18th November, 1851.*

## SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY'S BILL.

### *(Amendments in Select Committee.)*

- Enacting  
part of  
Clause II. } Page 2, line 41, insert the word "at" between "and" and "all".
- Clause III. Page 2, line 65, instead of "twenty shillings" insert "ten shillings".
- Clause XIV. Page 6, line 238, instead of "or" insert "and"
- Clause XX. Page 8, line 330, insert the word "day" between "other" and "hour"—and also insert the words "during the said months" between "place" and "as".
- Clause XXIV. Page 9, line 391, omit the words "nominating and" and insert the words "and discharging" between "appointing" and "all"—and in line 392, omit the word "at" and insert "and of paying to them"—and in line 394, insert the word "also" between "and" and "shall".
- Clause XXIX. Page 10, line 452, in the word "Supscription" substitute the letter "b" instead of (the first) "p"—and in line 460, make the same alteration.
- Clause XXXIV. Page 11, line 487, in the word "sufficint" insert the letter "e" between "i" and "n"—and in line 504, insert the word "or" instead of "of".
- Clause XXXVII. } Page 12, line 529, insert the word "it" between "be" and "enacted".
- Clause XXXVIII. } Page 12, line 558, insert the word "ten" in the blank.
- Clause XXXIX. Page 12, line 562, omit the words "or as soon thereafter as may be practicable".
- Clause XXXIX. Page 12, line 582, instead of "two years" substitute "six months".
- Page 13, insert between Clauses 41 and 42, the following Clause to be called Clause 42,  
" Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect or apply to any right, title, or interest of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or of any body or bodies politic or corporate, or of any person or persons, except such bodies politic or corporate and other persons as are mentioned in this Act, and those claiming by, from, or under them".
- Clause XLII. To be called " Clause 43".

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

### THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY'S BILL.

THURSDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

CHARLES COWPER, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALLEN, Esq.

JOHN ROSE HOLDEN, Esq.,

ARTHUR JEFFREYS, Esq.

RICHARD JONES, Esq.

William Dawes, Esq., called in and examined :

Wm. Dawes,  
Esq.

13 Nov. 1851.

1. *By the Chairman* : You are Secretary to the Sydney Exchange Company ? Yes.
2. Will you state the circumstances under which the establishment of the Company was commenced ? A meeting was called and held on the 29th March last, and a number of gentlemen signed the following Document :—

“ ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

“ We the Subscribers hereto agree to become Members of a Company to be called the Royal Exchange Company of Sydney, [that title was afterwards altered] to be formed with a Capital of *Ten thousand pounds in One Thousand Shares of Ten pounds each*, for the erection of a Commercial Exchange and other buildings connected therewith, to the extent of the Amounts and Number of Shares written opposite to our respective signatures, and to pay the said amounts as the same may be required and called for : On Condition, however, that before the buildings are commenced or paid Officers are appointed, An Act of the Colonial Legislature be obtained limiting the liability of each Shareholder in the Company to the amount of his subscribed capital. And in the mean time we agree to pay a deposit of ten shillings per share to meet preliminary expenses. It is also understood, that as soon as, and not until Five thousand pounds of the Capital has been subscribed for, a meeting of the Shareholders shall be called to elect preliminary and honorary office-bearers, who shall take steps to procure an Act of Council.—Subscribed at Sydney the day and month underwritten, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty one.”

Subsequently another Meeting was called by advertisement, and held on the 8th April last, after £5000 had been subscribed for, and I will read you the result of that Meeting. A Committee of twelve gentlemen was appointed “ for the purpose of preparing as may be necessary an Act of Incorporation ; and for communicating with the Government as to obtaining a Grant of Land as a site for the Building ; and for taking such other preliminary steps as may be necessary for Constituting the Company ”

3. What is the present state of the Company ? There are one hundred and twenty three (123) Subscribers, and the amount of the Capital they represent is £9000. A call of ten shillings a Share has been made to meet the preliminary expenses, and that is all that is paid up. The whole of the shareholders have not yet paid that call, but there is now £375 in the Bank to the Credit of the Company.

4. What steps have been taken with reference to obtaining the Grant of a site for the Building ? A deputation, consisting of Messrs. John Walker, John Lamb, John Gilchrist, and Alexander Campbell, was appointed on the 14th April by the Provisional Committee, “ to communicate with the Government regarding a site for the Exchange,” the building being one which was conceived to come within the terms of the Land Sales Act— 5 and 6 Vict : Chap : 36.

5. What have they done in consequence ? They waited on the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Walker on behalf of the deputation reported to a Meeting held on the 17th April last “ that the Colonial Secretary had intimated that it was the desire of the Government to assist the Association in carrying out its objects, as far as could legally be done, but desired to draw the attention of the Committee to the third Section of the Crown Land Sales Act 5 and 6 Vict : Chap : 36 ; shewing the objects for which alone the Government could make a Grant of Land, and expressed some doubt if the objects of the Association—viz : the Building of an Exchange, would be comprehended within the terms of the Section ; he also explained that the Grant could only be to Trustees for a public purpose, and the



Wm. Dawes, Esq.  
13 Nov. 1851.

" building could not thereafter be at the disposal of the Association, and suggested whether it " would not be better for the Association to purchase a site for the building rather than be " trammelled with those difficulties." The matter was afterwards referred to the Crown Law Officers, who gave it as their opinion that the Exchange was a building which came within the meaning of the Act. Since then an official communication has been received from the Colonial Secretary intimating that the Colonial Government is prepared to grant a site for the proposed Exchange in Macquarie Place; and a Tracing of the site in question was transmitted to me with a letter, by the Surveyor General which I beg to hand in. (*The witness handed in the Tracing and the Surveyor-General's letter transmitting it.*) The letter requested that, before submitting the survey for the final approval of His Excellency, the Surveyor General might be favored with any suggestions respecting it which the Committee might be disposed to offer.

6. At present you have formed a Temporary Exchange Association for the purpose of meeting the objects intended to be included in this Company as finally established? Yes, rooms have been opened temporarily on a similar plan, but that Association is not connected with this Company. The desire of the Mercantile community to have a place of Meeting is so great that they could not wait for the erection of the Exchange Buildings. There were 94 subscribers when the present rooms were opened a month ago, and now there are 215; and the number is daily increasing.

7. *By Mr. Holden*: What was the object of the Company in introducing into the preamble of the Bill after the words " Commercial Affairs" the words " and for other purposes incidental thereto"—Does not that give too wide a scope to the operations of the Company? I believe there was no other object in view than the transaction of purely Mercantile Affairs, simply on the principle of the Royal Exchange of London. Perhaps the Solicitor who prepared the Bill, will be able to give some information upon that point.

THURSDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1851.

Adolphus W.  
Young, Esq.

Adolphus William Young, Esq. called in and examined.

13 Nov. 1851.

1. *By the Chairman*: You are Solicitor for the Sydney Exchange Company's Bill? Yes.
2. The Bill now submitted has been prepared by you? Yes.
3. Will you state to the Committee whether there was any particular object in inserting in the Preamble of the Bill after the words " transaction of Commercial Affairs" the words " and for other purposes incidental thereto"? There was no particular object in putting in those words. I see I put them in my original draft and they were not struck out by the Counsel who settled the Bill. It was done chiefly to give sufficient scope to the objects of the Association.
4. I understand it is not the intention of the Company to proceed to any actual operations until £5000 of the Capital is actually paid up? Yes; I believe the object of that provision was to prevent any contract from being taken for the building until a sufficient sum of money was in hand to afford a prospect of carrying out the object.
5. You have been in correspondence with the Executive Government with a view to obtaining the grant of a site for the building? Yes. The matter was first referred to the Crown Law Officers to see if the Governor had power under the Land Sales Act to grant a site; and they reported that they could see no objection, the proposed building being in their opinion one within the meaning of that Act. An answer was then received from the Colonial Secretary saying that the Surveyor General would be consulted as to the most suitable site, and that is where the matter stands at present.
6. *By Mr. Jones*: Is there any provision in the Bill which will enable the Company to erect offices, in connection with the Exchange, to be let to Merchants? Yes, the 16th clause gives that power. That is a material point, as it is the chief means by which the Company will derive a revenue.
7. *By the Chairman*: You are yourself intimately acquainted with Commercial affairs in Sydney? I know something of them.
8. And being interested in them as a Capitalist, you know that a necessity exists for the formation of this Company? Certainly. I know that a great desire exists that such a Company should be established. I think that is proved by the very large attendance at the present temporary Exchange Rooms. You are sure of meeting a large number of Merchants there at a particular hour, and you may thus transact more business in half an hour than otherwise perhaps in a whole day.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE BILL.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE BILL,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

18th November, 1851.

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SYDNEY:

PRINTED BY KEMP AND FAIRFAX,  
LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

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1851.

# EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## VOTES No. 7. THURSDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1851.

12. Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill:—Mr. Darvall moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a Private Bill to incorporate a Company, to be called the “Penrith Nepean Bridge Company,” and to enable the said Company to erect and maintain a Bridge over the River Nepean, at Penrith, in direct continuation of the present line of the Great Western Road, and to take toll thereat for a term of years, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Question put and passed.

Mr. Darvall having presented the Bill, Bill intituled, “*A Bill to incorporate a Company, to be called the ‘Penrith Nepean Bridge Company,’ and to enable the said Company to erect and maintain a Bridge over the River Nepean, at Penrith, in direct continuation of the present line of the Great Western Road, and to take toll thereat for a term of years, and for other purposes therein mentioned,*” read a first time, and referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee to consist of Captain King, Mr. William Macarthur, the Auditor-General, Mr. Martin, Mr. Holroyd, and Mr. Holden.

## VOTES No. 9. TUESDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1851.

5. Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill:—Mr. Broadhurst presented a Petition from William Russell, Esquire, in opposition to this Bill.  
Petition received.
15. Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill Committee:—Mr. Darvall moved, pursuant to notice, That Mr. Bligh be added to the Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill Committee.  
Question put and passed.

## VOTES No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1851.

9. Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill:—Mr. Broadhurst moved, pursuant to notice, That the Petition of William Russell, Esquire, presented by him yesterday, be printed.  
Question put and passed.

## VOTES No. 12. FRIDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1851.

10. Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill:—Mr. Broadhurst moved, pursuant to notice, That the Petition of William Russell, Esquire, against the Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill, be referred to the Select Committee, to which the said Bill stands referred.  
Question put and passed.

## VOTES No. 21. TUESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1851.

Penrith Nepean Bridge Bill:—Mr. Darvall, as Chairman, brought up the Report, and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 23rd ultimo.  
Ordered to be Printed.

## LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

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1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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*REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE*

ON THE

**PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE BILL.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 23rd October, 1851, to whom the above Bill was referred for consideration and report, have agreed to the following Report.

Your Committee having taken into consideration the Bill referred to them, beg leave to report that they consider the Preamble to have been fully proved ; and they have noted in the Bill, as printed, the amendments which they consider desirable to be made therein.

J. B. DARVALL,

*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 18th November, 1851.*



1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE  
COMPANY'S BILL.

SATURDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1851.

Present :—

J. B. DARVALL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,  
J. R. HOLDEN, Esq.,  
A. T. HOLROYD, Esq.,

CAPT. P. P. KING, R. N.,  
JAS. MACARTHUR, Esq.

ROBERT COPLAND LETHBRIDGE, Esq., appeared on behalf of the promoters of the Bill ;  
and was examined as follows :—

1. *By the Chairman :* Can you inform the Committee what amount of traffic there is annually by the government punt or ferry known as Emu Ferry across the river Nepean ? I would state, generally, that the amount of traffic on the road is very considerable, particularly in the wool season, the punt, at the Nepean, being the principal outlet to the Western districts, towards Bathurst ; I cannot state the exact amount.

Robert C.  
Lethbridge,  
Esq.

25 Oct., 1851.

2. Is that traffic increasing greatly ? Very much.

3. Has it doubled lately ? Yes ; indeed I am quite safe in saying that it has trebled within the last three years.

4. What means have, hitherto, been at the disposal of the public for crossing the Nepean ? Only the ferry at Emu, which, in time of floods, or even of freshes, is obliged to be at a stand still. Very recently, when there was merely a fresh in the river, parties were delayed a day and a night in consequence of the inability of the punt to cross. Great delay is occasioned when the wool teams come down, as only one team can cross at a time. I have known twenty or thirty teams waiting to cross.

5. *By Capt. King :* What is the average time of crossing ? About a quarter of an hour. The time occupied of course depends, in a great measure, upon the state of the wind ; if it is blowing strongly, it takes a longer time.

6. Then, if there were twenty teams waiting, five hours would elapse before they could all be taken across ? Yes, if the punt were always going one way ; but there is the same time taken up in returning. I should say the twenty teams would not be taken across in less than ten hours.

7. *By the Chairman :* Is the access to the punt safe and easy ? No, it is greatly complained of. The access to the punt is not bad, but what are called the landing boards are constantly out of repair. A very short time since a valuable horse was seriously injured in getting into the punt. Merely a few saplings were laid across to form a landing place from the punt on the bank.

8. I refer to the banks leading to the punt ? The banks themselves are accessible.

9. Are they not steep and difficult for heavy teams to ascend ? On the Penrith side the bank is rather steep, but I do not think that a great detriment.

10. Is the traffic on that road very considerable, and greatly impeded and delayed in consequence of the only mode of transit being by this ferry ? Yes. I would mention that cattle cannot be got into the punt, and have to be taken to a place called the Falls, where some are, occasionally, lost, from being forced down when the water is high. I have seen them carried down a mile or more.

11. Is the rate of toll imposed heavy or light ? Heavy ; particularly from the fact of its being imposed every time of crossing. If a person cross and recross several times during the same day, he has to pay each time.

12. Will you state what the tolls are ? For every foot passenger the sum of two pence ; for every horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing, the sum of six pence ; for every gig, dray, or cart, with two wheels only, the sum of one shilling ; for every wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, with four wheels, the sum of one shilling and six pence ; for every ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, being more than ten in number, the sum of three pence ; for every ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, not exceeding ten in number, the sum of four pence ; for every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat, the sum of one half-penny.

13. Are these charges heavy ? Yes, they are complained of.

14. Are they disproportioned to the convenience afforded to the public ? Yes.

15.

Robert C.  
Lethbridge,  
Esq.

25 Oct., 1851,

15. Is the punt expensive to keep in repair? I believe so; I am not personally acquainted with the fact. It is kept in repair by the Government, whose attention we have frequently to call to it.
16. Are you aware what rent is paid by the lessee of the punt? I think it is £640 this year.
17. Was that a rent fixed before the gold discovery? Yes. The lease expires on the 31st of December next.
18. *By Mr. Holden*: Have you any idea what have been the average daily receipts at the ferry since the gold discovery? No, I have not any particular data; I have heard it stated that they have been £5 or £6 a day, but I am not myself aware of the fact. I know that our Surveyor on two occasions in the same day saw the punt take across passengers whose toll amounted to twenty shillings in one load.
19. *By the Chairman*: Would the building and maintaining a bridge over the river prevent the impediments and delays to which you have referred, and the loss and inconvenience to the public consequent thereon, and be a great public good? I conceive so, certainly.
20. In your opinion would it be right to encourage the building of a bridge? It would decidedly.
21. By giving an Act of Incorporation to persons willing to do so? Yes; and I am aware that almost any amount of capital can be raised without difficulty, provided the liability of the shareholders be limited to the amount they subscribe. There will be no difficulty in getting persons to subscribe five hundred pounds each, if they know that will cover the amount of their liability.
22. On what terms are the applicants for this Bill willing to construct a bridge as to the amount of tolls and the duration of time? Thirty one years duration; but it has been suggested that we should ask for fifty years. It is proposed that none of the tolls shall exceed those at present levied, but that the charge for cattle and sheep shall be lowered. The amount of toll not to be exceeded will, however, be fixed by the Committee, but it was considered that until the bridge be completed the expense of construction cannot be accurately known, and that therefore it would be unwise to fix the tolls at so low an amount as probably to afford no remuneration to the Company.
23. Where is it proposed to erect the Bridge? In direct continuation of the present line of the Great Western Road,
24. Will that necessitate the passing over any private property? Yes, a small portion of property belonging to Captain Woodriff.
25. On the bank? Yes, on the river bank.
26. Is that on one side of the river only? Yes; the Sydney side is Captain Woodriff's property, the land on the other side is the property of Government.
27. How wide is the strip of land belonging to Captain Woodriff, which you will have to cross? The average length of the land is seventy-eight feet, and the breadth eighty feet.
28. *By Captain King*: What is the quantity of land you will require? Twenty-two perches and an eighth.
29. *By the Chairman*: That land belongs to Daniel Woodriff? Yes, to Daniel James Woodriff.
30. Is it particularly valuable for any other purpose than this Bridge? I imagine not; in fact it lies waste at present.
31. Is the owner of the land in the Colony? No; Mr. Norton is his agent, and I have given him notice.
32. Has he consented to this appropriation? He said he would attend here and consent.
33. *By the Auditor-General*: Did you state the price you were willing to give? No; I sent him notice of this application to the Council, and he said he would attend here.
34. *By the Chairman*: What price do you propose to give for the land? At the rate of twenty pounds an acre.
35. Is that a fair price? I think so.
36. *By Mr. Holroyd*: The land is not enclosed, I believe? No.
37. It is alongside Wilson's fence, where Wilson's garden is? Yes.
38. *By Captain King*: What are the advantages to be derived from going over this portion of Woodriff's land? We shall be able to carry the Bridge over that part of the river without great expense, above the level of the high water line.
39. The bank is high there? Yes; it is never flooded, and we shall avoid a steep hill on each side.
40. It will also be a more direct road? Yes; it will be quite straight in fact.
41. You have stated that drays are sometimes delayed for a considerable time, does not that delay frequently lead to excesses on the part of the bullock drivers? Yes, frequently.
42. Have serious consequences resulted from that? I cannot speak to any particular facts, but I frequently hear complaints of the conduct of bullock drivers who have been delayed there.
43. *By the Chairman*: Is not property injured in consequence? It is endangered.
44. *By Capt. King*: May not the detention cause a day's delay in the journey? Yes.
45. *By Mr. Holroyd*: Will the road over the bridge be on the same line as the banks, or will there be a descent on one side, and an ascent on the other? It will be on a level with the present road, or so nearly on a level as to be scarcely worth notice.
46. The present toll for foot passengers is two pence? Yes.
47. Is it proposed to maintain that high rate of toll for foot passengers. Yes; but it is proposed to take generally lower tolls than at present; the toll for sheep it is proposed to lower from one half-penny to a farthing per head. The scale of tolls is one which is not to be exceeded, the Directors are not bound to adopt but only not to exceed it, it is asked for in order to secure the parties against loss supposing the undertaking should exceed the amount estimated.
48. Is it intended to exact a toll every time a passenger passes during the day, or will one payment

payment clear the toll for that day? It is not intended to exact a toll each time; one payment will clear the toll for the day; not only will the toll on sheep be reduced one-half but a great advantage will be derived from the absence of delay. I have known parties to be five hours endeavouring to get a flock of sheep over by the present punt.

49. *By the Chairman*: Is it necessary that the quantity of land you have stated should be occupied by the Bridge? Yes, and also a similar portion of land on the other side of the river. The land on the opposite side belongs to the Government, and we wrote to them on the subject. The answer received was, that when the parties obtained the Act, the Government would grant permission to use the land for the purpose required.

50. Will the public be greatly benefited by the facilities of communication which will be afforded by such a bridge as you desire to erect? Yes, most decidedly.

Robert C. Lethbridge, Esq.  
25 Oct., 1851.

The Chairman then put from the Chair the question, That this preamble stand part of the Bill; which was carried.

THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1851.

### Present:

A. T. HOLROYD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

J. W. BLIGH, Esq.

CAPT. KING, R.N.

R. C. LETHBRIDGE, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Promoters of the Bill.

Mr. David McBeath called in and examined as follows:—

1. *By the Chairman*:—What are you? I am the Surveyor for the Penrith Road Commissioners.

Mr. David McBeath.

2. Do you know where it is proposed that the Penrith Nepean Bridge shall cross the river? I do.

30 Oct., 1851.

3. Have you any plan of the proposed Bridge? I have.

4. Will you be kind enough to produce it? (*The witness produced the same.*) I propose to construct the Bridge of iron bark timber. The vertical timbers are none of them to be less than one foot six inches in diameter, and they are to go twenty feet into the bed of the River where practicable. The Bridge is to be between forty and fifty feet from the bed of the river to the roadway.

5. Have you made soundings or borings in the river. I have.

6. At the part of the river where you propose to construct the Bridge? Yes.

7. What is the ordinary depth of the water there? The average depth of the river there, on ordinary occasions, is about eight feet, the greater portion is only seven feet.

8. Some parts of the river are very deep, are they not? Yes; from a mile to three miles further up the river it becomes much deeper, but more contracted in width. From its being more contracted, the current, in flood times, runs with a greater velocity.

9. *By Captain King*: What do you get beneath the silt? Gravel; and under that sandstone.

10. *By Mr. Bligh*: Will the piles reach the sandstone? Yes; and I am certain that if the plan be finally adopted by the Company, which it is probable it will be, that it is capable of resisting the greatest floods. I would further beg to add that where the Company propose to build their Bridge the river is considerably extended in width, consequently the stream becomes sluggish; the Bridge will, therefore, be less liable to injury in flood times.

11. *By the Chairman*: How many arches, if I may so term them, will there be, according to this plan? Seven. (*The witness produced a plan showing the elevation.*) There will be five main, and two dry or side, arches. The arches will be above the road, and the platform will be suspended from them.

12. What will be the width of this Bridge? Foot paths included, it will be thirty-one feet six inches.

13. That will be the inside of it? It will; but as you will see by the section, the foot paths will go outside the bridge, so that the ordinary traffic of the Bridge will not interfere with foot passengers. The extended ends of the transverse portion of the girders will support the foot paths; and I propose that there shall be one foot path for persons going east, and another for those going west; so that persons going one way need not come in contact with those going the other.

14. According to this plan, how high would the platform be above the highest flood you have known, or of which you have been informed? Five feet above the highest flood I know anything of. I have, however, raised the platform so high that, even if the water were to rise to it, there would be no current, as it would be distributed over the plain.

15. *By Mr. Lethbridge*: You saw the river at the time of the last flood? I did.

16. And that I believe was the highest that had been known? Yes; I was informed by one of the oldest natives who lives on the Plains, (Mr. Henry Hall,) that the flood I saw was the highest that had occurred within his memory.

17. *By the Chairman*: What is the proposed length of the Bridge? The entire length is 740 feet.

18. That includes the seven arches? Yes, and that portion of the Bridge which lies, or rests, upon the land.

19. What is the distance between the five main arches? They are a hundred and ten feet span each.

20.



Mr. David  
McBeath.

30 Oct., 1861.

20. The Bridge is to be made of iron-bark? Yes.
21. Fastened by iron bolts? By foreign iron suspension rods; the other iron work is to be of British iron.
22. Have you made any estimate of the probable cost of the Bridge? I have. (*The Witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A.*)
23. I see by this estimate that there is no charge for labor? Labor is included in every item. Two shillings per foot, the price named in the estimate for timber, is very high; if it were not for the existence of gold in the Western Districts, it could be done for little more than eighteen-pence. Some time ago we could have had timber supplied at sixpence per foot.
24. Have you iron bark near? Plenty, within four or five miles up the river.
25. On the banks of the river? A little back from the banks.
26. *By Capt. King*: Above the Bridge? Yes.
27. *By the Chairman*: That would have to be drawn to the proposed site of the Bridge? No, it would be brought to the bank of the river, and then floated down. It could remain in the water until it was required for use, and this would be an advantage as regards the seasoning of the timber; it would be better seasoned by lying in the water one month, than by being exposed six months to the sun.
28. Do you purpose to shoe these piles with iron? Yes, and also to hoop the tops of the piles to prevent them from splitting.
29. Have you taken that into account in your estimate? Yes.
30. *By Mr. Bligh*: Do you believe that your estimate will cover all expenses? Yes, in fact I have made a liberal estimate.
31. *By the Chairman*: According to the present price of labor? Yes.
32. *By Capt. King*: How long do you think, under ordinary circumstances, it will require to complete the bridge? From two to three years.
33. You think it can be completed within three years? Yes.
34. *By the Chairman*: Have you any plans of bridges that would be suited to this locality, besides the one you have produced? I believe none would answer so well as this, because iron bark timber can be obtained in such abundance in that district. There is also plenty of stone to be had, but the erection of a stone bridge would occupy a long time, and require the outlay of a very large sum.
35. Have you made any estimate of what would be the cost of a suspension-bridge there? An iron suspension bridge would not answer there. It would require to have a span of more than eight hundred-feet, as you would have to go a considerable distance back, unless you sank to a great depth for the foundation of the piers. Four miles further up the river an iron suspension bridge might be made, as the river is narrower there, and the banks are composed of sand-stone. I would beg to add, that at the present time, and I think, very justly, the most eminent engineers are opposed to chain-wire, or other systems of convex suspension, from the many serious accidents which have lately taken place from their breaking down. I may instance *France*, where three suspension bridges have fallen within three years, involving a loss of the lives of upwards of 500 individuals.
36. You say that in sounding the river you found sandstone beneath the gravel? Yes.
37. Is there not also sandstone in the banks? Yes, and I believe the ledge is almost perfectly level.
38. Would not that form a good foundation for the piers? Yes; but you would have to go down a great depth to it. In fact, one of the towers of a suspension bridge would cost as much as this Bridge altogether.
39. *By Mr. Bligh*: What is your opinion of the durability of the Bridge you propose? We scarcely know anything of the durability of iron-bark; but with anything like care, it will stand for one hundred years. I may state also that the party who informed me as to the height of floods, told me that there was no danger to be apprehended from cobbers or worm. When I was making the soundings of the river, he pulled up a stake of iron-bark which had been driven into the bed of the river when he was a boy, and it was as sound as when it was put down. I would further beg to add, in reference to the durability of this description of bridge, that at *Wittengen*, in *Switzerland*, there is a bridge built upon the same principle in one arch, 230 feet span, which has been standing for seventy years. Also, at *Schaffhausen*, in *Switzerland*, where the Rhine flows with great rapidity, several stone bridges had been destroyed; in 1754, a bridge on this principle, 390 feet span in one arch, was erected, and was found to answer well till 1799, when it was destroyed by fire by the *French*.
40. Is it proposed to protect the piles? Yes, by charring the piles, and covering them with coal tar while hot.
41. *By Capt. King*: What is the width of the piers or buttresses of the proposed Bridge? and how do you propose to construct them? Each pier will stand upon twenty-six piles, and each pier will consist of twelve vertical timbers, with the necessary diagonal and horizontal braces. The piers are to be secured to the piles by means of strong iron fastenings, and tenoned into the horizontal timbers on the tops of the piles. The width of the piers at the level of the water, from the point of resistance, and standing transverse to the plane of the Bridge, will be double the width of the road-way, or fifty-two feet.
42. *By the Chairman*: You think you could get sufficient iron-bark for the purpose you require? Yes.
43. Is the timber on private property? On Government land, I believe.
44. *By Capt. King*: Have you a level and good road to it? Yes, until you get to the banks of the river; the timber would then have to be slid down a precipice to the water, and it would then be floated to the Bridge.
45. How would it be taken down? By boats. One boat could take twenty logs. By this means it might be conveyed to the proposed site at one tenth the cost of land carriage.

46. *By the Chairman* : Does your estimate include the expense of the requisite machinery for pile driving? It does; it covers all expenses. Mr. David McBeath.
47. Can you give the Committee any idea of the probable average annual expense of keeping the Bridge in repair? The Bridge would require, every second year, two coats of paint, if it were properly attended to. 30 Oct., 1851.
48. *By Mr. Lethbridge* : Would not coal tar answer the purpose? Yes, but it would not be so sightly. I dare say it would require £40 a year to keep it in repair. For the first ten years very little would be needed, as the iron-bark flooring would stand that time.
49. *By Capt. King* : What substance do you propose the planking to be? Three inches and a half, to be bolted down with wooden trenails, with key wedges at the lower end.
50. *By the Chairman* : The flooring, of course, would be transverse to the plane of the Bridge? Yes; each piece is to be in one length, to have no joinings transversely.
51. What is to be the distance between the joists which are to support the transverse floor? Only one foot apart.
52. Are the planks to be bolted to every joist? Yes; and no piece of flooring is to be wider than six inches. The flooring, when put down, will be nearly close, and, in the course of a short time, will shew an opening of nearly a quarter of an inch between the planks. The reason why I propose the planks to be only six inches wide is, if they were wider, horses or other animals passing the Bridge would be apt to slip from not having sufficient hold for their feet, which the joints between the planking will supply.
53. *By Capt. King* : You propose that these planks should be uncovered? Yes; they last longer uncovered, and there is less for the bridge to carry.
54. *By the Chairman* : Besides being easier to repair? Yes. On a Bridge of this sort where the flooring is perfectly level there is no shaking when a team passes over it; the contrary would be the case if the roadway were covered with metal, from the increased friction, caused by the wheels coming in contact with the metal, causing a tremulous motion, and, to a certain extent, a lateral vibration, thereby tending to injure the structure.
55. *By Capt. King* : You think there will not be any sway on it? I think not; in fact the suspension arches are very strong, they will be about two feet seven inches vertical depth by eighteen inches in section.

Robert Copland Lethbridge, Esq., further examined :—

1. *By the Chairman* : Have you procured any estimate of the average traffic across the River Nepean, at the Emu Ferry? I employed a person, on whom I could depend, on Monday and Tuesday last, to take the number of everything that passed from sunrise to sunset, and he has furnished a statement from which it appears that there were on the two days— Robert C. Lethbridge, Esq.  
30 Oct., 1851.

171 foot passengers at 2d., amounting to .....	£1	8	6
242 horses 6d., „ .....	6	1	0
66 carts, drays, and gigs } 1s., „ .....	3	6	0
2 wagons, or four-wheeled carriages } 1s. 6d., „ .....	0	3	0
53 bullocks, drawing or not drawing } 4d., „ .....	0	17	8
513 sheep ½d., „ .....	1	1	5

Amounting in all to.....£12 17 7

2. Is that in your opinion the average amount of traffic, since the discovery of gold in the Western District? I apprehend so. At the first discovery, the number of foot passengers was, doubtless, greater.
3. Are not Mondays and Tuesdays days on which there is generally increased traffic on that road? I am not aware. On Sundays, double tolls are taken by the Ferry; but no additional charge will be made by the Bridge.
4. When will the Ferry be put up for tenders? The present lease expires on the 31st of December. Last year we recommended the Government to put it up at an increase on the rent of former years, but it was not done. The lessee must be making a fortune by it, and not satisfied with his legal tolls, he requires every mail coach passenger to pay as a foot passenger; and although the Magistrates are aware of its illegality, it has not been found worth any individual's while to stop to prosecute,—hence he escapes the fine.
5. Have you any further information to give to the Committee? I beg to hand in the proposed scale of tolls. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix B.*)

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1851.

**Present:—**

J. B. DARVALL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,  
J. W. BLIGH, Esq.,  
J. R. HOLDEN, Esq.,

A. T. HOLROYD, Esq.,  
CAPT. KING, R. N.,  
J. MACARTHUR, Esq.

R. C. LETHBRIDGE, Esq., appeared on behalf of the promoters of the Bill

James Norton, Esq., Solicitor, was called in and examined as follows:—

James  
Norton, Esq.  
6 Nov., 1851.

1. *By the Chairman:* Are you prepared to give to the Committee any reasons why a Company, formed for such a purpose as that contemplated by the Penrith Nepean Bridge Company's Bill, and for a limited period, should be a Corporation having perpetual succession and a common seal? As the Bill is not mine I have not studied the matter, but the incorporating of joint stock companies obviously facilitates the prosecution of claims by and against them. In ordinary joint stock companies the inconvenience arising from the failure of trustees, and the difficulty of proof are so great, and the ends of justice so often defeated, that it is probable that corporations were first devised to secure the rights of all parties. The words "perpetual succession for twenty-nine years," involve a solecism, and ought to be avoided. The act might confer perpetual succession, with a clause for the determination of the corporation at the end of twenty-nine years, or other term agreed upon by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, on notice to be published in the *Government Gazette*. The Trustees of the Church and School Lands were incorporated with perpetual succession, but, as it was thought that there might be many objections to its continuance, a power was given to the King of terminating it. This power was afterwards exercised by his late Majesty, and the Corporation ceased. In this case a similar power may be given to the Government; to effect which a slight verbal alteration would be necessary. I think there is a power reserved to the Crown to purchase the Bridge; to that clause may be added a power to terminate the corporation at the end of the period during which it is intended to operate. It may, indeed, be convenient to make this a perpetual corporation, as that may, (after the interest of the contributors has been satisfied,) be the best mode of maintaining the Bridge; I have a strong apprehension that it may be found convenient to incorporate the various road trusts, not only to enable the trustees effectively to discharge their duty, but to secure to the public the means of redress for any improper conduct on their part.

2. In your judgment has the Council any power to create a corporation having perpetual succession and a common seal; must it not emanate from the Crown? I am not sure that it need emanate from the Crown. The Railway Company was created by the Council, and the Legislature constantly confers corporate powers on joint stock companies. Corporations are bodies of men which are perpetuated under a designation. The spirit is conferred by the Legislature on joint stock companies; why not the letter? It may be very convenient and proper to compel corporations to publish the names of their members, but I could never understand the utility of making a body, "having corporate powers," act under the name of a constantly changing manager or chairman.

3. Would it not be necessary to reserve an act of that kind for the consideration of the Government at Home? I can see no reason for so doing; of what importance can it be to England whether we create corporations or confer corporate powers on joint stock companies?

4. Is it not quite competent to the Legislature to restrain the liability of the shareholders of a company, to the amount or double the amount of their shares, without giving the company a common seal and making them a corporation? Yes; but why withhold a common seal? It is but a convenient mode of testifying the acts of the body. With respect to the perpetual succession of joint stock companies, having corporate powers without a corporate name, if the public is affected by such a body differently to a corporation, it must be injuriously, as, by substituting the name of a manager for a corporate designation a number of persons would be enabled to shuffle off the scene in a way to leave no mark for the public. I apprehend that when you call a body "a company in the nature of a corporation," the "nature" ought to govern the less important points, and that the body is a corporation in fact.

5. Then, in your opinion, it is more desirable to determine the mode of conducting this Company by an act, than to give them a joint stock company's act, leaving them the power of framing their own deed of settlement? I think it is; because the public, which is deeply concerned in the undertaking, could at all times refer to a public act, whereas the terms of a deed of settlement might not be published, and be in a measure placed out their reach; and it seems to me that when all the regulations are made by the legislature, they are likely to be brought home to, and made known to, all parties interested in their observance.

6. Will you explain how more protection will be afforded to the public by the proposed Act than by an ordinary joint stock company's Act? The public will at all times be informed of the rules which govern the company. Those rules will be found amongst the Statutes of the Colony, and although banking and other companies, which are created for the purpose of serving private interests, may urge the inconvenience of the publicity which an Act would give of their rules, I think that an undertaking like the present assuredly entered into,

into, not from private and interested motives, but to secure a very great benefit to the public; and which claims to have no greater view to private advantage than the reimbursement and indemnity of the projectors against loss, should not object to such measures as the Council should think expedient for the protection of the public, nor claim the right to be governed by private rules.

James  
Norton, Esq.  
6 Nov., 1851.

7. Will you explain how these private rules could be binding upon the public? I think the question you proposed was this: Is it better to have a corporation, or a joint stock company entitled to make by-laws for themselves? I do not know what by-laws are contemplated, but if such laws were intended to secure the remuneration of the parties interested in the undertaking, they would assuredly be binding, however unreasonable and injurious to the public.

8. I wanted you to explain whether there was a necessity for the legislature to make by-laws for the general government of the company, or whether they should stop with those only which affected the public? As a general principle I have no doubt that it will be found much more convenient to have uniform laws for the government of public bodies; I think this can best be affected by public laws. It is desirable that there be a fountain of public justice, even though its waters be not the purest; and I cannot help thinking that all matters which affect the public should be regulated by the public. The by-laws of a company may emanate from ignorance, bad temper, and bad taste.

9. Then to sum up the matter do you think the public would be better protected by an act of absolute incorporation than by a qualified corporation giving summary power? I do.

10. Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee what authority you have to give or to withhold the consent of Daniel James Woodriff to the proposed bridge passing over his land? I have no direct authority, because Captain Woodriff is not acquainted with the fact that it is contemplated to erect a bridge in that locality. I am, however, sure that his consent would be given were he here, and that he would be very much concerned if it were withheld. Captain Daniel James Woodriff, the present holder of that property, is the son of the original grantee Daniel Woodriff. I hold his power of attorney to let the estate from time to time; to manage it, and to do everything with it except to sell it.

11. Do you believe that the property as well as the public will be benefited by the proposed Bridge? Very much. I am convinced that the property would be destroyed if the communication with the Bathurst Road were cut off.

12. If the crossing were made at any other place the property would be deteriorated? If at any place which would put Captain Woodriff's property out of the high road it would be almost valueless.

13. *By Mr. Holroyd*: Does the road run through his property? Yes.

14. *By the Chairman*: Do you believe the undertaking to be a desirable one for the public? I do.

15. Having had the management of this property, can you state whether there is any assignable value for this land required for the proposed Bridge, except for that purpose? None whatever. I wrote long since to Captain Woodriff on the subject, not in time to have received his answer before this inquiry, but I am sure his reply will be to contribute in every way to the execution of this work.

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PROBABLE

A.

PROBABLE COST OF BRIDGE PROPOSED TO BE BUILT OVER THE NEPEAN RIVER, BY THE PEN  
NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY.

	Cube feet of Timber in Bridge.	Rate per Foot.	Cost of Bridge.	Weight of B
			£ s. d.	Tons. cwt.s. q.
213 Piles and other timbers constituting the piers of Bridge....	29,436	2s.	2,943 12 0	1,182 13
131 Pieces of timber forming girder to carry roadway .....	7,200	"	720 0 0	289 5
Joists over girder .....	2,775	"	277 10 0	111 9
Planking of finished floor of Bridge .....	6,326	"	632 12 0	254 3
Arches and braces complete, including handrails .....	7,700	"	770 0 0	309 7
The whole of the above mentioned timber is intended to be of the best description of Iron Bark ; the weight has been computed at the rate of ninety pounds to the cube foot.				
The footpaths on each side of the Bridge to be of Deal timber ..	1,480	2s. 8d.	197 6 8	19 16
The iron work, best foreign, for suspension rods, &c. ....		£35 per ton.	280 0 0	8 0
The iron work, best British, for other parts of Bridge .....		£25 "	250 0 0	10 0
Asphaltum for arches .....			100 0 0	
Coal tar for piles .....			50 0 0	
Painting .....			200 0 0	
Erection of new toll house, fencing yard to ditto, &c. ....			250 0 0	
Incidental and contingent expenses .....			500 0 0	
Totals.....	54,915		£7,171 0 8	2,184 16

The discovery of gold in the Western or Bathurst District has so enhanced the price of labor, otherwise the Bridge, as above, could have been built for £6000.

October, 1851.

D. M'BEATH,  
Surveyor of R

B.

PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY.—TABLE OF TOLLS.

	s.	d.
For every foot passenger .....	0	2
„ horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule.....	0	4
„ ox, or head of neat cattle, not exceeding ten in number .....	0	3
„ exceeding ten .....	0	1
„ sheep, lamb, pig, or goat .....	0	0 1/4
„ gig, chaise, or other such carriage, with two wheels .....	0	10
„ coach, chariot, or such carriage with four wheels .....	1	0
„ cart, dray, or other such vehicle with two wheels .....	0	8
„ wain, wagon, or other such vehicle with four wheels .....	1	2
No double Toll to be charged on Sunday, nor shall the above tolls be demandable more than once a day.		

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CATARACT AND NEPEAN BRIDGES BILL.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CATARACT AND NEPEAN BRIDGES BILL,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL TO BE PRINTED,

26th November, 1851.

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SYDNEY:

PRINTED AT THE ATLAS OFFICE, BY D. L. WELCH,

GEORGE STREET.

---

1851.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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VOTES No. 21 TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1851.

20. Cataract and Nepean Bridges Bill :—Mr. Holden moved, pursuant to notice, That a Bill, intituled, “ A Bill to enable William Hilton Hovell, Esquire, to erect a Bridge “ over the Cataract River, and a Bridge over the Nepean River,” be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of

Mr. Alick Osborne,	Mr. Holroyd,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Bradley,
Mr. Lithgow,	Mr Flood, and

Mr. Jeffreys,

Question put and passed.

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VOTES No. 25, WEDNESDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1851.

12. Cataract and Nepean Bridges Bill :—Mr. Holden, as Chairman, brought up the Report and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 18th instant. Ordered to be printed.
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### LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

	PAGE
Frederick Wright Unwin, Esq.....	1
Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, Knight.....	1
Reverend Hart Davis Sparling.....	3

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE**

ON THE

**CATARACT AND NEPEAN BRIDGES BILL.**

---

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council, for whose consideration and Report was referred on the Eighteenth instant, "*The Cataract and Nepean Bridges Bill*," beg leave to report to Your Honorable Council that they have examined Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, the Surveyor General of the Colony, and have had produced before them the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General proclaiming the line of Road from Appin to Lupton's Inn, as also a Map shewing the places at which the two above-mentioned Bridges are to be erected, and that they likewise examined the Reverend Mr. Sparling, the Clergyman of that District, (and which evidence is appended hereto) and that the Preamble of the said Bill having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of those Gentlemen, Your Committee proceeded with the Clauses of the said Bill, and carefully noted the amendments they deemed it expedient to make therein, taking care to insert no clause and make no amendments foreign to the import of the Notice of the general objects of the Bill, as given in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

Your Committee have now the honor to lay before Your Honorable Council the Bill as so amended by them.

J. R. HOLDEN,

*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 26th November, 1851.*



## CATARACT AND NEPEAN BRIDGES BILL.

### *( Amendments in Select Committee.)*

- Clause I.** Line 14, after the word " good" insert the word " safe".
- Clause II.** Line 41, after the word " he" insert the words " the said William Hilton Hovell." In line 43, substitute the word " three" for the word " twelve"—and insert after the word " the" " time of such tender"—and insert the word " roads" in line 26 after the word " such".
- Clause III.** Line 41, insert the word " demanded" instead of the word " deemed".
- Clause XVII.** Line 43, after the word " pounds" insert the words " to be recovered and applied as hereinafter provided".
- Clause XIX.** Line 28, substitute the word " three" for the word " one".
- Clause XX.** Line 5, after the word " recovered" insert the words " and applied"—and omit all words after the word " mentioned" in the sixth line to the end of the clause.
- Clause XXIII.** After Clause 22, insert the following additional Clause. " And be it further enacted, That " all fines, penalties and costs given by, and recovered under and by virtue of this Act, shall " go to and be paid in equal moieties to the informer and to the said William Hilton Hovell, " his executors, administrators and assigns".

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CATARACT AND NEPEAN BRIDGES BILL.

MONDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

JOHN ROSE HOLDEN, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq.,  
EDWARD FLOOD, Esq.

ARTHUR JEFFREYS, Esq.  
ALICK OSBORNE, Esq.

F. W. Unwin,  
Esq.

Frederick Wright Unwin, Esq., Solicitor, appeared for the promoter of the Bill, and was first examined :—

24 Nov. 1851.

1. *By the Chairman* : You produce the Gazette containing the Proclamation alluded to in the Preamble of this Bill ? I do.
2. Are you aware whether in accordance with that Proclamation the Road mentioned in it has been used as a common highway ? I am not of my own knowledge, but I will be able to satisfy the Committee on that point by the evidence of witnesses.
3. Then you only propose yourself to prove that the Road has been proclaimed ? Yes.
4. On whose behalf do you appear here ? On behalf of Mr. Hovell, whose name is mentioned in the Bill.

Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, Knight, examined.

1. *By Mr. Unwin* : You are Surveyor General of the Colony ? Yes.
2. You are aware that a Proclamation was issued by the Government on the 26th of March last, Proclaiming a Road from Appin to Lupton's Inn ? Yes.
3. Does the Map which you produced shew that Road ? It does.
4. Will you have the kindness to point it out ? It passes from where the Road had been formerly formed on the Cumberland side of the Cataract River to cross at a place called Broughton's Pass, which has long been a crossing place ; then through comparatively open country to another very difficult crossing place called the Pheasants' Nest ; and thence along a ridge to Lupton's Inn. The line has been lately used ; and at one time was opened and rendered passable by private subscription of the inhabitants of Campelltown and Appin. The object now is to make bridges at these two difficult passes. There have been questions as to the advantage in point of distance over the present South Road. When the Road by the Cowpasture Bridge passed through the Camden Estate to Spaniard's Hill and thence to Picton, the advantage in shortness of this Road over what was then the Great Road was eight miles. But when, on the application of the owners of the Camden Estate, I planned the Road across Razorback, the advantage of this line over the Razorback line became only five miles. The advantage in shortness of this road is at present therefore five miles. The opening of this line in addition to rendering the general communication easier on the Great South Road, would be a great relief to the inhabitants of Illawarra, because after joining this Road by a ridge continuous from Wollongong to the part of this Road, between these two proposed bridges, they would be able to travel either towards Sydney or on to the Great South Road, by turning off at a right angle either way, and crossing either the one Bridge or the other.
5. *By Mr. Bradley* : Then the erection of these bridges would be a great advantage to the inhabitants of Illawarra as well as to the travellers on the Southern Road ? Yes ; both bridges would be of the greatest possible benefit to them. The great advantage of this line as regards its connection with the Great South Road is that it runs along a continuously level ridge up to Lupton's Inn from Pheasants' Nest, and it is, for this reason, much superior to the present Road over Razorback.
5. *By Mr. Unwin* : What is the nature of the chasms over which it is intended to erect bridges ? They are deep and rocky, and constitute the great and indeed only obstructions to a straight line of road. The country in the neighbourhood is very much broken. The whole of the Southern portion of the County of Cumberland is very much broken by large

Sir Thomas L.  
Mitchell, Knt.  
24 Nov. 1851.

Sir Thomas L. gullies; and, in fact, these gullies obstruct the access to some very interesting spots at present inaccessible, to the South.

24 Nov. 1851. 7. Then the general traffic on this road is impeded by these two gaps? Yes.

8. It would therefore be very much to the benefit of the public if bridges were erected over them? I consider the building of these bridges a matter of the greatest consequence to the public.

9. You say these gullies are deep and rocky can you say what depth and width they are, and whether they may be crossed without danger or difficulty? When the rivers are low they can be crossed without danger; but when high, they are impassable and the country between the rivers is inaccessible. The gullies, I ought to mention, are from 220 to 240 feet in depth below the level of the rest of the country.

10. *By the Chairman*: That is from the high land on either side. What height or length would the bridges require to be? They may be made of greater or less height, according to the means employed, but certainly not of less height than 30 feet at the Cataract, and 40 feet at the Nepean. The reason why these two spots are thought eligible is that branch gullies descend at each side of each place, so that they would make the ascent from the bridges easier.

11. *By Mr. Unwin*: What width across do you think the gullies would be at the height at which the bridges might be placed? Unless you state a certain point on either side, it is not easy to say, because the approach is by branch gullies.

12. Are there any difficulties which moderate engineering skill cannot overcome? Certainly not.

13. The plan is a feasible one? Yes. It will rest with the party who obtains the Bill to make the bridges either small or large. He may for a few hundred pounds make the road effectually passable, or he may erect at greater cost a more formidable work which would afford greater accommodation to the public. A smaller bridge would do, but I hope to see one erected about two hundred feet long. From the appearance of the ground I should think a bridge at both places of about 200 feet in length would answer every purpose. I should like to have consulted the Engineer who will probably be employed in their erection on this point; but not being aware what are his plans I can scarcely say what length the bridges should be. It would be easy to make the places passable by small bridges, but then there would be very steep ascents, with a bridge of about two hundred feet in length it would be possible to take off the steep ascent, and make the road a very good road, which is, I believe, the object of the gentleman who seeks for the Bill.

14. This road joins at Lupton's Inn with the Great South Road? Yes. It was originally planned as the Great South Road, but the difficulty of crossing these passes was an objection to it, and now the Government have proclaimed it as a Parish Road.

15. When you arrive at Lupton's Inn, you are on the Great South Road, therefore persons travelling that road would save by this route five miles between Sydney and Goulburn? Yes, and the drag over Razorback which is very difficult.

16. *By Mr. Flood*: Are you prepared to recommend any particular construction of bridge, whether of wood or stone? I should be disposed to recommend bridges such as were originally proposed when the Government had the means of making them; but perhaps the individuals who take this up as a speculation would not be prepared to go to the expense. I have my doubts whether what I should have recommended for the Great South Road would be applicable when only a Parish Road is to be made.

17. I suppose a wooden bridge would answer all purposes for the present? Yes, I think it would. The Engineer is very confident as to what he can do with iron bark.

18. What should be the elevation of the bridge, in your opinion? I should like to see it made fifty or sixty feet above the bed of the river, if so much could be done with iron bark trees. If that height could be attained the ascents on either side would be very easy, but it would cause great expense and trouble. I think as high a bridge as possible ought to be erected. These observations apply to both bridges. Though I should wish much to see the bridges built as high as possible, although very small ones would be sufficient to open the line.

19. If they should be erected at a height of fifty feet would the approaches be easy for a load of wool? Very easy. A judicious use of Gunpowder in blasting the rocks would be of great advantage in opening the approaches.

20. Would the ascent be so difficult as Razorback? Not so bad, by any means.

21. These are the only difficult passes on the whole line? The only difficult points.

22. *By Mr. Bradley*: Do you think it practicable to raise a bridge fifty feet high with timber? No doubt of it, I am satisfied that could be done, and I hope a greater height will be attained. I had the advantage of hearing the famous Mr. Brunel's opinion on the erection of bridges over gullies. He said you might raise a bridge 140 feet in height for a railway with timber alone, at a cost of £20. per foot, if timber was plentiful.

23. *By the Chairman*: Can you give the Committee any idea as to the highest rise of the floods in these rivers? The Cataract never rises more than thirty feet above its bed, as may be seen by the marks of the highest floods; but the Nepean has been known to rise as high as forty feet above its bed.

24. Then if the bridges are made as high as you propose, there would be no fear of their being injured by the floods? They would be above the floods, and could receive no damage.

25. *By Mr. Flood*: Supposing the bridges were built at elevations of fifty feet, what would be the Span? About one hundred and fifty feet, I should say, speaking unadvisedly, and, therefore, within the mark.

26. What is the nature of the country between Appin and the Pheasants' Nest? It is good open forest land.

What is the character of the soil? It is rather a stiff clay. There are good small farms on the other side of the Pheasants' Nest, and the land very much resembles the rest of that about West Bargo. There are as fine crops of wheat in East Bargo or between the two rivers this season as anywhere in the country. Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, Knt. 24 Nov. 1851.

28. If this line of road is thrown open will it make any of the country in the neighbourhood available for farming purposes? No doubt of it; it would open a great deal of wheat country.

29. Which is at present unappropriated? It is of no use now, as the produce cannot be got to market.

30. Is the Land principally the property of the Crown or of private individuals? Some of it is private property, but a great portion of it belongs to the Crown. The opening of this road will afford a prospect of bringing into cultivation a great extent of country between it and the Illawarra ranges.

31. You think the opening of this road would be a great public advantage? I am convinced it would.

32. *By the Chairman*: Can you of your own knowledge state the condition of the road on either side of the passes at present? The road between the passes is very good, as far as an open bush road can be called so.

33. *By Mr. Bradley*: Where does the proposed line leave the present South Road on the Cumberland side? At Campbelltown.

34. And again joins it at Lupton's Inn? Just so.

35. Is there any difficulty in the way besides these gullies? None. One strong argument in favor of the line is that there is a continuous level ridge extending from Campbelltown to Appin, a distance of ten miles. I remember the present Colonial Secretary to have said in a conversation about that road, that he considered that Appin ridge one of the best lines for a road he knew in the Colony.

36. There would be no great difficulty or expense in forming that road? No. If the two bridges were open I am convinced the thoroughfare from the South would be that way.

The Reverend Hart Davis Sparling examined.

The Rev. Hart  
Davis Sparling.  
24 Nov. 1851.

1. *By Mr. Unwin*: You are resident Clergyman at Appin? Yes.

2. Are you acquainted with the country between Appin and Lupton's Inn? Very well.

3. Does your duty as a Clergyman call you much in that direction? My duty calls me as far as Lupton's Inn.

4. Do you consider that it would be a great public advantage if bridges were thrown across the two passes called the Pheasants' Nest and Broughton's Pass? That is the opinion of every body residing in those Districts.

5. Are not both those passes difficult and dangerous to cross in bad weather? Yes. The Pheasants' Nest Pass is always both difficult and dangerous in any weather. Horses are very frequently lamed when attempts are made to get them across.

6. *By Mr. Bradley*: It is not possible for teams to cross at present? Not at the Pheasants' Nest; but at the Cataract it is done by sending over half a load at a time, and by having extra bullocks.

7. *By Mr. Unwin*: That course of proceeding is attended with considerable delay and wear and tear? A great deal; and in fact with loss of the bullocks frequently.

8. *By Mr. Jeffreys*: I suppose the opening of this line would render the communication between Illawarra and Sydney much more easy than at present? Decidedly. Especially with reference to those who prefer driving to bridle paths.

9. *By Mr. Flood*: Are you aware whether it would throw open any extent of agricultural country? Undoubtedly it would throw open a considerable quantity, and also give access to water.

10. Are you aware whether the land which would thus be thrown open belongs to the Government or private individuals? Partly to the Government and partly to private individuals.

11. Do you think the public would be inclined to purchase land in that locality if there were a good road? Certainly. The only complaint the people now settled there have to make is that they cannot get their produce to market.

12. Would this line of road shorten the distance from Bargo to Sydney? Very considerably, starting from Lupton's Inn on the present South Road.

13. If bridges were erected at the passes on the Nepean and the Cataract would it be possible for wool teams to travel that road? Quite so; with much more safety than the Razor-back Road.

14. *By the Chairman*: In what state is the road now between Lupton's Inn and Appin, irrespective of the passes, is it a mere bridle road or properly marked out? From Appin, until within a mile of the ford at the Cataract, there is a broad road like the South Road, and then the bush road commences. Drays pass on it frequently, and occasionally carriages.

15. *By Mr. Flood*: Do you know of your own knowledge whether a team has ever travelled by this road to Lupton's Inn from Sydney or Appin? I cannot say that I have known a team to do so, but a tilted cart went across the Pheasants' Nest about two years ago, with the assistance of five or six men and two or three horses.

16. Will it be any advantage to the people of Illawarra if these bridges are made? I think so, decidedly, because it would furnish them with readier means of communication with Sydney and the South Country.

17. *By the Chairman*: At present the only mode of going to the Southward from Illawarra is by going through Appin and Campbelltown, and joining the South Road at Camden? Yes.

18. Whereas if this road were open it would enable them to go direct? Yes.



1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SYDNEY BETHEL UNION BILL.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION BILL,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

*26th November, 1851.*

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SYDNEY:

PRINTED BY JOSEPH COOK,

DRUITT STREET.

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1851.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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VOTES No. 22. WEDNESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1851.

12. Sydney Bethel Union Bill :—The Solicitor General moved, pursuant to notice, That the Sydney Bethel Union Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of the following members, viz :—Mr. Lamb, Mr. Cowper, Dr. Douglass, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Bligh.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 25. WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1851.

20. Sydney Bethel Union Bill :—The Solicitor General, as Chairman, brought up the Report, and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 19th instant.  
Ordered to be Printed.
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### LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

John Dillon, Esq. . . . . 1 | Rev. Lancelot Edward Threlkeld . . . . 1

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION BILL.

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 19th instant, the 'SYDNEY BETHEL UNION BILL,' beg leave to report to your Honorable Council that they have examined the Solicitor for the Bill, and the Reverend L. E. Threlkeld, Minister of the Sydney Bethel Chapel, (whose Evidence will be found appended hereto) and the Preamble of the Bill having been satisfactorily proved by the Evidence of those Gentlemen, your Committee proceeded with the several clauses of the Bill, in none of which did they find it necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee therefore have the honor to lay before your Honorable Council, the said Bill without amendment.

W. M. MANNING,  
*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 26th November, 1851.*





1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE SYDNEY BETHEL UNION BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL, IN THE CHAIR.

JAMES WILLIAM BLIGH, Esq.

CHARLES COWPER, Esq.

HENRY GRATTAN DOUGLASS, Esq.

JOHN DILLON, Esq. called in and examined :—

1. *By the Chairman :* You are Solicitor for the Sydney Bethel Union Bill ? Yes.
2. You produce the Deed of Grant mentioned in the Bill ? Yes ; it is under the hand of Sir George Gipps, and bears the Seal of the Colony, the date being 3rd June, 1842, in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
3. Who are the Trustees appointed under that Deed ? Francis Mitchell, Thomas Barker, Ambrose Foss, Robert Bourne, and George Allen, all of Sydney.
4. That Deed of Grant conveys to those Trustees, on behalf of the Sydney Bethel Union, certain land—will you read the description ? “ All that allotment or parcel of land in our said Territory, containing by admeasurement, fifteen and a half perches, situated in the Town of Sydney, Parish of Saint Philip, County of Cumberland, allotment number fourteen of section number fifty five, Bounded on the South by a line bearing East fifteen degrees thirty minutes North one hundred and twenty one links ; on the East by allotment number fifteen, bearing North fifteen degrees thirty minutes ; West seventy six links ; On the North by Erskine-street, bearing West fifteen degrees thirty minutes South one hundred and thirty six links, and on the West by Darling Harbour. Being the allotment promised by His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, on twenty second September, 1834, as the site for the Sydney Bethel Union Chapel.”
5. *By Mr. Bligh :* A Chapel has been erected on that piece of land, has it not ? Yes ; the Mariners' Church.

John Dillon, Esq.  
26th Nov., 1851.

REV. LANCELOT EDWARD THRELKELD, called in and examined :—

1. *By the Chairman :* You are Minister of the Mariners' Church ? Yes.
2. You are not one of the Trustees ? No, simply Minister of the Church.
3. Messrs. Francis Mitchell, Thomas Barker, Ambrose Foss, Robert Bourne, and George Allen, are the Trustees, are they not ? They are.
4. Mr. Bourne is not in the Colony at present, is he ? No ; he is I believe living in the neighbourhood of Melbourne. He left this Colony some three or four years ago.
5. Where is the Mariners' Church ? At the bottom of Erskine Street, on the land granted by the Crown for the purpose.
6. Is that Church in an inconvenient situation ? Yes ; very inconvenient. I have been often asked by Captains of Vessels and Seamen also where it is. Many have endeavoured to find it out, but have failed to do so, on account of the situation being so much out of the way.
7. The situation then is very inconvenient ? Very.
8. Do you consider it expedient that the land upon which the Church is at present erected, should be sold with the view of obtaining other land, in a more convenient situation on which to erect a Church ? Decidedly ; it was agreed to at the last annual meeting of the Subscribers, and the present Committee were charged to take the necessary steps for carrying out that object.
9. *By Dr. Douglass :* Are any new Trustees to be appointed ? No ; the present Trustees will continue in office.
10. *By Mr. Bligh :* It is intended with the proceeds of the land sold, to obtain other land and build another Church ? Yes ; but it is intended if possible to obtain a Grant from the Crown for the purpose, in which case the proceeds of the sale of the present building and land will be applied to the Erection of a New Mariners' Church.

Rev.  
L. E. Threlkeld,  
26th Nov., 1851.

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Joseph Cook, Printer, Druitt Street, Sydney.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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GENERAL GRIEVANCES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON  
GENERAL GRIEVANCES.

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*Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed, 27th November, 1851.*

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 31st October last, "to  
" *prepare Petitions to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, setting forth all*  
" *the Grievances of the Colony, whether the result of Imperial Legislation, or of Imperial*  
" *Executive Control,*" have agreed upon the annexed Petitions, and recommend them  
for the adoption of this Council.

W. C. WENTWORTH,  
*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 27th November, 1851*

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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VOTES, No. 12, FRIDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1851.

7. Grievances :—Mr. Wentworth moved, pursuant to notice, That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare Petitions to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, setting forth all the Grievances of the Colony, whether the result of Imperial Legislation or of Imperial Executive Control ;—such Committee to consist of the following Members, exclusive of the Mover :—Mr. James Macarthur, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Martin, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Cowper, and Captain Dumaresq. Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.
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VOTES, No. 26, THURSDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1851.

11. General Grievances :—Mr. Wentworth, as Chairman, brought up the Report and laid upon the Table Draft Petitions to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, framed by the Select Committee, appointed on the 31st ultimo to prepare such Petitions, setting forth all the Grievances of the Colony, whether the result of Imperial Legislation or of Imperial Executive Control.  
Ordered to be printed.
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## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, appointed by virtue of the Imperial Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 59,

SHEWETH,

That the Legislative Council established by the Imperial Act, 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 76, did, on the eve of their supercession by the Legislative Council now existing, adopt and enter on the Minutes of their House, the following Declaration and Remonstrance:—

“ We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, “ feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves, to our constituents, and to posterity, “ before we give place to the New Legislature, established by the 13th and 14th “ Vict., cap. 59, to record our deep disappointment and dissatisfaction at the Consti- “ tution conferred by that Act on this Colony. After the reiterated reports, resolu- “ tions, addresses, and petitions which have proceeded from us during the whole “ course of our Legislative career, against the Schedules appended to the 5 and 6 “ Vict., cap. 76, and the appropriations of our Ordinary Revenue, under the sole “ authority of Parliament—against the administration of our Waste Lands, and our “ Territorial Revenue thence arising—against the withholding of the Customs De- “ partment from our control—against the dispensation of the patronage of the Colony “ at the dictation of the Minister for the Colonies—and against the veto reserved “ and exercised by the same Minister, in the name of the Crown, in matters of Local “ Legislation—we feel that we had a right to expect that these undoubted grievances “ would have been redressed by the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59; or that power to “ redress them would have been conferred on the constituent bodies thereby created, “ with the avowed intention of establishing an authority more competent than Par- “ liament itself to frame suitable constitutions for the whole group of the Australian “ Colonies. These, our reasonable expectations, have been utterly frustrated. The “ Schedules, instead of being abolished, have been increased. The powers of altering “ the appropriations in these Schedules, conferred on the Colonial Legislature by this “ new Act, limited as these powers are, have been, in effect, nullified by the subse- “ quent instructions of the Colonial Minister. The exploded fallacies of the Wakefield “ theory are still clung to; the pernicious Land Sales Act (5 and 6 Vict., cap. 36,) “ is still enforced; and thousands of our fellow subjects, (in consequence of the un- “ due price put by that mischievous and impolitic enactment upon our waste lands, “ in defiance of the precedents of the United States, of Canada, and the other North “ American Colonies, and even of the neighbouring Colony of the Cape of Good “ Hope,) are annually diverted from our shores, and thus forced, against their will, “ to seek a home for themselves and their children in the backwoods of America. “ Nor is this all.—Our Territorial Revenue, diminished as it is by this most mis- “ taken policy, is, in a great measure, confined to the introduction among us of “ people unsuited to our wants, and in many instances, the outpourings of the poor- “ houses and unions of the United Kingdom, instead of being applied in directing “ to this Colony a stream of vigorous and efficient labour, calculated to elevate the “ character of our industrial population. The bestowal of office among us, with but “ partial exception, is still exercised by or at the nomination of the Colonial Minis- “ ter, and without any reference to the just claims of the Colonists, as if the Colony “ itself were but the fief of that Minister. The salaries of the Officers of the Cus- “ toms and all other departments of Government, included in the Schedules, are “ placed beyond our control; and the only result of this new enactment, introduced “ into Parliament by the Prime Minister himself, with the declared intention of “ conferring upon us enlarged powers of self government, and treating us, at last, “ as an integral portion of the Empire—is, that all the material powers exercised “ for centuries by the House of Commons, are still withheld from us; that our “ loyalty and desire for the maintenance of order and good government are so far “ distrusted that we are not permitted to vote our own Civil List, lest it might “ prove inadequate to the requirements of the public service; that our Waste Lands, “ and our Territorial Revenue, for which Her Majesty is but a trustee, instead of “ being spontaneously surrendered, as the equivalent for such Civil List, is still “ reserved, to the great detriment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, in order to “ swell the patronage and power of the Ministers of the Crown; that whilst, in de- “ fiance of the Declaratory Act (18 Geo. III, cap. 12, sec. 1,) which has hitherto been “ considered the Magna Charta of the representative rights of all the British Plan- “ tations, a large amount of our Public Revenue is thus levied and appropriated by “ the authority of Parliament; we have not even the consolation of seeing that por- “ tion of it which is applied to the payment of the Salaries of our Public Officers “ distributed as it ought to be, among the settled inhabitants; and that, as a fit “ climax to this system of misrule, we are not allowed to exercise the most ordinary “ legislation which is not subject to the veto of the Colonial Minister.

“ Thus

" Thus circumstanced, we feel that, on the eve of the dissolution of this Council, and as the closing act of our Legislative existence, no other course is open to us but to enter on our Journals our Declaration, Protest, and Remonstrance, as well against the Act of Parliament itself (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59), as against the instructions of the Minister, by which the small power of retrenchment that Act confers on the Colonial Legislature has thus been overridden; and to bequeath the redress of the grievances, which we have been unable to effect by constitutional means, to the Legislative Council by which we are about to be succeeded.

" We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, do accordingly hereby solemnly protest, insist, and declare as follows:—

1st.—" That the Imperial Parliament has not, nor of right ought to have, any power to tax the people of this Colony, or to appropriate any of the monies levied by authority of the Colonial Legislature;—that this power can only be lawfully exercised by the Colonial Legislature,—and that the Imperial Parliament has solemnly disclaimed this power by the 18 Geo. III, cap. 12, sec 1, which Act remains unrepealed."

2nd.—" That the Revenue arising from the Public Lands, derived as it is mainly, from the value imparted to them, by the labor and capital, of the people of this Colony, is as much their property as the Ordinary Revenue, and ought, therefore, to be subject only to the like control and appropriation."

3rd.—" That the Customs and all other Departments should be subject to the direct supervision and control of the Colonial Legislature; which should have the appropriation of the gross Revenues of the Colony, from whatever source arising; and as a necessary incident to this authority, the regulation of the salaries of all Colonial Officers."

4th.—" That Offices of trust and emolument should be conferred only on the settled inhabitants, the office of Governor alone excepted; that this Officer should be appointed and paid by the Crown; and that the whole patronage of the Colony should be vested in him and the Executive Council, unfettered by instructions from the Minister for the Colonies."

5th.—" That plenary powers of Legislation should be conferred upon and exercised by the Colonial Legislature, for the time being; and that no Bills should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's Pleasure, unless they affect the Prerogatives of the Crown, or the general interests of the Empire."

" Solemnly protesting against these wrongs, and insisting upon these our undoubted rights, we leave the redress of the one, and the assertion of the other, to the people whom we represent, and the Legislature which shall follow us."

That we the succeeding Legislative Council, do accordingly present to Your Majesty, our affirmation of the same grievances, all of which, with a slight modification, in the patronage of the Customs Department, by no means commensurate with the rights in the said protest and declaration insisted upon, remain unredressed.

That these grievances having formed the subject of repeated representations and complaints from the former Legislative Council, all of which have met with neglect or disregard from the Colonial Minister, we owe it to ourselves and our constituents, to denounce to Your Majesty, as the chief grievance to which the people of this Colony are subjected, the systematic and mischievous interference which is exercised by that Minister even in matters of purely local concernment.

That whilst we are most anxious to strengthen and perpetuate the connexion which still happily subsists with our Father land, we feel it a solemn duty to Your Majesty and our fellow Countrymen in the United Kingdom, to declare that it will be impossible much longer to maintain the authority of a Local Executive which is obliged by its instructions to refer all measures of importance, no matter how great the urgency for their immediate adoption, for the sanction of an inexperienced, remote, and irresponsible bureaucracy.

That in order, however, that Your Majesty's Confidential Advisers may have no excuse for the continuance of these abuses, we unhesitatingly declare that we are prepared upon the surrender to the Colonial Legislature of the entire management of all our Revenues, Territorial as well as General, in which we include Mines of every description, and upon the establishment of a Constitution among us similar in its outline to that of Canada, to assume and provide for the whole cost of our Internal Government, whether Civil or Military—and to enact an adequate Civil List during the life of Your Majesty, and for five years after Your Majesty's Demise, instead of the sums appropriated in the Schedules to the Imperial Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chap. 59.

We, the said Legislative Council, therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will immediately adopt such measures as may be necessary for the redress of these grievances.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

TO

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT  
ASSEMBLED.

The Humble Petition of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, appointed by virtue of the Imperial Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 59,

SH EWETH,

That the Legislative Council established by the Imperial Act, 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 76, did on the eve of their supercession by the Legislative Council now existing, adopt and enter on the Minutes of their House, the following Declaration and Remonstrance:—

“ We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves, to our constituents, and to posterity, before we give place to the New Legislature established by the 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 59, to record our deep disappointment and dissatisfaction at the Constitution conferred by that Act on this Colony. After the reiterated reports, resolutions, addresses, and petitions which have proceeded from us during the whole course of our Legislative career, against the Schedules appended to the 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 76, and the appropriations of our Ordinary Revenue under the sole authority of Parliament—against the administration of our Waste Lands, and our Territorial Revenue thence arising—against the withholding of the Customs’ Department from our control—against the dispensation of the patronage of the Colony at the dictation of the Minister for the Colonies—and against the veto reserved and exercised by the same Minister, in the name of the Crown, in matters of Local Legislation—we feel that we had a right to expect that these undoubted grievances would have been redressed by the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59; or that power to redress them would have been conferred on the constituent bodies thereby created, with the avowed intention of establishing an authority more competent than Parliament itself to frame suitable constitutions for the whole group of the Australian Colonies. These our reasonable expectations have been utterly frustrated. The Schedules, instead of being abolished, have been increased. The powers of altering the appropriations in these Schedules, conferred on the Colonial Legislature by this new Act, limited as these powers are, have been, in effect, nullified by the subsequent instructions of the Colonial Minister. The exploded fallacies of the Wakefield theory are still clung to; the pernicious Land Sales Act (5 and 6 Vict., cap. 36,) is still enforced; and thousands of our fellow subjects, (in consequence of the undue price put by that mischievous and impolitic enactment upon our waste lands, in defiance of the precedents of the United States, of Canada, and the other North American Colonies, and even of the neighbouring Colony of the Cape of Good Hope,) are annually diverted from our shores, and thus forced against their will to seek a home for themselves and their children in the backwoods of America. Nor is this all. Our Territorial Revenue, diminished as it is by this most mistaken policy, is in a great measure confined to the introduction among us of people unsuited to our wants, and in many instances, the outpourings of the poor-houses and unions of the United Kingdom, instead of being applied in directing to this Colony a stream of vigorous and efficient labour, calculated to elevate the character of our industrial population. The bestowal of office among us, with but partial exception, is still exercised by or at the nomination of the Colonial Minister, and without any reference to the just claims of the Colonists, as if the Colony itself were but the fief of that Minister. The salaries of the officers of the Customs and all other departments of Government, included in the Schedules, are placed beyond our control; and the only result of this new enactment, introduced into Parliament by the Prime Minister himself, with the declared intention of conferring upon us enlarged powers of self-Government, and treating us, at last, as an integral portion of the Empire—is, that all the material powers exercised for centuries by the House of Commons are still withheld from us; that our loyalty and desire for the maintenance of order and good government are so far distrusted that we are not permitted to vote our own Civil List, lest it might prove inadequate to the requirements of the public service; that our Waste Lands, and our Territorial Revenue, for which Her Majesty is but a trustee, instead of being spontaneously surrendered as the equivalent for such Civil List, is still reserved, to the great detriment of all classes of Her Majesty’s subjects, in order to swell the patronage and power of the Ministers of the Crown; that whilst, in defiance of the Declaratory Act (18 Geo. III. cap. 12, sec. 1,) which has hitherto been considered the Magna Charta of the representative rights of all the British Plantations, a large amount of our Public Revenue is thus levied and appropriated by the authority of Parliament; we have not even the consolation of seeing that portion of it which is applied to the payment of the Salaries of our Public Officers distributed as it ought to be, among the settled inhabitants; and that, as a fit climax to this system of misrule, we are not allowed to exercise the most ordinary legislation which is not subject to the veto of the Colonial Minister.

109—b

“ Thus



" Thus circumstanced, we feel that, on the eve of the dissolution of this Council, and as the closing act of our Legislative existence, no other course is open to us but to enter on our Journals our Declaration, Protest, and Remonstrance, as well against the Act of Parliament itself (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59) as against the instructions of the Minister by which the small power of retrenchment that Act confers on the Colonial Legislature has been thus overridden; and to bequeath the redress of the grievances, which we have been unable to effect by constitutional means, to the Legislative Council by which we are about to be succeeded.

" We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, do accordingly hereby solemnly protest, insist, and declare as follows:—

1st.—" That the Imperial Parliament has not, nor of right ought to have, any power to tax the people of this Colony, or to appropriate any of the moneys levied by authority of the Colonial Legislature;—that this power can only be lawfully exercised by the Colonial Legislature;—and that the Imperial Parliament has solemnly disclaimed this power by the 18 Geo. III, cap. 12, sec. 1, which Act remains unrepealed."

2nd.—" That the Revenue arising from the Public Lands, derived as it is mainly, from the value imparted to them, by the labor and capital of the people of this Colony, is as much their property as the Ordinary Revenue, and ought therefore to be subject only to the like control and appropriation."

3rd.—" That the Customs and all other Departments should be subject to the direct supervision and control of the Colonial Legislature; which should have the appropriation of the gross Revenues of the Colony, from whatever source arising; and as a necessary incident to this authority, the regulation of the salaries of all Colonial Officers."

4th.—" That Offices of trust and emolument should be conferred only on the settled inhabitants, the office of Governor alone excepted; that this Officer should be appointed and paid by the Crown; and that the whole patronage of the Colony should be vested in him and the Executive Council, unfettered by instructions from the Minister for the Colonies."

5th.—" That plenary powers of Legislation should be conferred upon and exercised by the Colonial Legislature, for the time being; and that no Bills should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's Pleasure, unless they affect the Prerogatives of the Crown, or the general interests of the Empire."

" Solemnly protesting against these wrongs, and insisting upon these our undoubted rights, we leave the redress of the one, and the assertion of the other, to the people whom we represent, and the Legislature which shall follow us."

That we the succeeding Legislative Council, do accordingly present to your Lordships our affirmation of the same grievances, all of which, with a slight modification in the patronage of the Customs Department, by no means commensurate with the rights in the said Protest and Declaration insisted upon, remain unredressed.

That these grievances having formed the subject of repeated representations and complaints from the former Legislative Council, all of which have met with neglect or disregard from the Colonial Minister, we owe it to ourselves and our constituents, to denounce to your Lordships, as the chief grievance to which the people of this Colony are subjected, the systematic and mischievous interference which is exercised by that Minister even in matters of purely local concernment.

That whilst we are most anxious to strengthen and perpetuate the connexion which still happily subsists with our Father land, we feel it a solemn duty to our Sovereign and our fellow Countrymen in the United Kingdom, to warn them that it will be impossible much longer to maintain the authority of a Local Executive which is obliged by its instructions to refer all measures of importance, no matter how great the urgency for their immediate adoption, for the sanction of an inexperienced, remote, and irresponsible bureaucracy.

That in order, however, that Her Majesty's Confidential Advisers may have no excuse for the continuance of these abuses, we unhesitatingly declare that we are prepared upon the surrender to the Colonial Legislature of the entire management of all our Revenues, Territorial as well as General, in which we include Mines of every description, and upon the establishment of a Constitution among us similar in its outline to that of Canada, to assume and provide for the whole cost of our Internal Government, whether Civil or Military—and to enact an adequate Civil List during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years after Her Majesty's Demise, instead of the sums appropriated in the Schedules to the Imperial Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chap. 59.

We, the said Legislative Council, therefore humbly pray that your Lordships will immediately adopt such measures as may be necessary for the redress of these grievances.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

TO

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Humble Petition of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, appointed  
by virtue of the Imperial Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 59,

SHEWETH,

That the Legislative Council established by the Imperial Act, 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 76, did on the eve of their supercession by the Legislative Council now existing, adopt and enter on the Minutes of their House, the following Declaration and Remonstrance:—

“ We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves, to our constituents, and to posterity, before we give place to the New Legislature established by the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59, to record our deep disappointment and dissatisfaction at the Constitution conferred by that Act on this Colony. After the reiterated reports, resolutions, addresses, and petitions which have proceeded from us during the whole course of our Legislative career, against the Schedules appended to the 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 76, and the appropriations of our Ordinary Revenue under the sole authority of Parliament—against the administration of our Waste Lands, and our Territorial Revenue thence arising—against the withholding of the Customs’ Department from our control—against the dispensation of the patronage of the Colony at the dictation of the Minister for the Colonies—and against the veto reserved and exercised by the same Minister, in the name of the Crown, in matters of Local Legislation—we feel that we had a right to expect that these undoubted grievances would have been redressed by the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59; or that power to redress them would have been conferred on the constituent bodies thereby created, with the avowed intention of establishing an authority more competent than Parliament itself to frame suitable constitutions for the whole group of the Australian Colonies. These our reasonable expectations have been utterly frustrated. The Schedules, instead of being abolished, have been increased. The powers of altering the appropriations in these Schedules, conferred on the Colonial Legislature by this new Act, limited as these powers are, have been, in effect, nullified by the subsequent instructions of the Colonial Minister. The exploded fallacies of the Wakefield theory are still clung to; the pernicious Land Sales Act (5 and 6 Vict., cap. 36,) is still enforced; and thousands of our fellow subjects, (in consequence of the undue price put by that mischievous and impolitic enactment upon our waste lands, in defiance of the precedents of the United States, of Canada, and the other North American Colonies, and even of the neighbouring Colony of the Cape of Good Hope,) are annually diverted from our shores, and thus forced against their will to seek a home for themselves and their children in the backwoods of America. Nor is this all. Our Territorial Revenue, diminished as it is by this most mistaken policy, is in a great measure confined to the introduction among us of people unsuited to our wants, and in many instances, the outpourings of the poorhouses and unions of the United Kingdom, instead of being applied in directing to this Colony a stream of vigorous and efficient labour, calculated to elevate the character of our industrial population. The bestowal of office among us, with but partial exception, is still exercised by or at the nomination of the Colonial Minister, and without any reference to the just claims of the Colonists, as if the Colony itself were but the fief of that Minister. The salaries of the Officers of the Customs and all other departments of Government, included in the Schedules, are placed beyond our control; and the only result of this new enactment, introduced into Parliament by the Prime Minister himself, with the declared intention of conferring upon us enlarged powers of self government, and treating us, at last, as an integral portion of the Empire—is, that all the material powers exercised for centuries by the House of Commons are still withheld from us; that our loyalty and desire for the maintenance of order and good government are so far distrusted that we are not permitted to vote our own Civil List, lest it might prove inadequate to the requirements of the public service; that our Waste Lands, and our Territorial Revenue, for which Her Majesty is but a trustee, instead of being spontaneously surrendered as the equivalent for such Civil List, is still reserved, to the great detriment of all classes of Her Majesty’s subjects, in order to swell the patronage and power of the Ministers of the Crown; that whilst, in defiance of the Declaratory Act (18 Geo. III, cap. 12, sec. 1,) which has hitherto been considered the Magna Charta of the representative rights of all the British Plantations, a large amount of our Public Revenue is thus levied and appropriated by the authority of Parliament, we have not even the consolation of seeing that portion of it which is applied to the payment of the Salaries of our Public Officers distributed as it ought to be, among the settled inhabitants; and that, as a fit climax to this system of misrule, we are not allowed to exercise the most ordinary legislation which is not subject to the veto of the Colonial Minister.

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That whilst we are most anxious to strengthen and perpetuate the connexion which still happily subsists with our Father land, we feel it a solemn duty to our Sovereign and our fellow Countrymen in the United Kingdom, to warn them that it will be impossible much longer to maintain the authority of a Local Executive which is obliged by its instructions to refer all measures of importance, no matter how great the urgency for their immediate adoption, for the sanction of an inexperienced, remote, and irresponsible bureaucracy.

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We, the said Legislative Council, therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will immediately adopt such measures as may be necessary for the redress of these grievances.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PARISH ROADS' BILL.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

# PARISH ROADS' BILL,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

*3rd December, 1851.*

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**Sydney:**

PRINTED BY W. W. DAVIES, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

HYDE PARK.

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1851.

# EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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## VOTES No. 22, WEDNESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1851.

11. Parish Roads' Bill :—Mr. Cowper moved, pursuant to notice, that the "*Bill to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to provide for the making and repairing of Parish Roads 'in the Colony of New South Wales,' and to enlarge and extend the powers thereof,'*" be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of Mr. Smart, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Nichols, Mr. A. Osborne, Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Flood, and Mr. Wentworth.  
Question put and passed.

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## VOTES No. 25, WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1851.

9. Parish Roads' Bill :—Mr. Smart presented a Petition from certain Landholders, Leaseholders, and Occupiers of lands, situate on the Parish Road leading from Sydney to the Dam at Cook's River, against this Bill.  
Petition received.

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## VOTES No. 26, THURSDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1851.

7. Parish Roads' Bill :—Mr. Smart moved, pursuant to notice, That the Petition presented by him yesterday against the Parish Roads' Bill, be referred to the Select Committee on such Bill.  
Question put and passed.

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## VOTES No. 29. WEDNESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1851.

2. Parish Roads' Bill :—Mr. Cowper, as Chairman, brought up the Report and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the Select Committee to whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 19th ultimo, and to whom was also referred the Petition against such Bill received by the Council on the 26th ultimo.  
Ordered to be printed.

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## LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

	Page.		Page.
F. W. Unwin, Esq. . . . .	1	Mr. John I. Kettle . . . . .	3
Mr. James Oatley . . . . .	2	R. M. Robey, Esq. . . . .	5
F. W. Unwin, Esq. . . . .	3	J. F. Josephson, Esq. . . . .	6

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

# PARISH ROADS' BILL.

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THE Select Committee appointed on the 19th ultimo to consider and report on the Parish Roads' Bill, and to whom was referred, on the 27th ultimo, the Petition against such Bill, beg leave to report to your Honorable Council that, having examined the parties promoting and opposing the Bill, whose Evidence will be found appended to their Report, they were of opinion that the Preamble had not been satisfactorily proved, and that upon the Question being put, in terms of the 57th Section of the Standing Rules and Orders, "That the Preamble stand part of the Bill," it passed *in the Negative*.

Your Committee have therefore to Report against the Bill.

CHARLES COWPER,  
*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 3rd December, 1851.*

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1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

PARISH ROADS' BILL.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PARISH ROADS' BILL.

---

TUESDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

CHARLES COWPER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

ALICK OSBORNE, Esq.,

| THOMAS WARE SMART, Esq.

Frederick Wright Unwin, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill, and was first examined :—

F. W. Unwin,  
Esq.  
25 November,  
1851.

1. Will you state to the Committee, the grounds upon which the Trustees of the Cook's River Road have applied to the Council for an amendment of the Parish Roads' Act? The Cook's River Road Trust has been in operation about ten years, and the traffic upon it has amazingly increased, so much so, that the Tolls which originally let for £250, now let for £825. It became necessary to apply to the Governor to issue a Proclamation to authorise the Trustees to borrow a sum of money, to enable them to lay down a coating of blue metal upon the road, the common iron stone being found insufficient to support the heavy wear and tear of the traffic; a Proclamation was accordingly issued, and application was made by the Trustees to several public Companies, and to the Savings' Bank, for a loan secured upon the Tolls; but it was then discovered that no satisfactory security could be given, unless the Trustees joined in it; and it then became doubtful whether they would not be personally responsible; it has consequently become necessary to apply to the Council to enable them to give mortgages upon the Tolls, without incurring any personal responsibility. It has also been found that a very large proportion of the Tolls is derived from wood carts, timber carriages, and lime carts, from the country on the other side of the dam, and beyond the bounds of the existing Trust; the precise proportion I am unable to state, but the Toll Collector informs me that it is fully two-thirds; the Trustees therefore consider it only fair that these parties who pay two-thirds of the tolls should have the benefit a good road; and they, on that account, apply to the Council, to enable them to take in so much of the Parish of St. George, as lies between the Dam at Cook's River and George's River, according to a plan which I produce, approved of, and in fact coming from the Surveyor General's Office.

2. What extent of road will be thus taken in? About six or seven miles; the whole Trust will then extend over about twelve miles.

3. The Trustees of the road are acting in this matter? They are.

4. How many are at present acting? Five; Messrs. King, Gill, Oatley, Gannon, and Kettle.

5. And they have no means of expending upon the line more than their annual income, unless the Trustees themselves incur personal responsibility in getting a loan? Exactly so.

6. *By Mr. Smart*: Is this application concurred in by the whole of the Trustees? It was determined on at a Board meeting; the whole of them were present, and concurred, except Mr. Kettle, who has not been very active during the time he has been on the Trust, having been at California for some time, and since his return, at Bathurst.

7. *By the Chairman*: Have you had any favorable expression of opinion on the subject, from the persons residing in the part of the country you propose to include? Yes. From the commencement of the Trust up to within the last few weeks, we have never been a period of six months without a request on their part, for the improvement of the road; and



- F. W. Unwin, Esq.  
25 November, 1851.
- in point of fact, the Trustees have, from time to time, advanced considerable sums of money for its repair, or the bush road would have been impracticable.
8. *By Mr. Smart* : Do you think your annual receipts will enable you to extend the road in the manner contemplated ? Yes.
9. Have you not found some difficulty in keeping in repair the main road already under the Trust ? We propose to borrow two thousand pounds, for the purpose of metalling the main road, and forming the new one, to which loan the Government have already consented ; and we think with the existing revenue we shall be able to keep the whole in order, and pay off the debt by degrees, say twenty per cent. per annum ; one-third of the Cook's River Road is already covered with blue metal, and we propose to expend about £1,500 in completing it to the Dam ; and then we shall have £500 in hand for the road on the other side of the Dam ; and £400 or £500 a year to keep both in repair.
10. Will £500 make six miles of road ? Of course, we do not propose, nor is it necessary, to metal that part of the road ; for there is a leading iron stone ridge which it would follow to the Ferry at George's River, on which from its hardness the road will require very little forming ; all that will be necessary will be to take out the stumps, and possibly to put up a few small bridges over the streamlets.
11. Is it in contemplation to make any other road but that at the other side of the Dam ? No.
12. You do not contemplate then making the road to the Sugar Works for this money ? No.
13. *By the Chairman* : Was any application made by the residents of the district through which this road leads, requesting the Trustees to borrow money for its completion ? Yes ; a petition was presented, signed by a great number of the electors, of which a copy was sent to the Governor, who sanctioned the loan.

Mr. James Oatley, called in and examined :—

- Mr. J. Oatley.  
25 November, 1851.
1. You are one of the Trustees of the Cook's River Road, and signed the petition for the amendment of the Parish Roads' Act, so far as relates to that Trust ? Yes.
2. You propose, by the Bill now before the Committee, to extend the operation of the Trust over a new scope of country ? Yes ; between Cook's River Dam and the Ferry at George's River.
3. Are the inhabitants of that district willing to have the Act extended ? Yes.
4. Then you can state to the Committee that this extension of the powers of the Trust is generally desired by those who have to pay the tolls ? Yes. There was a separate Trust for the road in the parish of St. George, but it was found impossible to work it, inasmuch as they would have been obliged to erect a Toll-gate close to the present one, and the persons using the road would thus have to pay two tolls in four or five miles of road.
5. How was that Trust created ? Under the Parish Roads' Act, by Proclamation in the usual manner.
6. *By Mr. Smart* : Are the residents on this side of the Dam willing to have the Trust extended ? I have heard of no objection on their part.
7. Have they made any request to that effect ? I am not aware that they have. I should say at least one-half of the revenue is derived from the vehicles from the other side of the river, and it is but fair they should have the road on that side made passable. Since the road was made passable a short distance—about a quarter of a mile—in 1850, beyond the Dam, the tolls have risen from £605 to £820 per annum.
8. *By the Chairman* : Do you consider that increase owing to the road on the other side having been made passable ? A great deal of it. The money was expended on about a quarter of a mile of the road on the other side of the Dam which was made passable.
9. You consider these roads so united that it would be impossible to work the two Trusts separately ? They could not be worked separately without a great imposition on the parties living on the other side, who would have to pay double toll.
10. On what principle do you propose to extend the operation of this Trust to the road in question—what guarantee do you give the Committee that you will not, at another time, seek for a further extension ? This application only proposes to include the road as far as George's River, where the ferry is ; after that the road becomes quite unconnected with our road ; we shall never want to go any further.
11. From your experience as a Trustee, do you think the passing of such an Act as this will give satisfaction to the districts interested ? I am quite confident it will, to the great majority of them. There may be some few who will not be so well pleased as the rest.
12. How long have you been a Trustee ? Since 1849.
13. Has there ever been much difference of opinion between the Trustees, or do you generally work cordially together ? We generally work pretty well together.
14. *By Mr. Smart* : Have you ascertained the opinion of the residents on this side of the Dam on this subject ? They knew perfectly well that this application was to be made and if they had had any objection they would have made it. I have heard no objection myself, not the slightest.
15. Is this application made with the consent of all the Trustees ? Yes, all were present when it was determined on, except Mr. Kettle.
- N.B.—No toll is chargeable on this road on Sunday, although much frequented by pleasure parties.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1851.

**Present :—**

CHARLES COWPER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

ARTHUR JEFFREYS, Esq.,

| THOMAS WARE SMART, Esq.

Frederick Wright Unwin, Esq., called in and further examined :—

1. Will you produce to the Committee the petition stated by Mr. Oatley during his examination to have been presented by certain residents on this side of Cook's River, expressing a desire that legislation should take place in the manner applied for by the promoters of this Bill, the petitioners who oppose the Bill having alleged that the said Bill has been brought forward without their concurrence, and that of other residents in the parish through which the road runs? I produce the original request of the inhabitants of the district to the Trustees to borrow money. It is a letter dated 17th August, 1850, signed by many of the parties now signing the petition against the Bill. F. W. Unwin,  
Esq.  
3 December,  
1851.
2. What is the particular request contained in that letter which, perhaps, you will have the goodness to read? "To the Electors of the Cook's River Road,—We, the undersigned proprietors of land, qualified to vote in the election of Trustees for the Cook's River Road, beg to call your serious attention to the bad state of various parts of this road,—so bad, indeed, as to make it dangerous to proceed in wheeled vehicles over it, and thus deterring all parties from using the road who can possibly avoid it, and leading to a steady diminution of the revenue to be derived from the tolls. It appears to us, that the present mode of patching and partial repairs to the road, is calculated to waste the income of the Trust, without improving the road. We, therefore, strongly recommend that measures be speedily adopted for covering, with blue metal of proper thickness, upon a substratum of iron stone, all those parts of the road which require repair; and that the necessary funds to accomplish this work be raised by a loan upon the security of the tolls as provided for in the Act 4 Viet., No. 12. We beg further to state that, after such improvements have been completed, we believe that the revenue arising from the tolls receivable upon the road, will increase so much as to enable the Trustees for the time being to keep the whole road in good repair, pay the interest of the loan, and re-pay the loan itself by instalments of at least ten per cent. per annum.—We have the honor to be, &c.—(Signed by thirty-three [33] Electors."
3. *By Mr. Smart:* That is no answer to my question to Mr. Oatley, whether the rate payers on this side of Cook's River are consenting parties to the extension of the Trust, so as to carry it over George's River? The Act sought for has two objects; the one to borrow money; the other to extend the limits of the Trust.
4. *By Mr. Jeffreys:* How many persons are there in the Cook's River Trust? Five.
5. How many form a quorum? Three.
6. I see four of them met on the 29th September, 1851, and a letter was read, presented by you? Yes.
7. The last paragraph of that letter states that the limits of the Trust should be extended to a distance of two miles on the southern side of the Dam, in the direction of the road to George's River, and that the Trust for the parish of St. George be adopted into this Trust, and the existing Trust for that parish should be extinguished? Yes.
8. It was then resolved "That Mr. Unwin be instructed to draw a Bill in terms of the said letter, and that the parish of St. George be included in the Cook's River Road Trust, and that there be two additional Trustees?" Yes.
9. Then comes the question.—Have the Trustees power to extend the Trust without the consent of the Electors? They have not the power to extend it without the authority of an Act of Council.
10. Were the Trustees justified in giving these instructions to you without the consent of the Electors? I imagine so.
11. *By Mr. Smart:* But do you consider that the Trustees have the power to extend the Trust to George's River without a proclamation of the Governor? They have not the power without an Act of Council. Under the authority of an Act they would have that power.

Mr. John Icke Kettle, called in and examined :—

1. You are one of the Trustees of the Cook's River Road Trust? I am.
2. Have you been consulted with reference to the application for the passing of the Bill now referred to this Committee? I was up at Bathurst at the time the question was mooted at a meeting of the Trustees. Mr. John I.  
Kettle.  
3 December,  
1851.
3. Are you favorable to the application? I am not. I protested against it at the next meeting after my return to Sydney.
4. On what grounds do you oppose the passing of this Bill? On the ground that the general voice of the inhabitants on the Cook's River Road is against it. I see nothing to justify an attempt of the kind. I have taken some pains to ascertain the feeling of the inhabitants upon the subject, and I find that they are not generally desirous of anything of the sort. From every inquiry I can make, the revenue derived from the other side of the River is so paltry that it is not worth our while to extend the Trust. It is a rough, barren country, of no value; and the road leads to no township or collection of houses. It is not as if the road to Wollongong was in a good state, so that people might travel that way from Sydney to Wollongong; but there is no road to Wollongong; and the only persons who would benefit

Mr. John I.  
Kettle.  
3 December,  
1851.

benefit by the extension of this Trust would be a few tenants scattered over this barren country; the revenue derived from their traffic on the road is a mere nothing. The petition sent to the Trustees was not for extending the Trust, but to borrow a sum of money for the purpose of making a permanent road from Sydney to Cook's River, so that the statements made to the Committee, that that petition was favorable to this Bill, were not quite correct. It appears to me a monstrous thing that any portion of the revenue of the Cook's River Road Trust should be expended on the country the other side of the river, for it would be of no benefit to any one except to a few interested parties. There are some persons in the Trust interested in the country on the other side of the river; and I am sorry to see that any would lend themselves to effect the passing of such a Bill as this, to benefit their own land, for no one else would receive any benefit from it. The proprietors do not themselves live in that country, but merely tenantry who cut wood, but bring nothing of any consequence into Sydney.

5. It has been stated to the Committee that on one occasion a sum of about £40 was laid out in the improvement of the road on the other side of the river, which it is alleged is very much travelled by wood carts, and that that small expenditure resulted in the addition of between one and two hundred pounds to the income of the Cook's River Trust in the subsequent year? The portion of the road upon which that money was expended is *immediately* on the other side of the dam. The road there is exceedingly low, and when any floods or freshes occur the road is laid under water. The carts having to pass had to go through fifteen or eighteen inches of water; and the Trustees, seeing that unless something was done the traffic would be entirely stopped, expended a little money on a few hundred yards of road immediately on the other side of the dam. But as for the increase which it is said took place in the revenue in consequence, such a thing may be, but I have considerable doubts about it. That increase would arise most likely from an increase of the population.

6. Then, in your opinion, the interests of both parties would not be advanced by a union of these Trusts, and the improvement of the whole road, as proposed by this Bill? No. There is a Trust for the Parish of St. George, but the poverty of the place is such that they have not considered themselves justified in taking any step to work it. The district is very barren; there is no body of inhabitants; nothing but a few wood cutters, shell burners, and charcoal burners.

7. But does not the traffic by the wood carts produce a considerable addition to the income of the Cook's River Trust? It produces some addition no doubt, but a very small one.

8. May not including this piece of country between Cook's River and George's River in the Cook's River Trust, and so making one Trust work through both Parishes, be advantageous to the country you speak of, without being disadvantageous to the inhabitants on this side? No; because it would be of no service to the Cook's River Road to make one particular road, say from Cook's River to George's River, for these wood cutters are so dispersed that one road would be of no service to them. Roads must be made in all directions if any additional revenue is to accrue to the Cook's River Trust. Very great injustice would, in my opinion, be done to the proprietary of Cook's River by going to the expense of a permanent road on the other side.

9. *By Mr. Unwin:* Have you any notion of the number of carts that pass the dam daily? I have made inquiry of the man at the gate, and I understand there are about thirty daily.

10. I mean prior to the gold discovery? There were some few more perhaps then. But a great deal of the wood which passes along the Cook's River Road comes from the Wardell Estate, and other places, without coming over the river.

11. How many probably come over the river? I cannot say.

12. Would you say there were not a hundred daily? I should not think there were anything like that number; I should not think there were fifty.

13. *By the Chairman:* What other of your Co-Trustees besides yourself oppose this Bill? It has been represented that the whole of them are in favor of it; but I have been told by other parties that they are not.

14. *By Mr. Unwin:* You are acquainted with the road between the toll-bar and the dam? Yes.

15. Are you aware whether there is any firewood left to cut between the dam and the toll-bar? I should not think there was.

16. Then all the firewood that does pass from between Eunmore, for instance, and the dam, comes from over the river? Yes; with the exception perhaps of what comes from the Wardell Estate and some others.

17. You live on the road? I do.

18. You are aware that a large quantity of timber for exportation is brought into Sydney daily along that road? Yes.

19. Where does that come from? The greater portion comes from over George's River.

20. How many of these timber carriages pass daily? I should think two or three daily, and that has been very recently.

21. *By Mr. Smart:* Do you know of your own knowledge that that timber is for exportation? I think so. I have seen some going to the Circular Quay.

22. *By Mr. Unwin:* Are you aware that three ships have been loaded with these large pieces of timber within the last twelve months? I am not aware of that.

23. *By the Chairman:* May I ask whether you and the other petitioners against the Bill really desire that it should not pass at all, or whether you think it desirable that the power of borrowing upon the security of the tolls should be granted to the Trustees to enable them to metal the road at present in their hands? I should say there was no objection to their borrowing money, because if the revenue received from the tolls were to fall largely in consequence of the gold discovery, they would be almost entirely without funds for the time, until the revenue increased again. I see no objection to their having that power.

24. Your great objection is to the including of any additional line of road in this Trust? Quite so. 25.

25. And you believe that feeling is shared by a large number of the proprietors in that district? Yes. I may say that there is no necessity for money being borrowed, because I think the funds will at all times be sufficient to keep the present road in repair. Last year the tolls were let for £820, and as there was a great falling off in the receipts on account of the number of people who had gone to the Diggings the Toll-keeper complained greatly; but they have let for the year 1852 for £670. The road is in very good order now, and I think the tolls will always keep it so, notwithstanding the falling off, which I consider only temporary.

Mr. John I.  
Kettle.

3 December,  
1851.

Ralph Mayer Robey, Esquire, called in and examined:—

1. You are one of the Trustees of the Cook's River Road? I was a Trustee some two years ago.
2. And one of the parties who signed the letter read by Mr. Unwin? Yes.
3. Will you state to the Committee your objections to the Bill now before them? I object to the extension of the road to George's River, and to any portion beyond the Dam, because I do not think the traffic on the other side is of sufficient consequence to incur the liability that must be incurred by the present Trust. The extension of this Trust beyond the Dam would cause an amount of expenditure which would prove very unjust to parties owning property on this side of the river, for whom the Trust was originated. This Trust has had to struggle with many difficulties for eight or nine years, and is now getting on tolerably well.
4. You think that to include the road between Cook's River and George's River within the Trust, would be to carry out a project solely for the benefit of parties living between the Rivers, and not of those on this side of the Dam? There would be no corresponding advantage to them.
5. Do you think it would be desirable to pass the Bill simply to give power to the Trustees of the Cook's River Road to borrow money—do you think such a measure at all necessary or expedient? I should very much prefer, as one of the parties signing the petition, waiting until some general Road Act can be arranged for the whole Colony. My impression is, that the Act under which we are operating is very deficient in many respects. The proposed Bill, however, does not meet my views, because it does not refer to many points which I think ought to be amended; but for these amendments I would either prefer waiting until some general Road Act can be passed for all the roads in the Colony, or, if amended with special reference to the Cook's River Road, a much more carefully prepared Bill than the present one ought to be got up. This Bill was applied for without consulting any individuals on this side of the Dam, and has not emanated from them in any way. We have not sought for it. I cannot discover that any of my neighbours have desired the change proposed by this Bill.
6. *By Mr. Unwin:* You have stated that no benefit would be derived from the extension of this Road Trust by parties residing on this side of Cook's River Dam? I mean comparatively no benefit. There is a trifling traffic between this side and the other. I will give an instance of how little that traffic is. During the time I was a Trustee, it was thought advisable by the party who collected the tolls, that a gate should be put up just on this side the Dam at Cook's River, which was done at his request, after some consideration, and he employed a person to collect the tolls there; but the sum taken proved so small, that the gate was ultimately abandoned, as the tolls taken there would not pay the expense of collection. Now, I consider that a very strong fact against the truth of the allegations contained in the Preamble of this Bill, as to the traffic said to exist on that part of the road between the two Rivers. It was said that, prior to the erection of that gate, parties came across the Dam, and having got into the Cook's River Road, used it for some distance, and then got to Sydney by the Parramatta Road, thus evading the payment of toll at Newtown in various ways.
7. *By the Chairman:* Then, in your opinion, no body of persons will be very much benefited by the legislation at present sought for on this subject, whereas you think it would be unjust to a very large number of persons? Just so.
8. *By Mr. Unwin:* Have not the Trustees from time to time—illegally if you like—made advances for the purpose of putting the road on the other side of the Dam in a passable state, merely to secure the tolls derived from it? Upon representations made by the inhabitants during the time I was one of the Trustees, we consented to lay out a little money for a few hundred yards on the other side, to make the Dam accessible to these people; but we had no idea of doing anything with the road beyond the Dam. Some little money was expended merely on improving the approaches to the Dam. In reply to a memorial received by the Trustees from certain residents between the Rivers, it was agreed to expend £40 on the road near the Dam, providing the memorialists would raise £20 for the same object; but that £20 was never found, and the £40 was not expended. On another occasion some money was expended, but merely, as I have said, on the approaches to the Dam.
9. You are quite right. What was the reason even that money was expended? As well as I recollect, we had an impression that we were not legally justified in doing it, but that a fellow feeling for the parties interested would justify a small expenditure in improving the approaches to the Dam. I would just mention that the petition, which I signed, read by Mr. Unwin, in reply to the Chairman's call, does not disprove the first allegation in our petition against the Bill referred to this Committee. The request therein made to the Trustees entirely applies to borrowing money for the Cook's River Road, and not to any extension of the Trust to the other side of the River. I trust the Chairman and the Committee are satisfied that this allegation is not disproved.

R. M. Robey,  
Esq.

3 December,  
1851.

J. F. Josephson, Esq.

3 December,  
1851.

Joshua Frey Josephson, Esq., called in and examined :—

1. You are one of the proprietors resident on the Cook's River Road? Yes.
2. And one of the Petitioners opposing the Bill now before the Committee? Yes.
3. Will you state to the Committee the grounds on which you rest your opposition? I would first point out to the Committee, that representations have been made that all the Trustees consented to the application for this Bill, except Mr. Kettle, who was absent at the time; but I would submit that those representations have not been made out by the evidence before the Committee. I have reason to think, that two only of the Trustees, Messrs. Oatley and Gannon, are in favor of the Bill; the other two are not now in Sydney, and I have heard do not support this application. I would also state to the Committee, that at the time the Parish Roads' Act was passed, and when operations under it first took place, the present Cook's River Road was a mere bush road, sometimes utterly impassable in wet weather. Eight or nine years ago, Trustees were first appointed for the Parish Road leading from the toll bar on the Cook's River Road to the Dam at Cook's River. These Trustees formed the road, and gave it a coating of red stone. However, the red stone wore out in about fifteen months, but from the rapid increase of the tolls, owing to the increase of the population, the Trustees have been able to put on a better sort of metal. At the present time, the road is in a passable state from here to Cook's River, but is not metalled throughout; and this being the case, I consider that it will be both improper and unjust, for the Trustees to extend the Trust to the road beyond the River, their duties being to make the present road perfect, from the Toll Bar to Cook's River. They have no power to extend it, neither have they power to raise money without the consent of their constituents, the landholders within the parish; some of the statements in the Preamble of the Bill are incorrect, and do not support the enacting parts of the Bill. The third Preamble states, "And whereas such road is now, and has been for a considerable time past, formed and opened, and a large amount of traffic passes thereon; and the said road is found to be a great public convenience, and the same has been hitherto maintained by the tolls payable thereon." No doubt, that is perfectly true, as far as we are concerned. But, because we have prospered with our road, the promoters of the Bill wish to take advantage of our prosperity, to benefit themselves. "And whereas it was found that the tolls arising from the said road were insufficient to meet the expense of covering the said road with a coating of blue stone metal, sufficient to sustain the heavy traffic thereon, without borrowing a considerable sum of money." The borrowing of money would be proper enough, no doubt, so far as the Cook's River Road Trust is concerned, but how this Preamble agrees with another part of the Bill, that it would be for the benefit of persons residing on this side of the River, to extend the Trust to the ferry at George's River, I leave for the Trustees to answer. The Preamble makes most strongly against them. It shows that they are not able to complete their own road, and yet they wish to extend the line of their operations into another parish. The statement that a "large proportion of such toll is paid by persons residing in the Parish of St. George, beyond the limits of the existing Trust," is, I submit, clearly meant to deceive the Legislature; it is anything but the fact. I do not believe that half a dozen persons residing on the other side of the River, putting the number at the highest, pay tolls. The only persons who would derive any considerable benefit from the extension of the Trust, are Messrs. Oatley and Gannon. Mr. Gannon has a place on the other side of the River, from which he makes large profits by his wood, and that, and Connelly's farm, are the only places from which there is any large traffic in wood. This statement of the Bill is, I think, not made out, and is intended to deceive the Council. No evidence has been given to bear out this Preamble. I submit boldly, and without fear of contradiction, that there are not half a dozen people, who constantly pass that dam, and pay toll, residing on the other side of the River. If there were a large number of persons resident on the other side, and paying toll on our road, I should think it most unjust to oppose the Bill, because we are benefited thereby; but, as the matter at present stands, we should not benefit in any way by the extension of the Trust; on the contrary, we should be prejudiced. As to the proposition in this Bill, to enable the Trustees to make any Branch Roads, not exceeding a distance of three miles, that would be very well for one or two persons on the road, but of no public benefit. The statement that the amendment of the Trust Act, sought for, would be a great benefit to the inhabitants in general, on this side of the River, is not, I submit, borne out by facts. On the contrary, I maintain, that great public inconvenience and injury, would accrue to the residents on this side of the River, who have been at the expense of making the road. Even the very persons, the brickmakers, who draw wood from the other side, have signed the petition against the Bill, and I do not believe, there is one of them who would not have signed it, because they would much prefer having a good road, on which to draw their bricks into Sydney, than wood from the other side to burn their bricks. I think this is a strong fact against the proposed extension. If the House should adopt the principle that when a Parish Road is made good by the Proprietors resident therein, it should be extended for the benefit of other parties in another parish, on the same principle our Parish Road might be extended, from time to time, until it reached Liverpool. Mr. Unwin says, he asked the man at the toll gate how many carts passed the dam, and he said roughly, that about two thirds of the wood carts passed the dam; but, he told me, afterwards, that it was only a haphazard answer, made as Mr. Unwin passed through the toll gate. Then the Committee must consider, that the whole traffic of the road does not consist of wood carts. Without the wood carts that pass the dam, I think, the toll would, this year, have brought nearly the same amount. I do not think one single fact has been made out, which should induce the Committee to pass this Bill.

1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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GREAT LEADING THOROUGHFARES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

GREAT LEADING THOROUGHFARES  
OF THE COLONY.

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ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

*9th December, 1851.*

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**Sydney:**

PRINTED BY W. W. DAVIES, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

HYDE PARK.

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1851.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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VOTES No. 28, TUESDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1851.

15. Great Leading Thoroughfares :—The Colonial Secretary moved, pursuant to notice, That a Select Committee be appointed, consisting of Mr. Leslie, Mr. Hughes, Captain Dumaresq, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Holden, Mr. William Macarthur, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Icely, and Mr. Martin, to suggest an equitable distribution of the sums placed on the Estimates for 1852, amounting to £21,000, for the repair of the Great Leading Thoroughfares of the Colony.  
Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 32, TUESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1851.

3. Great Leading Thoroughfares :—The Colonial Secretary, as Chairman, brought up the Report, with an Appendix, from the Select Committee appointed on the 2nd instant, to suggest an equitable distribution of the sums placed on the Estimates for 1852, amounting to £21,000, for the repair of the Great Leading Thoroughfares of the Colony.  
Ordered to be printed.
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### *EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Select Committee on the Great Leading Thoroughfares of the Colony.*

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9 DECEMBER, 1851.

The Chairman having read the Report Drafted by him,—  
Moved by Mr. Hughes, Seconded by Captain Dumaresq, “That” the Report read by the Chairman be now adopted as the Report of this Committee.  
Another Draft Report having been read by Mr. Martin,—  
Moved by Mr. Martin, Seconded by Mr. Holden, That the Question be amended by the omission of all the words following the word “That,” with a view to the insertion in their place of the words “the Report read by Mr. Martin be now adopted as the Report of this Committee.  
Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put and passed.  
Original Question,—That the Report read by the Chairman be now adopted as the Report of this Committee,—put and passed.  
(The Report read and proposed by Mr. Martin will be found appended to the Report adopted by the Committee.)

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

GREAT LEADING THOROUGHFARES  
OF THE COLONY.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 2nd December, 1851, "to suggest an equitable distribution of the Sums placed on the Estimates for 1852, amounting to £21,000, for the repair of the Great Leading Thoroughfares of the Colony," have carefully considered the matter referred to them, and have agreed to the following Report.

1. Your Committee first proceeded to determine the different classes of Roads on which the amount should be expended. It was accordingly agreed that they should be divided into the three following classes, viz. :—

1st.—The main leading thoroughfares within the Settled Districts.

2nd.—The leading thoroughfares within the Settled Districts, subordinate to the above.

3rd.—The leading thoroughfares beyond the Settled Districts.

That under Class 1 the following main leading thoroughfares should be included, viz. :—

1. Parramatta to Bathurst.
2. Saltpan Creek to Goulburn.
3. Morpeth to the Gap above Murrurundi, leading to Liverpool Plains.
4. Brisbane to the Gap leading to Drayton.

That under Class 2 the following leading thoroughfares should be included, viz. :—

WESTERN ROADS.

1. Bathurst to Wellington.
2. Bathurst to Canowindra.
3. Bowenfels to Mudgee.
4. Parramatta to Windsor.

SOUTHERN ROADS.

1. Goulburn to Yass.
2. Goulburn to Braidwood.
3. Goulburn to Queanbeyan.
4. Marulan to Braidwood.
5. Cross-roads to Campbelltown.
6. Campbelltown to Picton, by Menangle
7. Campbelltown to Appin.
8. Appin to Wollongong.
9. Wollongong to Shoalhaven.

NORTHERN



## NORTHERN ROADS.

1. Newcastle to Maitland.
2. Maitland to Gresford.
3. Singleton to Cassilis.

## MORETON BAY ROAD.

1. Ipswich to Spicer's Peak.

That under Class 3, should be included the main thoroughfares *beyond* the Settled Districts, used for the conveyance of produce and supplies to and from the principal Shipping Ports on the Coast.

2. In the absence of detailed information respecting the state of the Roads in the different Districts, and the impossibility therefore of so apportioning the amount, as to render it most extensively beneficial in accomplishing the object in view, your Committee have been compelled to adopt the principle of mileage as the most equitable mode of distributing the sums applicable to the purpose, at least so far as respects the leading thoroughfares *within* the Settled Districts. It is obvious that without obtaining the evidence of a large number of witnesses, and a protracted enquiry, which the approaching close of the Session would render impossible, there is no other principle which can be adopted to guide your Committee in fulfilling the object of their appointment.

3. The next point for the determination of your Committee, was the proportion of the amount to be spent on the three several classes of Roads above described. It is evident that not only is the traffic much greater on the first class of Roads, thereby rendering more extensive repairs necessary, but they are of course equally available for the transport of the produce and supplies of the distant settler, as of the resident inhabitant; and this will justify a much larger expenditure of public money for the purpose, than for the subordinate thoroughfares described in the second class. Your Committee have therefore no hesitation in recommending that a sum of £25 per mile should be expended on this class of Roads; and £7 per mile on the second class.

4. With respect to the Roads beyond the Settled Districts, it has not been possible for your Committee in the brief time allowed them, to obtain such information as would enable them to apportion the amount according to the principle of mileage. It has accordingly been determined to recommend, that a fixed sum of £200 should be placed at the disposal of each Court of Petty Sessions, for the repair of the leading thoroughfares in their respective districts.

5. For the further information of your Honorable House, a Schedule has been prepared of the several Roads included in the first and second classes, showing the amount which will become applicable to the repair of the divers portions of them therein described. If the principle recommended by your Committee be adopted, the general result of the appropriation will be as follows, viz. :—

## 1. GREAT WESTERN ROADS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Main leading thoroughfares .....	2,600	0	0			
Subordinate, ditto .....	1,862	0	0			
	<hr/>			4,462	0	0

## 2. GREAT SOUTHERN ROADS.

Main leading thoroughfares .....	2,850	0	0			
Subordinate, ditto .....	2,352	0	0			
	<hr/>			5,202	0	0

## 3. GREAT NORTHERN ROADS.

Main leading thoroughfares .....	2,625	0	0			
Subordinate, ditto .....	1,008	0	0			
	<hr/>			3,633	0	0

Carried forward.....£13,297 0 0

	Brought forward.....£	13,297	0	0
4. MORETON BAY ROADS.				
Main leading thoroughfares .....	2,175	0	0	
Subordinate, ditto .....	315	0	0	
		2,490	0	0
Total within the Settled Districts.....£	15,787	0	0	
5. Main leading thoroughfares beyond the Settled Districts. ....	5,200	0	0	
GENERAL TOTAL .....	£	20,987	0	0

6. Your Committee, it will be perceived, have not proposed that any sum shall be given to the Sydney Road Trust, conceiving that, in the present state of the Roads in that district, the large amount of tolls collected therein will be found quite sufficient to keep them in a satisfactory state of repair. For the same reasons no sum has been proposed for the Road between Longbottom and Parramatta; but, with respect to all the other portions of Road belonging to the Cumberland Road Trusts, it will be seen that they have been included in the Schedule for the higher or lower contribution from the Public Funds, either as they have been considered as main or subordinate leading thoroughfares.

7. If it should be thought that the sum proposed for the repair of the Great Western Road, between Parramatta and Bathurst, is less than is desirable, considering the greatly increased traffic upon it, in consequence of its being the main thoroughfare of communication with the western gold fields, it must be borne in mind that, in addition to the sum in question, a large amount to be derived from the Tolls at Emu Ferry, the Seventeen Mile Hollow, and Broughton's Waterhole, and which may be estimated for the next year at not less than £2,500, according to the rule recently acted on, will be also applicable to the repair of that Road—making together upwards of £5,000, a sum probably as large as can be beneficially spent for the purpose in the year 1852.

8. Your Committee have had laid before them several applications for the appropriation of sums for the repair of Roads in various parts of the Colony. The following is a brief abstract of them, and of the recommendation they have to offer to your Honorable House in each case, viz. :—

1. An application from the Honorable Members for Gloucester and Macquarie, the North Eastern Boroughs, and the County of Northumberland, for the repair of the Road which leads from Raymond Terrace to Maitland.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Road in question does not come within the class of leading thoroughfares which would justify a compliance with the application.

2. An application from the Secretary of the Liverpool Road Trust. It will be seen by the Schedule that the amount proposed to be paid over to this Trust is £275.
3. An application from the Honorable Member for the Sydney Hamlets for the repair of the leading thoroughfares running through the Electoral District which he represents.
4. A Petition to your Honorable House from certain Proprietors and Residents interested in that portion of the Illawarra Road, leading from the Dam at Cook's River to the Punt at George's River.
5. An application from Mr. Richard Hill, in respect to the Road leading from St. Leonards' to the Northern Districts of the Colony.

Your Committee have arrived at the same conclusion in respect to the three last cases as on application No. 1, namely, that they do not come within the class of leading public thoroughfares entitled to a Grant from the Sums in question.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 9th December, 1851.*

## SCHEDULE of the Main Leading Thoroughfares within the Settled Districts.

MAIN LEADING THOROUGHFARES.	Distance in Miles.	At per Mile.	Proposed Appropriation.
<b>1. PARRAMATTA TO BATHURST.</b>		£	£
<i>Parramatta Trust.</i>			
Parramatta to Eastern Creek .. .. .	9	25	225
<i>Penrith Trust.</i>			
Emu Ferry to Eastern Creek .. .. .	11	25	275
Emu Ferry to Pulpit Hill .. .. .	30	25	750
Pulpit Hill to Cox's River .. .. .	22	25	550
Cox's River to Macquarie River .. .. .	32	25	800
	104		2,600
<b>2. SALTPAN CREEK TO GOULBURN.</b>			
<i>Liverpool Trust.</i>			
Saltpan Creek to the Cross-roads .. .. .	11	25	275
<i>Narellan Trust.</i>			
Cross-roads to the Cowpasture Bridge .. .. .	15	25	375
Cowpasture Bridge to Picton .. .. .	11	25	275
Picton to Berrima .. .. .	31	25	775
Berrima to Marulan .. .. .	26	25	650
Marulan to Goulburn .. .. .	20	25	500
	114		2,850
<b>3. MORPETH TO THE GAP ABOVE MURRURUNDI, LEADING TO LIVERPOOL PLAINS.</b>			
Morpeth to Singleton .. .. .	33	25	825
Singleton to Muswellbrook .. .. .	28	25	700
Muswellbrook to Scone .. .. .	17	25	425
Scone to Murrurundi .. .. .	25	25	625
Murrurundi to the Gap .. .. .	2	25	50
	105		2,625
<b>4. BRISBANE TO THE GAP LEADING TO DRAYTON.</b>			
Brisbane to Ipswich .. .. .	27	25	675
Ipswich to the Gap .. .. .	60	25	1,500
	87		2,175

## SCHEDULE of the leading thoroughfares within the Settled Districts, subordinate to the Main leading thoroughfares.

LEADING THOROUGHFARES.	Distance in Miles.	At per Mile.	Proposed Appropriation.
<b>WESTERN ROADS.</b>			£
Bathurst to Frederick's Valley .. .. .	26	7	182
Frederick's Valley to Wellington .. .. .	91	7	637
Bathurst to Carcor .. .. .	30	7	210
Carcor to Canowindra .. .. .	32	7	224
Bowenfels to Mudgee .. .. .	68	7	476
Parramatta to Windsor .. .. .	19	7	133
	286		1,862
<b>SOUTHERN ROADS.</b>			
Goulburn to Yass .. .. .	55	7	385
Goulburn to Braidwood .. .. .	60	7	420
Goulburn to Queanbeyan .. .. .	60	7	420
Marulan to Bungonia .. .. .	10	7	70
Bungonia to Braidwood .. .. .	55	7	385
Cross Roads to Campbelltown .. .. .	9	7	63
Campbelltown to Picton, by Menangle .. .. .	15	7	105
Campbelltown to Appin .. .. .	10	7	70
Appin to Wollongong .. .. .	21	7	147
Wollongong to Dapto .. .. .	8	7	56
Dapto to Kiama .. .. .	16	7	112
Kiama to Shoalhaven .. .. .	17	7	119
	336		2,362
<b>NORTHERN ROADS.</b>			
Newcastle to Maitland .. .. .	18	7	126
Maitland to Paterson .. .. .	11	7	77
Paterson to Gresford .. .. .	13	7	91
Singleton to Jerry's Plains .. .. .	24	7	168
Jerry's Plains to Merton .. .. .	13	7	91
Merton to Merriwa .. .. .	35	7	245
Merriwa to Cassilis .. .. .	30	7	210
	144		1,008
<b>MORETON BAY ROADS.</b>			
Ipswich to Spicer's Peak .. .. .	45	7	315
	45		315

Draft

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 2nd December, 1851,  
*"to suggest an equitable distribution of the Sums placed on the Estimates for 1852,*  
*"amounting to £21,000, for the repair of the Great Thoroughfares of the Colony,"*  
 have agreed to the following Report.

Your Committee, in the discharge of the duty which your Honorable House imposed on them, have assumed that it was not intended that the large additional sum of £15,000 proposed for the leading thoroughfares should be distributed in small portions over all parts of the Colony, both within and without the boundaries. However desirable it undoubtedly is to have good Roads in all directions, your Committee are aware that to effect such an object would require a sum to which even £21,000 bears a very insignificant proportion. The expenditure of the sum just mentioned, if applied to all the thoroughfares of the Colony, would scarcely suffice to put them into temporary repair, and is totally inadequate to the permanent construction of any extended line of road. It is only by limiting the distribution of this sum to what may strictly be termed the leading thoroughfares that a commencement can be made towards putting the highways of the Country in such an efficient state as to justify the erection of Toll Gates, and the handing them over to Local Trusts. In this view of the case your Committee think that the additional £15,000 placed on the Estimates ought to be applied exclusively to the following "leading thoroughfares," that is to say, (1) the Western Road from Penrith to Bathurst; (2) the Southern Road from Camden to Goulburn; (3) the Northern Road from Morpeth to the Gap at Liverpool Plains; and (4) the Moreton Bay Road from Ipswich to the Gap leading to Drayton. The traffic on the first two of these Roads has at all times been so considerable, and is now so enormously increased, in consequence of the recent gold discoveries, that your Committee are of opinion that the sum of £5,000 should be expended on each of them during the ensuing year, leaving £2,500 for each of the other two Roads. Your Committee are of opinion that £2,000 is as much as ought, considering the small amount proposed to be devoted to all the Roads of the Colony, to be expended beyond the boundaries, as no circumstances have recently arisen to render any increased expenditure in those parts necessary, particularly in localities where no fixed roads can be said to exist; the open nature of the country leaving it optional with the drivers of each team to select new tracks for themselves at pleasure. The remaining £4,000, your Committee think ought to be expended on the subordinate thoroughfares within the Settled Districts; and as your Committee have not before them sufficient information to guide them in the specific application of that sum, they think its distribution ought to be left to the discretion of the Executive Government, who would be able to act equitably on the information which they may from time to time receive. In appropriating the sums suggested to the leading thoroughfares before mentioned, your Committee do not think that the moneys received for tolls or ferries on those roads should be taken into consideration, with a view to diminish the amount of public aid to be conceded to them, as they are of opinion that those who pay most are entitled to the largest share of attention. By the adoption of the suggestions above made, and by carrying out the same principle in future years, your Committee are of opinion, that before any very long period will elapse, the people of this Country will enjoy the inestimable benefit of good roads and bridges, while by frittering away the public grants in merely casual repairs, the leading thoroughfares must ever remain in the same disgraceful state in which they are at the present moment.

SIR,

We most respectfully request that the sum of £500, or such other sum as may be thought proper, may be set aside out of the road fund, for the purpose of making, stumping, and repairing the road leading from St. Leonard's North Shore, to the several branch roads leading to the Northern Districts of the Colony.

We further beg most respectfully to call your attention to the dangerous state of this road, upon which nothing has ever been laid out by the Government, although it is in the immediate vicinity of Sydney, and if made will afford a land communication with the Northern Districts of the Colony, and will conduce to the health of the Metropolis, by affording a pleasant and healthy ride and drive for the Citizens of Sydney.

**This**

This road is forty miles shorter to East Maitland than the road formerly travelled by Wiseman's Ferry. There is a branch road made by Government at a great expense, leading from this road by Peat's Ferry to Brisbane Water; and from Brisbane Water there is a road already made to East Maitland; and the only bad part of the road from Sydney to East Maitland, is the first ten miles commencing from Sydney, being that part of the road for the repair of which this money is sought.

A Petition for making this road, largely signed, has been presented on the 18th November, by Mr. Darvall, and received.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

RICHARD HILL,

(For the Petitioners.)

#### TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Proprietors or Residents upon, or otherwise interested in that portion of the Illawarra Road leading from the Dam at Cook's River to the Punt at George's River,

Sheweth,

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty the Government marked a road from Sydney to Illawarra, for the purpose of opening a new district, and effecting a sale of Government lands.

That by means of such Road, and upon the faith of the same being regularly formed, opened, and completed, numerous parties purchased lands upon or in the vicinity of such Road.

That the Government has expended large sums of money in making the Roadway over the Dam at Cook's River, and also in making the Ferry and Punt at George's River available for the purpose of traffic, but save as aforesaid it has not expended any money whatever on the intermediate line of Road, and the same is now in an almost impassable state.

That the persons using such Road have been unable to obtain any assistance from the Government, and there have not been any Magistrates resident upon or near such Road, to superintend the expenditure of any amount to be granted by the Honorable the Executive Council, out of the moneys annually voted by your Honorable House for the maintenance and support of free Roads within the Settled Districts.

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty the Proprietors qualified to vote, in the expectation that they would thereby be enabled to get a grant from the Executive Council to an amount sufficient to put the said Road into passable order, elected Trustees for the said Road, who, as soon as practicable, applied to the Executive Council for part of the money voted by your Honorable House.

That such application was refused on the ground that the Road being under Trust the Executive Council had no power to accede to the application.

That your Petitioners are informed that your Honorable House has recently voted a sum of money to the Botany Road, the Trustees of which made an application to the Executive Council for a grant of money, and were refused on the same grounds before stated.

That no Toll has ever been put upon the Road.

That although there is very considerable traffic upon and over the said Road, yet the same is incapable of supporting a separate Toll, and there is no money at the disposal of your Petitioners with which to put the said Road in order.

That if the said Road is put into order it is anticipated that there will be very considerable traffic from the Illawarra District, which will be very materially benefited thereby.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your consideration, and adopt such course as in your wisdom shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 31 signatures.]

#### TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Balmain.

Most respectfully Sheweth,—

That at a public Meeting held for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of repairing the public road leading from the Wharf in Darling Harbour on the east, through the town of Balmain, towards the Parramatta main road, there were appointed a Committee for collecting subscriptions, and effecting the necessary repairs.

That the sum of £90 16s. 6d. was collected by voluntary contributions, and the said road for a distance of one mile from the ferry repaired by contract, under the superintendence of C. E. Langley, Civil Engineer, at an expense of £140.

That

That the amount expended exceeds the sum collected by £49 3s. 6d., which your Petitioners have still to make up.

That the repair of the said road is a great public convenience, not only to the inhabitants of the town, but to the public generally; but your Petitioners have no means of continuing the repairs so much required.

That as a sum of money has been voted by your Honorable House towards the repair of the roads throughout the Colony, your Petitioners humbly pray that on the distribution of the same, a sum equal to the amount subscribed, or such other sum as your Honorable House may see fit, may be allotted to the repair of the said road.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 10 signatures.]

*Liverpool Road Trust, Office,  
December 3rd, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor, by desire of the Commissioners of the Liverpool Road Trust, to bring under your attention their Petition, laid before the Honorable the Legislative Council by Mr. Darvall, praying for a sum of money to enable them to form and drain the portion of road placed in their Trust, the revenue of one Toll not being sufficient.

A correspondence, on their first taking charge, took place between the Commissioners and the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in which the very imperfect repairs made on the Road were represented, and the costs necessary to complete the same estimated at £500.

The sums of money which were obliged to be expended upon those unfinished portions of road have absorbed, in great part, their funds, and diverted their application from the more general purposes of repairs, especially from any attempt at the reduction of two of the worst hills on the line, near the fourteen mile stone; this, together with the circumstance that large sums of money were expended on the Parramatta Road by the Parramatta District Council, previous to the Road Trusts being brought into operation, and that Tools, &c., were handed over to the Parramatta Road Trust Commissioners from that body, will, they trust, shew the equity of their request, as expressed in their Petition, especially as the Trust has never received the slightest assistance from the Government at any time.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD SADLEIR, Secretary.

TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
FOR DISTRIBUTING THE GRANT FOR PUBLIC ROADS, &c., &c.

*Sydney, December 4, 1851.*

The undersigned Members of Council beg to draw the attention of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to make an equitable distribution of the sum as voted for the repair of the great leading thoroughfares of the Colony, to the road which leads from Raymond Terrace to Maitland, which is always in a very bad state, and frequently quite impassable; with a view to some assistance being rendered to put it into a passable condition.

The actual distance is about ten miles; but as a portion thereof is on the road leading from the City of Newcastle to Maitland, about seven miles of it only will have to be repaired.

[Here follow 4 signatures.]



1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

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ASSAY OFFICE AND MINT.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PROPOSED ASSAY OFFICE AND MINT,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

16th *December*, 1851.

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*Sydney*:

PRINTED BY W. W. DAVIES, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

HYDE PARK

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1851.



# EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

VOTES No. 21, TUESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1851.

11. Assay and Refining Office :—Mr. Martin moved, pursuant to notice, “ *That*” he have leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Public Assay and Refining Office, in New South Wales.

Debate ensued.

Mr. Darvall moved, That the Question be amended by the omission of all the words following the word “ *That*,” with a view to the insertion in their place of the words “ a Committee of Inquiry, consisting of seven Members, be appointed to report upon “ the expediency of establishing in Sydney an Assay Office and Mint.”

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words omitted, be so inserted.

Council divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Alick Osborne,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Leslie,  
Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Holden,  
Mr. Hughes,  
Dr. Dobie,  
Mr. Darvall,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Broadhurst,  
Mr. Bigge,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Bligh,  
Mr. Flood,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Wentworth,  
Mr. Holroyd,  
Mr. Martin, (Teller.)

Noes, 18.

The Colonial Treasurer,  
The Colonial Secretary.  
Dr. Douglass,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. William Macarthur,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Jeffreys,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. H. Osborne,  
The Attorney General,  
The Postmaster General,  
The Solicitor General,  
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
The Auditor General,  
The Inspector General of Police,  
Mr. Parker, (Teller.)

The numbers being equal, the Speaker gave his Vote with the *Ayes*, and declared the Question to have passed in the affirmative.

Whereupon,—Question—That a Committee of Inquiry, consisting of seven Members, be appointed to report upon the expediency of establishing in Sydney an Assay Office and Mint,—put and passed.

Mr. Darvall required that the Committee be appointed by Ballot,—

Whereupon the Council proceeded to the Ballot, and the following Members were declared to have the greatest number of votes, and to be the Committee duly appointed, viz. :—Mr. Darvall, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Martin, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Lamb, the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Cowper.

VOTES No. 24, FRIDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1851.

5. Assay Office and Mint :—Mr. Martin moved, pursuant to notice, That the following Members be added to the Select Committee appointed on the 18th instant to report upon the expediency of establishing in Sydney an Assay Office and Mint—namely, The Speaker, Mr. Lithgow, and Mr. Hughes.

Debate ensued.

Question put and negatived.

VOTES No. 36, TUESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1851.

10. Assay and Refining Office :—Mr. Darvall, as Chairman, brought up the Report, and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the Select Committee, appointed on the 18th ultimo, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing in Sydney, an Assay Office and Mint.  
Ordered to be printed.

## EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Select Committee on the Proposed Assay Office and Mint.

TUESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1851.

**Present :**

MR. DARVALL, CHAIRMAN.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.  
MR. COWPER,  
MR. WENTWORTH,

MR. DONALDSON,  
MR. LAMB, AND  
MR. MARTIN.

(1.) The Chairman moved the adoption of a Report ;—of which a copy is Appended.  
Question put and negatived.

(2.) Mr. Donaldson moved the adoption of a Report.

Question put ; Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

The Colonial Secretary,  
Mr. Lamb,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Cowper,

Noes, 2.

Mr. Wentworth  
Mr. Martin.

1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PROPOSED ASSAY OFFICE AND MINT.

The Select Committee appointed on the 18th November, 1851, "*to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing in Sydney, an Assay Office and Mint,*" have agreed to the following Report.

In the course of the elaborate and very difficult inquiry in which Your Committee have been engaged, they have obtained some valuable, though conflicting evidence; after a careful consideration of which, they have arrived at the following conclusion.

That with reference to the establishment of an Assay Office, Your Committee are of opinion, that although the expense would, in all probability, not be large, such an institution would (of itself) be of very little, if any, value to the Colony.

Your Committee therefore report, that it is not desirable for your Honorable Council, at present, to undertake any legislation upon this matter, feeling persuaded, that the natural requirements and operations of trade will, within a comparatively short period, regulate the supply and demand of coin for the exigencies and security of commerce, and remove any apparent anomalies which, during the first few months of the intense excitement of the Gold discovery, and its wonderful development, have affected the rates of exchange on England, or apparently lowered the price of the commodity itself.

Your Committee, nevertheless, believe, that if Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to establish a Mint, or a branch of the Royal Mint, in Australia, at which unassayed gold, or gold in bars or ingots, might be exchanged for the current gold coin of the realm, on payment of an established charge, much good might be expected to result to the interests of all producers of raw materials in the Colony.

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 16 December, 1851.*

J. B. DARVALL  
*Chairman.*

*Draft Report proposed by Mr. Darvall, but not adopted by the Committee.*

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 18th day of November, 1851, "*to report upon the expediency of establishing in Sydney, an Assay Office and Mint.*"

The circumstances which led to the appointment of your Committee, were the recent discovery of Gold in New South Wales, and its effect upon the exchange between Sydney and London. Your Committee have, during the course of this inquiry, obtained much valuable evidence from several gentlemen well acquainted with Banking and other mercantile operations; and your Committee have to thank those gentlemen for the readiness with which they have given their assistance. The present price of Bills of Exchange upon London, drawn against produce, is six per cent. discount; and it appears to your Committee that, as long as the exports of the Colony are greatly in excess of the imports, so long such bills will have a tendency to go still lower, but finally depending on the rate of interest and the expense of transit.

When

When this discovery of gold was first made, the exports of the Colony exceeded the imports; and a comparison between the imports and the population of the Colony, shewed the consumption to be so large that even without the aid of the gold, the same relation between the exports and imports was likely to be maintained. The exports are now suddenly doubled, and will soon be trebled; and your Committee think that many years must elapse before—by the increase of business and population—the imports will be brought up to an equality with the exports; and that during such interval, the rate of exchange will continue to be highly unfavorable to the producer if the present system of dealing with the gold as an exportable merchandise only is maintained.

The instruction to your Committee was to inquire into, and report upon, the expediency of establishing an Assay Office or Mint, but it has been suggested, in the course of the evidence taken by your Committee, that a Government Bank of Issue might with advantage be established, which should be made by law the recipient of all the raw gold, and should issue its paper in exchange for such gold; by which means a paper circulation, of the soundest character, based on and convertible into gold, might be obtained, and an immediate circulating value given to this gold. This question is so dependant on the propriety of enforcing the collection of the said gold by the Government on which this Committee are not instructed to report, that they refrain from expressing any opinion on the proposed Bank.

There is a great diversity of opinion among the witnesses who have been examined by your Committee, as to the most advantageous mode of dealing with this new product. It is advanced on the one side, that the gold should be dealt with like any other production—by local consumption or exportation for sale to some Foreign market, and that it should be looked upon as an article of merchandise only. On the other side, it is contended, that gold possesses attributes not possessed by ordinary mercantile productions, and that it should be convertible into coin on the spot, without the necessity of exportation for that purpose.

Your Committee submit, that it is the duty of the Sovereign, having regard to Her Royal Prerogative, and the prosperity of her subjects, to afford the greatest facility for the conversion of the precious metals into Coin of the Realm, and that this power of the Crown may now be wisely exercised by the establishment of a Mint in Sydney, for the common advantage of all the Australian Colonies.

Your Committee believe that this general *duty of the Sovereign, will not be questioned*, and that the difficulty in applying the rule to this Colony, which arises from the want of an exact precedent, suggests its own solution, namely, that no such opportunity or necessity for the exertion of this Prerogative, has ever yet arisen in the history of Great Britain, whose subjects now, for the first time, in one of her most remote dependencies, are the producers of a vast amount of the most precious of all metals.

Your Committee are informed that the two processes of melting and assaying are conducted by distinct operators, the one class dealing with the mass which is to be melted and cast into bars or ingots, and the other with a small portion of such ingot, usually about 24 grains. The minuteness of the portion dealt with by the assayer requires scales of extreme delicacy and correctness, and this your Committee understand to involve the chief difficulty in obtaining a correct assay. There seems no difficulty in the melting and casting. The assaying is described to be a simple operation, attended with so little expense that, in the Dublin Assay Office connected with the Customs Department of that City, where this duty is performed under the multiplied checks of three competent gentlemen, for each assay of gold one shilling only is charged; and it is obvious that each assay may determine the fineness of an indefinite amount of bullion. Very little delay is incurred in melting and assaying, and your Committee see no room to doubt that persons of sufficient integrity and competency could be readily obtained in this Colony, to perform such duties in a satisfactory manner, so as to leave no reasonable apprehension of the accuracy of their investigation, or the fidelity of their reports. Your Committee, however, think that the melting and assaying of gold would not, alone, be of sufficient value to the public, to justify the Government in interfering with private assaying, by which the same result can now be had at trifling cost; and that the mere ascertaining of the value of raw gold, as of any other merchandise, may properly be left to the operation of private skill and competition.

Your

Your Committee come lastly to consider the expediency of establishing a Mint, in connection with a Refining and Assay Office. The duty of the Sovereign to afford to the subject the greatest facility for converting the precious metals into coin, is so fully recognized, that the Mint, in London, is charged on the General Revenue of the country. From this fact it may fairly be inferred that, in the opinion of the best authorities, the conversion of the precious metals, for private holders, into coin, is so useful to the public, that it may be properly done at the public expense. The original cost of the construction of a Mint is a subject upon which your Committee have not been able to obtain any very exact evidence, but, by the Estimates sanctioned by Parliament, it appears that £47,000 per annum is about the cost of maintaining the English Mint. Looking at the comparative expenses of the Salaries and Machinery employed, and the manifest traces of official patronage spread over the surface of this catalogue, your Committee entertain no doubt that this annual expenditure might be greatly lessened, without impairing the utility or security of the department; and that, aided by experience and recent improvements in machinery, a Mint might be constructed in Sydney, at a cost not disproportionate to the advantages which would arise from it.

Your Committee think that by these means the trade and prosperity of the Colony would be advanced, and the gold discovered in the Colony would discharge its proper function; and that the exportation, which is now compulsory, would, by the wholesome interference of the Crown in favour of its subjects, be made a matter of choice.

Your Committee finally submit to your Honorable House, that it is expedient to petition Her most gracious Majesty, to regard with favour, the requirement of her Australian subjects in this matter, and to cause to be established, in Sydney, a branch of the Royal Mint.

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1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ASSAY OFFICE AND MINT.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

### THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## PROPOSED ASSAY OFFICE AND MINT.

WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
CHARLES COWPER, Esq.,  
STUART A. DONALDSON, Esq.,

JOHN LAMB, Esq.,  
JAMES MARTIN, Esq.,  
WILLIAM C. WENTWORTH, Esq.

John Nicholas Beit, Esq., called in and examined :—

Jno. N. Beit,  
Esq.

26 Nov., 1851.

1. *By the Chairman* : Have you considered the possibility, or the convenience, of establishing an Assay Office and a Mint in this Colony? I have; and I have had an opportunity of obtaining the best of information on the subject, having been present at some inquiries of a similar nature by Committees of Parliament; I have also had some correspondence with the Government, connected with the subject. An Assay Office, unless associated with some description of Mint, would be perfectly useless, inasmuch as no country whatever will receive the Assay of another; but I am prepared distinctly to shew, by the highest authority, and by the Parliamentary Papers now before the Committee, that the establishment of an Assay Office, and the providing of the circulating medium by the Government, by means of the establishment of some description of Mint, would be very beneficial; and, in accordance with the more modern system, I would recommend the establishment of a Government Bank of Issue, having no reference to banking matters, as that which only obtains now by all statesmen, and all the leading political economists.

2. *By Mr. Martin* : What do you mean by some description of Mint? I mean a Bank of Issue, such as has been recommended for New Zealand by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Not a Mint in the ordinary acceptation of the word. A Mint is generally, I believe, considered as an Office for stamping small pieces of metal containing a certain weight; but the description of Mint which I would recommend would be a Government Bank of Issue, in which the bullion might be kept in deposit in the hands of the Government, paper money being issued to represent it, and being convertible, on demand, into gold. But in no way should such a Bank interfere in banking business—strictly so called,—that is, dealing in money. Such a Bank of Issue as I speak of is, in fact, nothing more than a Mint. It converts the metal deposited in the hands of the Government into a circulating medium at less expense, free from loss by wear and tear, equally safe and secure, and subject to less risk than if the metal itself were circulated in small pieces of coin.

3. You stated that an Assay Office without a Mint would be of no use here,—how would it be of use with a Mint of the kind you mention? It would enable the Government to ascertain the intrinsic value of the metal deposited in the Bank, which could not be done without a proper Assay. And that Assay, if surrounded by proper securities, would be a guarantee to the public that the Gold was really of the standard value, and would do away with any possibility of error, or any after apprehension on the subject.

- Jno. N. Beit, Esq.  
26 Nov., 1851.
4. *By the Chairman* : Then you would recommend an issue of paper, based upon gold of an ascertained fineness lodged in the Government Bank? Just so. The recommendation, however, is not mine, but has been made before by Committees of the two Houses of Parliament, and has been lately specially recommended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for New Zealand. He states in his Despatch on the subject, in terms, that it is one of the most important functions of Government to supply a circulating medium, and that the most convenient and best mode of doing so is by a Bank of Issue, founded on the principle I have mentioned. I had occasion to address the Secretary of State on the subject of his recommendation to the Governor of New Zealand, where I shewed Earl Grey that the principle was not properly applied, and could not be so in New Zealand, because there was no fund from which the expenses of the Bank could be repaid, as it would be necessary to import the bullion or the coin, and the Bank would be obliged to issue its notes and repay them, upon demand, in cash, without any profit. The expenses of the establishment would, therefore, have to be borne by the State, and other inconveniences might then follow. Earl Grey had at that time recommended that that Bank of Issue should be constituted in a peculiar way, and it was upon the peculiarity of that establishment that I took occasion to address him; and the Lords of the Treasury, in consequence of these representations, have altered the instructions which Earl Grey originally gave to the Governor of New Zealand for the formation of such a Bank of Issue, and have, by the facilities they have afforded, enabled the Governor and Earl Grey to make the attempt to establish that Bank of Issue at New Zealand. But there is no country in the world—England not even excepted—that has the same facilities as this Colony for bringing the system of such a Bank of Issue into beneficial operation, inasmuch as the Bank would be enabled *strictly* to adhere to the great principle laid down—that not a single note should be issued beyond the amount of gold lying in its coffers. It should under no circumstances whatever enter into competition with any other banking establishment in matters connected with banking, strictly speaking.
5. *By Mr. Wentworth* : You make a distinction between a function which you say belongs to the Government and what you call the ordinary function of banking? I do, upon the highest authority in banking matters, and of statesmen also.
6. *By Mr. Lamb* : You have stated that you would not have a note issued for a single pound, without a corresponding amount of gold in the coffers of the Government Bank,—how are the Government to get this gold? From the mines.
7. But these mines are worked by private individuals,—would they not therefore have to purchase the gold in the first instance? No; I do not think the Government would, strictly speaking, be called upon to purchase; by the laws of England, and of all civilized nations, the right to the precious metals is vested in the whole community, represented in most instances by the Crown, and any person permitted by the Crown to work for these metals is, strictly speaking, supposed to work for and on behalf of the Crown; the Crown is not only entitled but bound to take all the metal procured, for the purpose of converting it into a circulating medium, and to remunerate the miner in the best possible way.
8. You would then introduce a new system of working the gold fields? I would not introduce a new system of working the gold fields; I would only wish to see the Local Government at once adopt this plan without being compelled to do so by the Home Authorities; there is no question that the present system is illegal.
9. Then you assume that the Government must stop the present system, and take into their own possession the whole of their gold fields? I do not state that.
10. *By the Chairman* : Will you state what you do propose should be the conduct of the Government, with reference to the precious metals? I have taken the liberty of addressing the Local Government, and the Home Government, upon the subject, and my views will be found in the letter, a copy of which I beg to hand in. (*Vide Appendix.*)
11. *By Mr. Cowper* : Your proposal to establish a Government Bank of Issue, was wholly dependent, was it not, upon the correctness of the opinion you gave that the Colonial Government will be required to retrace their steps with regard to the gold fields, and to introduce a new system, which you consider inevitable? I never considered it in that way: From the first moment I heard that there was an intention on the part of the Government to follow a system which to me appeared a barbarous system, in imitation of California, by which the gold fields would be converted into a field for a general scramble, it appeared to me impossible, that the first civilised nation in the world would let such a system be continued; and I conceived, as one feeling an interest in the Colony, and being permanently settled here, that it was almost necessary for the credit of the country that some one should raise his voice against a system which is opposed to all the notions which have prevailed among the more enlightened nations of Europe; therefore feeling convinced that the Home Government would not allow it to continue, I endeavoured to devise a system under which the Royalty could be obtained in a more satisfactory manner; and I conceived that in combination with a Bank of Issue, a system could be produced which would prove of the greatest benefit, and be most conducive to the rapid progress of the Colony.
12. *By Mr. Martin* : If I understand your letter rightly, your system is substantially this, you would have all the diggers of gold compelled to sell their gold to the Government, at a certain price, something less than the real value, and that the difference should form the Royalty to the Government? Exactly so; but that is part only of the view I take; I propose a system which appears to me more consonant with the ideas which are prevalent at Home, and with the established rules of British law.
13. *By Mr. Cowper* : You do not approve of the system of licensing parties to dig for gold? Certainly not; I think it perfectly illegal, so much so, that by all the Acts having reference to Royal Mines, and further by the Act of succession of the House of Hanover, the Crown is prohibited from granting Royal Mines to any subject.

14. *By Mr. Wentworth* : Then you think the course pursued at present is contrary to that Act ? Yes, in this way, it prohibits the Crown from conferring upon any person the right to work the Royal Mines, for his own benefit ; and it is necessary in all countries that it should be so, or else our mines might be conferred upon one of the Royal Princes.

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15. *By the Chairman* : Do you think the system which obliges them to pay a certain fixed sum for a license to dig, is fair or advantageous to the diggers themselves, compared with the system you propose ? I have shewn in my letter that it is very unfair to the diggers ; and at the time I wrote that letter, I expressed an opinion that they would consider it as a boon if, instead of paying for a license to dig, they were required to deliver all the gold they might obtain to the Government, at the fixed price of sixty shillings per ounce.

16. Are you aware whether the opinion among these men is in favour of your system or not ? I have heard some gentlemen express an opinion in its favor ; I have also made it my business to make inquiries from intelligent laboring miners who have arrived from the diggings, and I have invariably found that they would view its introduction with the greatest satisfaction ; but more particularly yesterday afternoon, I had an opportunity of acquiring greater information upon the subject. Mr. Andrew McDougall has been up to the diggings during the last fortnight, in the neighbourhood of the place where the meeting took place to petition the Legislature to free them from this license, and not to tax the labor but the produce. Mr. McDougall enquired whether they had seen the letter which I had published ; some few had seen it ; and he tells me there is an almost unanimous opinion on the part of the operative miners in its favor ; they would be willing to consent to receive a lower price than at present, provided they are freed from the license tax, which works oppressively upon those who are not more than ordinarily successful.

17. Would the price you have set upon the gold, be sufficient to remove all inducement for its illegal sale to private purchasers,—for, as I understand, your system would make its sale to private purchasers illegal ? It would ; but I have endeavoured to make it seem that it is not desirable to attach a penalty to the sale to private purchasers.

18. Is the price you have fixed such as to remove any inducement for private sale, while it leaves a profit to the Government Bank ? The price I have fixed is, I think, sufficiently high. I consider it necessary that there should be some additional legislation, to prohibit the purchase of gold by private persons, under pain of the forfeiture of the gold so purchased, and with that penalty, and the smallness of the profit which would accrue to the purchaser, I conceive there would be no margin left for illicit traffic.

19. What profit would accrue to the Government to pay the expenses of the establishment ? The profit would be very large.

20. *By Mr. Martin* : About twenty-three per cent ? I think the Committee should not consider this like a mercantile profit, but as the receipt of a Royalty due to the Crown, as the representative of the public. I conceive that every inhabitant of the Colony is entitled *pro rata* to a certain proportion of the precious metals when they are brought to daylight.

21. Do you consider it judicious that we should establish a Royalty here four times the amount of that which was taken in the old Spanish Colonies in South America ? I do not consider that the Royalty exacted there was such a payment on the part of the miner, as it is proposed should be made here. The higher revenue which the Government would receive beyond the profit which a private individual could possibly make, would arise from the proper exercise of its prescriptive functions.

22. *By Mr. Wentworth* : Can you explain what benefit the Government would derive from issuing paper and keeping gold in its vaults.—I do not see that you propose any plan of letting money out on interest, or of discounting ? Certainly not. The Government Bank, if it is to be a safe Bank—such a Bank as would command universal confidence, which nothing could shake—must not be allowed to issue notes to the value of a single pound above the amount of gold in its coffers. It does not form any part of its functions that it should derive profits from discount, although it might be permitted, under very stringent regulations, to afford assistance to properly constituted private Banks, and to public bodies and institutions. I conceive that such a Bank of Issue would materially assist the operations of the Local Banks, especially the Colonial Banks. It would enable the Colonial Banks to do all the business which their present means will not permit.

23. *By Mr. Martin* : In what way ? From the surplus which would accrue to the Bank of Issue from levying the Royalty in the way I propose. A very large revenue would be derived which would remain unissued in their coffers. I believe in the course of the ensuing year that that revenue—I cannot call it profit, because it is decidedly a revenue belonging to the Colony—would not be less than half a million sterling.

24. *By Mr. Lamb* : I have heard much with regard to the Bank of Issue and this Royalty ; but I have heard very little with respect to the Assay.—Did I understand you rightly, in your preliminary observations, to say that no country will receive the Assay of another ? Certainly.

25. Then what is the good of the assay beyond assaying the amount of gold which may be retained in the coffers of the Bank for the foundation of the paper issue ? I propose that every ounce should be so assayed that no gold could be brought into circulation but through the means of the Bank of Issue, where the whole would be deposited, and might be retired by the mercantile community, according to their wants, the same as in the Bank of England.

26. But if no country will receive the Assay of another, what benefit will arise from assaying this mass of gold ? It is impossible that the Bank could convert the gold into a circulating medium, without first ascertaining the real value of the gold they have.

27. Do you mean the gold to be the circulating medium ? Yes, in the shape of bank notes or sovereigns.

28. Have you entered into any calculation of the expense, per ounce, of assaying gold, and of reducing



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- reducing it or bringing it up to a standard fineness? The practice of the Bank of England is not to reduce or alloy it, but to ascertain what fineness there is in the ingot.
29. *By Mr. Martin*: But the practice of the Mint is to bring it to a standard fineness? Yes.
30. *By Mr. Lamb*: The price in both cases—both at the Bank and at the Mint—is regulated by the amount of standard gold in the mass? Yes.
31. Then if your ingots are to be, as I presume, of a particular fineness—? They will not necessarily be so.
32. Of an ascertained fineness? Yes.
33. What will be the expense, per ounce of ascertaining this fineness? I suppose it would not be a very great deal more than in England. I have myself repeatedly imported gold into London; and had it smelted and assayed, and paid into the Bank of England; and the expense of smelting and assaying may be something like—according to the quantity which you may have at a time to operate upon—from a halfpenny to a penny per ounce; in very large quantities even less.
34. *By Mr. Wentworth*: The person who assays does not smelt the gold? No.
35. It is smelted by the Company of Goldsmiths? There are several Assay Offices in London; you may have it done at the Mint, or at Goldsmiths' Hall, or by a private Assayer.
36. What Assay does the Bank take the gold from? Either the Mint or Goldsmiths' Hall; and if you take it out of the Bank, and wish to replace it, it must be re-assayed.
37. The person who holds the gold has it at first smelted? Yes.
38. Then there is a small piece cut off the mass and handed in for Assay? Yes, that is the practice. When gold arrives in England it goes mostly to Brown's, in Cheapside; the furnace is always alight, and it is put into a crucible and smelted in your presence.
39. *By Mr. Martin*: Do they not re-smelt it at the Mint before they Assay it? If it has not been smelted.
40. Whether it has or not, do they not always re-smelt it themselves? I do not think I can drily answer that question. The Mint never smelts any gold or silver except for the purpose of coinage. After it is handed to them for coinage they must, of course, re-smelt it and bring it to a standard fineness, but they do not smelt it for you except for this purpose. For example, you import the gold from this Colony to London, you cannot take it to the Mint to be smelted and assayed, but must first take it to the smelters, and after the mass has been properly smelted, and stamped with a number to identify, you take it either to the Mint or to Goldsmiths' Hall. If it is to be sold to private individuals it is often done by private Assayers. Johnson is well known all over the world; and the trade prefer private Assayers to the Government Assayers, and give for silver, by private Assay, a halfpenny per ounce more.
41. How long does it take to assay gold in one of the establishments in England? A very short time.
42. How long? If you receive it in the morning at nine o'clock you may have it smelted, assayed, put into the Bank of England, and converted into circulating medium, by twelve o'clock of the same day.
43. Then, if that is the case, it cannot be a very complicated process? No.
44. *By the Chairman*: Is there sufficient skill in this Colony to perform the assaying of gold? Quite sufficient.
45. Both integrity and skill? I think of the highest order.
46. *By Mr. Lamb*: Is it not a fact that the French Assayers are more skilful than those in England, and that in consequence the metal is occasionally, indeed frequently, sent over to Paris to undergo this operation? Decidedly not. I think, on the contrary, the French are far behind the English and German Assayers. We have had proof of that very lately—at the period when so much Sycee silver was imported into England from China. Sycee silver contains about four per mille of gold. This quantity was formerly too small to pay the expense of extraction; but, by the progress of science, and especially chemical science, a German house has discovered a new method by which they have been enabled, with profit to themselves, to extract that gold from the silver, and, therefore, the whole of the silver has been re-smelted, and the gold extracted.
47. You think then that the statements are incorrect—that a considerable quantity of gold is sent to Paris and returned, after having been separated from the silver? Such statements are sometimes made by professional writers for periodicals, upon very imperfect information, but I should doubt them. If it is done it is quite unnecessary, certainly.
48. How long is it since you left England? I left in 1848.
49. That is some three years ago.—You have not heard of such circumstances having occurred since your departure? I have not, but they might have happened notwithstanding. I am, however, perfectly satisfied, not only from general report, but from my own knowledge on the subject, that there is quite as much skill in England as in France of that particular kind. Nothing can exceed the skill which England possesses in that respect; and I may venture to say that England and Germany are far in advance of France in that particular branch.
50. *By the Chairman*: Can you say whether the establishment of an Assay Office and Mint in connection with it would affect the exchanges between this Country and England? I think that the establishment of a Bank of Issue would have the effect of immediately adjusting the exchanges, and that it would keep them constantly at one equal ratio, namely, at par, or, at the uttermost, two per cent. premium. The exchanges would necessarily be brought to range between par and two per cent. premium; it is almost impossible that the present ruinous state of exchange for the producer—6 per cent. discount—could continue.
51. Does not the rate of these exchanges depend upon the balance of trade between the two Countries? Not necessarily.

52. Does not the demand for bills, and the number of bills for sale, depend upon the business transactions between the two countries? Not absolutely. Jno. N. Beit, Esq.

53. Will you explain to the Committee your views upon that subject, and how the mere establishment of a Bank of Issue can permanently affect the number of bills brought into the market for sale, or the demand for bills? The Chairman has used a word just now which would have made an alteration in the answer I gave before. I said that the exchanges were not necessarily regulated by the balance of trade, but if it had been asked whether it would have *permanently* affected the rate of exchange, I would have answered in a different manner. I would have said certainly it does, because the exchanges may be affected at one time, notwithstanding the balance of trade being on a level, by there being at one particular period a larger amount of bills in the market and a smaller demand, at another a larger demand and a smaller supply. 26 Nov., 1851.

54. How would the Bank of Issue permanently affect such transactions? Because a Bank of Issue obviates the necessity for the exportation of gold, inasmuch as the Government would take upon themselves to do that here which at present can only be affected by sending the gold to England, namely, to convert it at once into, and make it available as, a circulating medium in the Colony; not preventing it, however, from being exported if it could be done to advantage any more than the exportation of sovereigns is prohibited. But at the present moment the gold is not available for the purposes of trade, but through the medium of being sent Home and re-imported. It would prevent the necessity of that expense, delay, and inconvenience.

55. But if gold must always be re-assayed before it is taken by third parties, is it not as available for exportation as after it has gone to England? At the present moment you compel the gold miner to export, or to sell for the purpose of being exported, the produce of his labor, because here he cannot by any other means make it available as a circulating medium. But if you give him a facility of obtaining its conversion into a circulating medium, and let the community at large partake in the benefit of the exercise of this function of Government, you render it unnecessary to export the gold, except when the inhabitants of this Colony find it to their advantage to do so instead of retaining it here.

56. *By the Chairman:* You say that the establishment of a Bank of Issue would keep the gold in the country, and that the amount of gold in the Bank would always be co-extensive with the paper in circulation? Not only with the paper in circulation, but with the paper created.

57. Will not the gold in the coffers of the Bank be always equal in amount to the paper they have? It must always exceed the amount of the paper they have out.

58. Putting aside the revenue, will it not always equal the amount of paper they have out? No, it must always exceed it.

59. The value of the gold above sixty shillings paid for it by the Bank, you call revenue? Yes.

60. For instance, if the Bank receives one ounce of gold, what does it issue for that? Strictly speaking, for an ounce of standard gold, the Bank would issue £3 17s. 10½d.

61. *By Mr. Martin:* To whom would they issue that? To their own coffers. When the Charter of the Bank of England was renewed, after Evidence had been taken by Committees of both Houses of Parliament, before whom men of the first standing were examined, it was the generally received opinion that no body of subjects ought to be entrusted with the issue of the circulating medium; but it was thought impossible, under existing circumstances, to prevent it, the Bank of England having been permitted to issue notes to the amount of thirteen millions over and above the bullion which they held, and it would not only have been necessary that the Government should repay these thirteen millions, which might easily have been done, and which was advocated by some of the financiers of the day, but it was also clear that if the Government had taken it in hand to establish a Bank of Issue, they would not have been permitted to issue more paper than the amount of gold they held, and they would therefore have been obliged to contract the circulating medium by the thirteen millions which was not in the Bank. On that account, the Charter of the Bank to issue notes was renewed, but on condition that the Issue Department should be entirely separate, and it is so now, from the other branch, so that the Department of Issue has nothing whatever to do with the other branches of the establishment. As soon as gold is paid into the Bank beyond the amount of notes which are there, it may be paid away as occasion may require into the other branch of the Bank, or may remain a deposit in the Bank of Issue; but the amount of notes issued can never exceed the amount of gold beyond the deficiency of thirteen millions.

62. *By the Colonial Secretary:* That is by the Act of 1844? 1845.

63. *By the Chairman:* To come back to the point—when this Bank has the amount of gold required for the circulating paper in the Colony, what will become of the gold paid in above that amount? They can always issue their notes upon it, and anybody can go to the Bank and say, here are your notes, give me gold.

64. *By Mr. Lamb:* At what value will the gold be estimated which they receive in exchange for the notes? In practice they would always be paid in sovereigns, if the Bank were properly managed.

65. Consequently, at the Mint value of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce? Yes.

66. Then what could the individual do with his gold when he got it? What he does now with sovereigns.

67. Pay them back into the Bank? Yes, if he chooses.

68. I presume that only a certain amount of this paper circulation could be maintained? I do not take that into consideration, more paper will not be kept out than is required for circulation.

69. Supposing the circulation of notes to be fifteen hundred thousand, would you propose that the

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- the Government Bank should issue the whole, and that the Private Banks should no longer issue their notes. I would free the Private Banks from any restriction whatever. I wish particularly to be distinctly understood upon that point. The moment the Government has duly fulfilled its necessary functions to establish and well protect the legal circulating medium, from that moment no necessity exists to place any restriction upon the operations of the private Banks; on the contrary, they should even be released from those now in existence.
70. You do not quite understand my question.—Taking it for granted that the paper circulation of the Colony is a million and a half, do you imagine, if it all became Government paper, it could be increased to a much higher sum? I never gave it the slightest consideration. I do not think it deserves even mentioning, because there can be no desire that it should be kept up at all.
71. When the gold is handed into the Bank, how are the persons presenting it to be paid? In the first instance by Government notes.
72. For what sums? From one pound to a thousand.
73. These notes are to be issued as the gold accumulates—I understand you that there is no more paper to be issued than is represented by gold in the coffers of the Bank? Certainly not.
74. At what rate is the gold to be estimated—at the buying price, or at £3 17s. 10½d.? At the Mint price. There is only one Mint price in the British Dominions. It cannot possibly be issued at any other price, for such a Bank of Issue is strictly to represent the Mint. It is the same as if the Government received its sovereigns from Home instead of receiving bullion here, and which the Bank would have to do to a large amount—to desire the Lords of the Treasury to send out monthly a certain amount of sovereigns in return for a corresponding amount of gold in ingots; so that such a Bank would be a Colonial Mint to all intents and purposes. Whether a Government note was issued which promised to pay a sovereign on demand, or whether a sovereign was paid at once it would amount to the same thing, for it is generally known and laid down by the best authority, which, if the Committee will permit me, I will quote—that it is the best mode of providing a circulating medium for a Colony.
75. You would make the notes issued by Government legal tenders? I would recommend that they should be made legal tenders as soon as it could conveniently be done, not for the purpose of keeping the notes in circulation, but for facilitating the internal mercantile intercourse of the Colony. If they were confined to Sydney only it would not be necessary to make them legal tenders, because at any moment the holders could go to the Government Bank and receive sovereigns for them; but it is necessary in a Colony where the population is rapidly increasing that the circulating medium should be made a legal tender throughout the Colony. I think it would be unwise if these Government Notes were not made a legal tender.
76. *By the Chairman:* Then the transmission of gold in that way would be an operation which would not affect the bill market at all? I do not think it would in any possible way. The transmission of gold to England could only have this effect. If a party wishes to transmit gold Home, it must be with a view of paying a debt, or in anticipation of purchases to be made. In that case the party would consider which is the cheapest mode of sending Home the money, either to purchase a bill or to send Home gold. If it could be done by a bill at a price less than the cost by gold, including freight and insurance, he would send Home a bill, but the premium can never rise beyond the amount of freight and insurance.

## APPENDIX REFERRED TO.

Sydney, New South Wales.

July, 1851.

MY LORD—The discovery of extensive gold fields in this Colony, and the measures adopted by the Executive to protect the Prerogative of the Crown and to regulate the operations of the gold-diggers, have been fully reported to your Lordship, and the opinions of Her Majesty's Government upon the same, have probably been expressed, before the present can be submitted.

2. Entertaining in common with the great majority of my loyal fellow-Colonists, feelings of unfeigned respect for his Excellency the Governor of this Colony, and perfect confidence in the general wisdom and correctness of the measures of his administration, I am far from presuming to criticise those adopted by the Local Executive, when almost taken by surprise by the gold discovery, at a moment of peculiar difficulty, and having no precedent for their guidance; but while endeavouring to propose a more beneficial system, I may be permitted to allude to some inconveniences and defects, which become apparent in their practical application; only for the purpose of obviating and remedying the same.

3. The fact of the existence of considerable quantities of the precious metals in the territory being

being ascertained, it will be conceded that the problem to be solved is, "how to secure the *Jno. N. Beit, Esq.*  
 "largest possible amount of revenue for the Crown, from that source, with the smallest possible amount of restriction or infringement upon the real or imaginary liberty of the subject; *26 Nov., 1851.*  
 "and further to prevent all collisions either between the gold finders themselves, or between them and the authorities who are to collect the revenue of the Crown."

4. In addressing your Lordship, it is superfluous to insist upon the soundness of those principles of political economy which vest the property of all precious metals in the Crown; yet for the purpose of elucidation it may not here be out of place briefly to recapitulate "that this Prerogative, in a constitutional state, is not to enrich the Sovereign, but to invest the Government with the power to confer the greatest amount of benefit upon the community of the territory in which these metals are obtained—by converting them into a safe and sound circulating medium, by the judicious application of the revenue derived therefrom, without extra-taxation, upon public works and improvements, and by facilitating the industry and enterprise of the Colonists."

5. The present regulations, requiring each gold-digger "monthly" to take out a license, to be pre-paid with thirty shillings, operates as a hardship upon the men, and produces no revenue beyond the expense of collection and the requisite force to protect the collectors. The men must and do feel it a hardship, because they are called upon to pre-pay a license, not for the occupancy or appropriation of some defined object, as for depasturing a given quantity of land, or felling timber, &c., &c.; but in point of fact, for "a sort of ticket in a lottery where many draw blanks." The few who get prizes do not grumble, but they pay but a very small and inadequate Royalty, while the great mass consider the license fee an oppressive direct taxation, and endeavour to evade it. It is pretty well understood that not so many as one-third of the diggers have paid their licenses; while the Government, which has no means of control, either upon the proceedings of the collectors, or upon the number of the diggers, has already found it necessary to multiply the number of collectors or Commissioners, and to increase the force for their protection.

6. Thus the Government incurs the odium of levying an unequal and oppressive tax, and yet obtains no revenue therefrom, while it is to be apprehended that collisions may take place if the collectors will enforce their demands, which would be the more to be deplored, as it may turn out that the collectors have no legal authority to employ physical force in support of their demands; neither may the next Legislature be willing to pass enactments to confer such authority for the future or to grant indemnity for the past, especially if the Land Fund is not subjected to their control.

7. At present the payment of licenses is only evaded, but what will the Government do, after having allowed thousands to collect on the ground, if large bodies openly resist?—if they impugn the authority of the collectors or of the Executive to tax them?—it is extremely doubtful in case of a fatal collision if the diggers will not be justified, provided they are not the aggressors, but keep on the defensive till attacked. Even by passive resistance the Government may be defeated; for in case the diggers refused to pay the license and continued to dig, and the collectors were to carry their threats into execution and put them in irons, and should send them to the nearest Bench, under what Statute can they charge the men with a crime?—will the Magistrates not be obliged to discharge the prisoners?—will the collectors not be liable to prosecutions for wilful and false imprisonments?—or if some Magistrates could be found to construe the taking any gold out of the ground as larceny, must they not first have proof that the several diggers have actually taken up some and appropriated it?—and then if sent to trial, could a jury be found who would convict them?—and should the Government be exposed to all the inconvenient consequences of a legal defeat?

8. All these difficulties may be avoided by the adoption of a system, consonant with long recognized principles; with the dignity of the British Crown, and above all with the interests and habits of the people.

9. In support of the system which I am desirous to submit to your Lordship, I may state as facts, which the local authorities will corroborate, "that gold found in this Colony is of an average quality, of some fraction better than British standard gold; and that the diggers are well content to sell their gold to respectable purchasers, in whose integrity they have confidence, for 60s. cash per ounce troy, in preference to disposing of it to dealers, who pay them partly in goods, and whose weights they distrust, for the higher price of 63s. to 65s. which competition, amongst that class, has caused them to offer."

10. I crave permission also to refer to your Lordship's despatch to Governor Grey, of New Zealand, of 2nd February, 1847, respecting the establishment of a Colonial Bank of Issue, upon which I had the honor to address your Lordship, in London, in March, 1848. And I beg to submit that the principles laid down by your Lordship for establishing a sound and safe circulating medium, are not only fully and beneficially applicable to this Colony, but contain also the best means to secure a large revenue from the Royalty on the precious metals found in this Territory, without difficulty and without causing dissatisfaction.

11. I would respectfully suggest, my Lord, that the Prerogative of the Crown to all the precious metals found in the Colony should be asserted and maintained inviolate, but that permission to dig for, and extract the same, for and on behalf of the Crown, should be given to all duly qualified persons on the following easy and reasonable terms.

12. Every person who is desirous to dig for gold must annually obtain a certificate or qualification; showing—

That he is a natural born, or naturalized British subject.

That he is a free man, and not undergoing a sentence for some criminal offence.

That he is at the time of applying for this certificate, under no unexpired or unfulfilled engagement of service; and

That he has duly executed the necessary document (bond or recognizance) by which

he

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he engages faithfully to fulfil on his part the obligations which the regulations under which he is authorised to raise the precious metals impose upon him; for such annual certificate a fee of *only* 5s. to be paid.

13. The gold-digger engages to deliver all the gold which he finds to the Government Bank, or its authorised agents, upon being paid for the same the fixed price of 60s. per ounce troy; to inform the Government if he knows of any gold being surreptitiously purchased, by any private parties; not to attempt to dig on any land, being private property, without the special license of the proprietor, nor on any portion of the Crown lands which may have already been leased for diggings to other parties, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace and good order.

14. To companies of not less than 50 or 100 qualified men, who have properly organised themselves, a proportionate allotment of ground at the diggings may be leased for any term not exceeding twelve months, at a nominal rent, say 5s. per acre thereby inducing the men to form themselves into such companies, provided with proper appliances, by which the uncertainty of the pursuit is diminished, and order and good will better maintained, and probably also the produce of their united labour considerably increased.

15. To carry this into effect the establishment of a *Government Bank of Issue*, with a *Smelting and Assay Office* is required.

The Bank to be strictly constituted upon the principles laid down by your Lordship, that is, to issue its notes, *only to the amount of gold and specie in its possession*; and these notes to be *convertible on demand* at the option of the Bank, in *Gold Coin* of the realm, or like the Bank of England in ingots of gold of not less than 25 ounces troy, *assayed and stamped by the Bank, at the Mint price of 77s. 10½d. per ounce of standard gold.*

These Government notes to be made a *legal tender within this Colony*, and the Government neither to receive nor pay but in these notes or coin of the realm, but no new restrictions whatever to be imposed upon the issues of private Banking Companies.

16. The government Bank to have the exclusive privilege of purchasing *all* the gold found, and to pay for it by notes; the gold so purchased to be forthwith smelted and cast into convenient ingots of standard fineness, against which a further amount of notes may be issued, so that in a short time the whole circulation of the Colony may be carried on by the Government notes, which absolutely represent the gold in the coffers of the Bank, and which can be obtained on demand.

17. The profit which the Bank will make from the purchase of the raw gold at 60s. and issuing the smelting standard at 77s. 10½d., constitutes therefore the Royalty; and a very large revenue, over and above the expenses of the establishments, including the importation of coin from the Mint, will be derived from it, which may be estimated at least at £100,000 per annum.

18. Your Lordship will perceive with what facility this system may be carried out, as it conciliates by its liberality the favorable opinions of all parties interested. The gold-diggers are freed from a tax, which the great number, the less fortunate ones, can ill afford to pay, and operates therefore oppressively,—they will be grateful for having a ready market established for their produce, where they are certain not to be over-reached, and were they obtain prompt payment to any amount, and at the full price they are accustomed to obtain. Nor could private purchasers hold out sufficient inducement to the diggers to sell their gold surreptitiously, for if they gave a greater price for the gold, and add the expense, risk, and loss of interest of money before they can convert it into circulating medium, there would not be sufficient margin left for profit, to induce persons of capital to engage in an *illegal* traffic. On the other hand, the whole community would be greatly benefited by the establishment of a Government Bank, with the *best possible circulating medium*, which must greatly advance the commercial prosperity, facilitate the development of the resources, and enhance the value of landed property of the Colony.

19. The legal enactments required, are few and simple, and would be passed with little or no opposition. They are:—

To constitute the Government Bank, with a Smelting and Assay Office attached, and making the Government Bank Notes a legal tender throughout the Colony, *except at the Bank*, where the notes must be redeemed on demand, in gold coin, or in ingots of gold, at 77s. 10½d. the ounce, standard fineness.

To prohibit the purchase of raw gold from the diggers, or the secreting or smelting the same, or to export any gold not assayed and stamped by the Bank, under penalty of forfeiture of the gold so purchased, secreted, smelted, or attempted to be exported, and securing one moiety of such forfeitures to the Informer or detecting officer.

But the coins of the realm, or ingots of gold obtained from the Bank, may be freely exported to any part of the world.

20. The principle of levying the Royalty on the precious metals by means of the proposed Bank, being once adopted, the local Government would find no difficulty to regulate the details. It may probably propose to confer such further powers upon the Bank, as may appear beneficial, such as granting discounts to Incorporated Banking Companies; (but in no case to private individuals), or making advances with the consent of Government to public bodies or Corporations, upon the security of their revenues—as, for example, to Trustees of Roads, or to the Corporation of the City of Sydney, &c.

21. In addressing this memorial to your Lordship, I have by no means intended to pass by the local Government; but I have deemed it most convenient to bring my proposals in this form under the consideration of the Executive, with the humble request to His Excellency the Governor-General to transmit the present to your Lordship, with a favorable report thereon,

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if it meets his approbation; and to afford me an opportunity to remove any objections which may be raised against it by explanation or amendment.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN N. BEIT.

Jno. N. Beit,  
Esq.

26 Nov., 1851.

To the Right Honorable Earl Grey,  
H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
&c., &c., &c.

THURSDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

STUART A. DONALDSON, Esq.,  
JAMES MARTIN, Esq.,

WILLIAM C. WENTWORTH, Esq.

John Nicholas Beit, Esq., called in and further examined :—

1. *By the Chairman*: Have you any further observations to make upon the subject referred to this Committee beyond those which you made in the course of your examination yesterday? The questions asked me yesterday were to this effect—whether I considered an Assay Office by itself would be of any service to the Colony of New South Wales, or whether an Assay Office combined with a Mint would be of greater benefit; and I expressed upon that subject, I believe tolerably clearly, my opinion that a Mint, in the acceptance of the word in modern times, adapted for the creation of a currency or circulating medium, by obtaining the precious metal and issuing notes based upon the quantity it holds, would be a most convenient, most economical, and most beneficial system for this Colony. The great object which it appears to me the Legislature of this Colony should have in view in framing any enactment on the subject is a two-fold one, first to derive a revenue from the gold which is found in the Colony, which all authorities agree is the property of the Crown, as Trustee for the public, and secondly to afford the Colony the best possible circulating medium at the smallest possible expense, and thereby to give an additional value to all the other productions of the Colony, which at the present moment suffer so very severely from the operation of the gold, which is contrary to legal enactments, and contrary to the best policy, made a matter of merchandise instead of being converted by the Government in fulfilment of its proper function into a circulating medium. It appears to me that by the method which has been adopted of not only allowing individuals to dig for the gold, but to take it away and to dispose of it in any way they like, and without facilitating its conversion into circulating medium, tends to depreciate every other article of production in the Colony. We have already seen that the productions of the Colony have been depreciated in value by six per cent., which is the discount upon the bills drawn against it, and this depreciation all produce has to bear. If the Government were to adopt the system which I recommend of a Bank of Issue, which would at the same time virtually operate as a Mint by converting raw gold into a circulating medium, the consequences would necessarily be, and I believe I shall be confirmed in this view by all authorities upon the subject, that the exchange must immediately return to par, or to so slight a discount as will just pay the Banks for the trouble of purchasing the bills, and re-selling them; but in no case under those circumstances could the discount be large. The probability is that bills would rather be at a premium than otherwise.

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2. Do you apprehend a still further fall in bills if things continue in their present course? The opinion I would most deliberately give upon the subject is, that if the Legislature should separate without doing something in the present Session to avert this great and increasing evil, within a week after the Council dissolved discount will fall to ten per cent.

3. Into whose pockets does the money go which the Colony thus loses upon its staple exports? It is disposed of in various ways. For from the nature of such spoliations of the public revenue—for I can call it nothing else—it is necessary that persons of different classes must be allowed to partake of it. The Banks may derive from it comparatively the smaller profit. The first profit is made by the dealers in the raw bullion—a class of dealers which has sprung up here since the discovery of the gold fields, consisting, with a few exceptions, of persons of a class formerly very differently employed, and by no means coming strictly within the category of merchants. Then there is a very considerable amount lost in the necessary expenses of exporting the bullion; then comes the profit derived by the Banks who accommodate the purchasers, for the Banks I believe purchase very little bullion; but by the accommodation which they afford the purchasers they do that which the Government would be bound to do, give their paper for this raw bullion, and upon the credit of that paper the parties purchase again. The bullion is

Jno. N. Bait, is exported under pledge to the Banks who receive the difference which the discount makes. If, however, the influence of this operation were confined to mere drafts against gold, it would not be quite so objectionable, but it depreciates all drafts against other produce in the same ratio.

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4. Is there any influence likely to be brought into operation which will, in your judgment, re-establish the exchange at its former reasonable rate without some change of the kind you recommend? Nothing can by any means adjust it, unless it may hereafter be done to some degree by the competition of foreign purchasers, who may come here the same as in California, establish houses, send out a large amount of specie, and purchase the raw gold; but this is a remote contingency not very probable, for bills upon the largest European Banks, drawn against gold from California, come even here in competition.

5. So that they would not require to draw against the gold when remitting it? That is the only way of settling the exchanges at reasonable rates—to have so large an importation of specie that it would not be necessary to draw against the purchased gold.

6. Would the retaining of the gold in the Colony have a tendency to increase the prices of property and of produce, and give greater stability to mercantile transactions? It would probably have a very material effect in the first instance for the benefit of the producer, for there would be so much unemployed capital in the Colony that holders of property and producers would be able to procure at much easier rates such accommodation as they might require, and which has hitherto in many instances, I believe, to a considerable amount been afforded by Foreigners, by whom I mean persons not being residents or inhabitants in the Colony. I mean, in fewer words, that the actual capital of the Colony would come in competition for security and interest with the foreign capital now in the Colony, and this competition would produce an easier rate of interest, and even that rate of interest would be enjoyed by residents in the Colony instead of going out of it.

7. Then you think it would cheapen money? That is an absolute consequence upon the finding of gold in the Colony, provided the Government affords that security which in the British dominions generally prevails.

8. Would the establishment of such a Bank of Issue increase the amount of paper in actual circulation from hand to hand, and in people's pockets? It would to a very great degree if people are disposed to keep it instead of demanding gold.

9. Unless the transactions between man and man were multiplied could it reasonably or naturally increase the amount in circulation? The amount of the paper would all or nearly all be in circulation to whatever extent it might be issued. There is no limit to the circulation of such a description of paper.

10. I asked you whether the mere creation of such a Bank would lead to such an effect as to increase the amount of paper actually in circulation. Would there be more money in men's pockets and desks than there would be without such a Bank? Is that to include that which would be held by the Banks?

11. No; I do not mean that. I mean what people use for the purposes of exchange day by day? I think it would to a large extent.

12. Why? Because they are so generally attainable that the wealth of the Colony would be more generally diffused, and the people would prefer these notes to any other medium of circulation, and therefore a larger amount would remain in circulation.

13. Are the notes at present in circulation looked upon with any sort of distrust by any part of the community? Not in the slightest; but they are not a legal tender.

14. How does the circumstance of their being or not being a legal tender prevent people from paying them into their account at the Banks, which is the fate of surplus cash? It does not affect them.

15. Then whether they were a legal tender or not, the fact would not affect the amount held in suspense in circulation? I do not think it would.

16. Would this Bank have the effect of retaining in the Colony more gold than would be necessary to represent the circulation in existence from time to time? I think it would to a very large amount, probably to ten fold the amount at present retained.

17. Would such a Bank retain in its own hands any more gold than would represent the paper in circulation, and the difference between the purchasing and issuing price? Following the present practice of the Bank of England, the Bank would always immediately create the full amount of notes which it has of bullion in its hands.

18. Would such notes, falling into the hands of the other Banks, be exchanged at the end of the week for gold? They might be exchanged the same day or hour.

19. I ask whether in practice the other Banks could lock up those Government notes or take the bullion? As we must suppose the Banks understand the business of banking in the best manner, they would prefer keeping the notes.

20. But if they did not prefer keeping the notes, would not any surplus bullion coming into their hands find its way out of the Colony just as it does now? That would depend upon whether it would be more profitable to the owner of the bullion to export it or to keep it here. If more profitable employment could be found for it within the Colony he would keep it here; but if any other Country should offer the smallest amount of better employment for it, it would flow there until it found its level.

21. Is there no proportion between the quantity of gold a Country can absorb and the business pursuits of that Country? I shall say not, more especially such a Country as New South Wales.

22. Then to sum up your observations, by the creation of a Bank of Issue, the gold which is discovered in New South Wales would be absorbed and retained in the Colony? So long as it could find here profitable employment.

23. Do you believe it could or would? I believe it would to a very large amount. The monetary



tery transactions of all the surrounding Colonies, and probably of some foreign Countries in this hemisphere would, I think, be centred in the banking transactions of Sydney, in the same way as they are now in the other hemisphere centred in London.

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24. When the amount required for the purposes of the Colony was absorbed would not the operation of exportation then begin and be carried out as it is now? Not as it is now; it could not; it is now carried on by an unnatural operation. The present mode of collecting the gold is the most expensive which possibly can be adopted, and our mode of disposing of it is, on the other hand, the most irrational, the most uneconomical, and the most destructive, which possibly can be resorted to. We are in this position, we pay the highest price for collecting, and we obtain for it when collected as little as possible. But by means of the Bank I have proposed, the contrary is exactly the effect; the gold will be produced at a smaller expense to the miner, and the Colony at large will be benefited by obtaining the full price for it whenever it may leave the Country.

25. *By Mr. Wentworth:* It appears to me that you do not consider it at all a necessary consequence that any quantity of the gold found in the Colony must be exported? Certainly not.

26. That its being so must depend upon whether it can be better and more advantageously employed here or elsewhere? Decidedly so. I make no difference between gold found in this Colony and sovereigns already imported. If there were here ever so many millions of sovereigns they would not leave the Colony unless for more profitable employment somewhere else. By our gold being converted into sovereigns it assumes the same shape and certainly the same virtue.

27. I take it to be your opinion that at present the gold must leave the Colony—that there is no alternative under existing circumstances. So long as the traffic in bullion and grain gold is kept up, and there is no Mint or Bank of Issue in existence, the gold must continue to leave the Colony? It has first to be exported before its value can be realized; because there is no market established here. The great advantage of the proposal I make is that when the Government assumes the functions which it is generally considered now that it should assume, it also creates a market for the precious metals. But at present the miner cannot by possibility convert the produce of his labour into a circulating medium without bringing it to some dealer; that dealer again cannot obtain facility for purchasing the gold unless he goes to the Banks, and says, I will pledge this gold; but the Banks will not receive it unless he exports it at once, and gives them a bill against it.

28. It is to this circumstance you attribute the present rate of exchange? Certainly; any person in the least conversant with the nature of exchanges must allow that.

29. You think the system you propose would remedy that? Instantly.

30. Upon that point, I wish you would shew us how the correction of the exchanges would take place? The depreciation of the exchanges is produced by the operation of the same cause as that by which every other merchandise is affected. If there is a supply greater than the demand the price must instantly go down. The demand for bills upon London in this Colony must necessarily be limited, because it can only be to the extent of the amount of our several imports not only from London but from all the world. Supposing that our payments for imports from all the world are only made by bills upon London, the amount of bills required to pay for all such imports can only be equal to the amount of imports. If we, therefore, have already an excess of exports over the amount of our imports, still farther exportation will increase the supply of bills drawn against exports, while it does not increase the demand, and the natural consequence is that bills become depreciated. So long as the imports are nearly balanced with the exports the exchanges would range somewhere about par, or perhaps sink to a margin sufficient to allow the Banks a profit to pay for their transactions. But if the amount of imports is beyond that of exports exchange would rise; while if the amount of exports were the larger, it must necessarily fall. Now by the discovery and exportation of gold the supply of bills has been at once doubled, and threatens to be considerably more than that; consequently the exchange has fallen, and the power of the only parties—the Banks—who have the means of regulating these exchanges, is perfectly unlimited, so long as the Government neglects to perform its proper functions of converting the gold into a circulating medium.

31. Do you think the regulation of the exchanges arises from any arbitrary power which the Banks can exert by combining amongst themselves? Decidedly. They have only to say they will only purchase Bills upon such and such terms and the producer must submit, because there are at present no other means of obtaining money.

32. Does that necessity extend only to the producer of gold? It extends to every other producer; but before the discovery of gold the power did not exist to any extent, because the demand for was equal, or nearly so, to the supply of bills; therefore if the Banks had refused to purchase any bills at all for example, then the merchant requiring bills would have been the purchaser himself from the exporter or producer.

33. If it be that the Banks have the power by combination of regulating the exchanges to the extent that you surmise, who would derive the profit that would accrue from such transactions—because, if I understand that part of your evidence correctly, you said that this six per cent discount was divided among three or four classes of persons? No; the six per cent. goes entirely into the hands of the Bank. The difference I alluded to was the twenty-two and a half per cent. which is lost to the Colony; of that the Bank at present pockets six per cent., the exporter, that is the purchaser of the gold, takes a certain share, and another proportion is absorbed in expenses, freight, commission, and so on.

34. Now imagine, I collect now from your evidence, that the loss the Colony sustains by the present state of things is not six per cent., but twenty-two and a half per cent.? Yes.



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35. And that this is divided among the Banks? Yes, and the dealers and the several expenses attending the transmission of the gold to England.
36. Reverting to the exchanges, you consider that the power of Banks in operating upon them is, under existing circumstances, almost unlimited? Perfectly unchecked, in consequence of the neglect of the Government to perform those functions which are strictly laid down as belonging to it.
37. Then if the Banks, by a combination or by means of the arbitrary power they possess, were to raise the exchanges to twenty per cent., for instance, instead of six, who would pocket that? The Banks, and they alone.
38. We know, as a matter of fact, that the difference which the Banks make between the purchasing and the selling price of bills is only one and a half per cent.,—how under these circumstances do they make six per cent., or how could they make twenty per cent., if the exchanges were brought to that? It arises in this way. At a period when bills are at par or vary very little, when the balance between the sale and requirement of bills is kept up, then the Banks only derive the legitimate amount of profit which until within the last twelve months was only one per cent., and has since been raised to one and a half. But in the case of a larger amount of bills being produced, enabling the Banks to require a large amount of discount, they sell only a very small proportion of their bills to supply the demand for them; the larger proportion they send home on their own account, and either return coin for it to this Colony, or, as is more frequently the case, they leave this money to form part of their deposits in England, thus deriving not only the profit of the discount, but also the profit of the interest of the investment they make in England.
39. But how long do you suppose a Bank could go on investing money in that way in England without returning it in the shape of coin to the Colony. They would return the necessary amount. If Banks are properly conducted they will always return a sufficient amount for their necessity.
40. Then it is only the surplus above their requirements here that they would invest at interest in England? Yes.
41. As a matter of fact, can you inform the Committee what would be the actual expense to bring back the gold from England in the shape of sovereigns; the Bank would require to carry on this sort of business to a great extent? These sort of operations are done in so many different ways that it is difficult for me to state.
42. Suppose they were obliged to send back coin? If they were to send back coin the expense of bringing it would not exceed one and a quarter per cent.
43. And Interest? There is no interest to be calculated, either by the private or the Government Bank, because they pay for the gold in their paper.
44. But is not interest a legitimate charge whether they pay by gold or by paper? It may be a legitimate charge, but is it a legitimate profit; the question of interest does not arise in the case.
45. There is another point on which I do not know that I correctly understood you. I suppose you admit that whether the Government perform what you call their legitimate functions or not, there would be a considerable exportation of gold under any circumstances from the Colony? I do not think there would be a large exportation.
46. You have already told the Committee that whenever gold is at a higher value in other parts of the world than it is here, it must go out of the Colony to restore the balance? Yes.
47. I suppose you admit that the price of this precious metal is fluctuating all over the world? Except in the British dominions. Gold in the British dominions is the unity. The exchanges of all the world are regulated upon the British standard.
48. Be that as it may, you have stated to the Committee that gold would go out of the Colony, to supply the wants of other countries, when it was to the interest of the proprietor that it should do so? Yes.
49. Then the natural result of that state of things would be that in addition to the present amount of exports of wool, tallow, or other articles (other than gold), there would be a certain amount of gold exported? I do not think that conclusion can be drawn from the evidence I have given. On the contrary, I think the requirements of the Colony being inferior in demand to the necessary exports from the Colony—for example, I call wool and tallow necessary exports because they are perishable articles and must go whatever is the price they bring—but in this respect gold differs from other *materia*: we may keep it without any deterioration and without extensive warehouses for its accommodation; but, on the contrary, by the accumulation of gold here we should derive another benefit, we should get all the articles of importation at a much cheaper rate than if, as at present, we compulsorily export our gold. If we keep our gold here the foreign merchant brings his commodities to this market where he can obtain for them what he covets—our gold. We therefore obtain those commodities at easier rates, and our own merchants are not so liable to losses as in the other case.
50. Do you not suppose that so far as the consumer is concerned this double cause would make goods cheaper; as it is the foreign merchant is allured here by the fact of our having gold, and that tendency has cheapened prices,—could not that effect be increased? Yes; and therefore I deprecate the first exportation of gold.
51. But still the mere purchaser would be benefited? By an extremely small amount, if any.
52. To revert to the exchanges. If a merchant finds it more advantageous to send gold out of the country, either to pay his debts or to buy goods in foreign countries, than to deal in wool or tallow, would he not do it? Certainly.
53. How do you suppose that operation is to be prevented? I can see no valid reason why the attempt should be made to prevent such operations.
54. You seem to have come to the conclusion, and to wish to lead the Committee to it also, that the wool and tallow of the country, being more than is necessary to pay for the imports, will be exclusively applied to that purpose and that gold will not be so applied at all? I say  
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that wool and tallow being necessarily exported would of themselves supply a certain amount of bills which would go in payment of our imports, and therefore there is less inducement to the merchant to export gold, because the gold, under the operation of a Bank of Issue, being to be had at a fixed price, which would not allow any profit to be made by sending it to England, would cost the exporter about one and a-half per cent. for expenses, whereas the Banks would supply him with bills at one per cent premium, which of course he would prefer to paying one and a half per cent. Then the Banks would fall back to a sound state of things. They would purchase from the exporters of wool and tallow bills at par and sell them at one per cent. premium.

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55. You think that would be the ultimate operation of the system you recommend? The necessary operation.

56. You seem to assume, almost as a matter of course, that this gold, no matter how much was accumulated, might be profitably employed in the Colony? I have very little doubt of it, when you take into consideration the extreme requirements of a new Colony like this; there is almost no limit to the amount of profitable employment of capital in this Colony. I believe I am not far out if I say that this Colony at present owes more than a million sterling out of the Colony. If our capital accumulates, the natural tendency will be that parties having unemployed capital will lend their money to persons who have hitherto been obliged to hypothecate their property to foreigners upon more reasonable terms. Then the requirements of the Colony in the shape of roads or some description of railroads, and other public works, and institutions, would give profitable employment to a very large amount of money. I think the Government, by means of the revenue derived from the gold, would be able to facilitate private enterprise to such a degree that there would be no limit to the amount of benefit to the Colony.

57. The same result will be achieved as it is, minus the twenty-two and a half per cent. which is lost in the transmission of gold to England. The people who produce the gold are victimised, it appears to me, to that extent in one way or other, but they get the value of their gold minus twenty-two and a half per cent. either in sovereigns or bank bills? This is one of the most intricate questions in the elucidation of the subject. We have first to inquire what is the expense of the production of the gold. I believe it will be found, if pains are taken to ascertain it, that the expense of obtaining the present golden produce is fully equal, if it do not exceed, the amount for which it sells. Benefit to the Colony can only accrue by a wise and economical application both to the production of gold and in its employment. If we go on in the present way, I am afraid that it will be found, upon a due calculation, that the Colony will be not only nominally but actually the loser in wealth. Up to the present time I am certain it has been so.

58. You think the gold already obtained has not paid for the labor actually expended in procuring it? It has not supplied the value which has been expended upon its production. I conceive that whatever you produce, whether it be gold, a table, or a chair, you must take into the account of the expense of its production all that is necessary to pay for the material employed, and also to support the labor directly and indirectly employed, during the time occupied in producing it; and if an equal value is not reproduced there is a loss to the extent of the difference upon it. That is one of the most intricate questions of political economy, and difficult to be got at. The obtainer of gold is so often deluded; and therefore it is particularly necessary that Government, in the case of the precious metals, should facilitate its obtainment at the cheapest possible rate, and get the highest price for it.

59. Under existing circumstances is the Colony a loser by more than twenty-two and a half per cent? I rather think it is a loser.

60. You think it is a loser of more than twenty-two and a half per cent. because you think the gold obtained has not repaid the capital expended in its production? Yes.

61. You think the establishment of a Bank of Issue would save twenty-two and a half per cent? Yes, it would *de facto* immediately; it would be a necessary and immediate consequence.

62. As it is you say there is a loss of twenty-two per cent. on the exchanges and purchases of gold dust? Yes, to the Colony; and it is that proportion to which the whole community of the Colony is entitled.

63. Then it follows, I take it, that the establishment of this Bank of Issue would make that difference and nothing more? It would not make anything more.

64. Then, with that exception, things under the altered circumstances which you recommend would be the same as under present circumstances? Looking only to that establishment there could only be that difference, but there might perhaps be some other difference. It may be taken for granted that the establishment of a Bank of Issue, surrounded by the securities, which are now so well understood, would attract a large amount of the best kind of business to Sydney, even in a monetary way, which it can never obtain without.

65. Then you think there are other collateral advantages which would also attend your scheme independently of saving the twenty-two and a half per cent? Yes.

66. Then if the profitable employment of the capital that would accumulate under these circumstances in the Colony is so extensive, and would likely be so easy as you imagine, how do you account for the gradual decline of Old Spain after the precious metals became concentrated in that country, surely their must have been in that country at that time greater means for the employment of capital than there are now in this Colony? I am glad the honorable Member has asked the question. It is just because Old Spain and other countries have committed errors—partly, because they did not know better, and partly because they had not the advantages which we possess—that I wish to introduce a better system. Old Spain and other gold finding countries, up to the present moment, have pursued, and I believe have been obliged to pursue, the same course as we do now, to *export* their gold, and as a consequence we have invariably seen that gold-producing countries have been poor. We see it now in the case of California. That country has been for three years producing gold in progressively increasing quantity, and I do not believe there is now on the face of the globe so poor a country as California. It

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has derived no substantial advantages; it has not progressed in public constructions, or permanent and productive institutions of any kind; and the greatest proof of its poverty is the extreme rate of interest which prevails there. The rate of interest there, now that it has become easier, is five per cent. per month. But this Colony is, and is known to be, an integral portion of the British Empire, and can take advantage of its safe and inconvertible medium of circulation, which obtains universal confidence all over the globe. All the world knows in fact that our institutions are put upon such a footing of security, that if they profess only to issue a pound note when they have that weight of gold in their possession, and that they are not to part with that gold till the note has come back to their hands, that obligation is maintained sacred and inviolable, and confidence is therefore so great that in all parts of the world, where it is practicable, deposits of bullion in such a British Bank of Issue are often even preferred to sovereigns.

67. It does not appear that the present state of California justifies the conclusion you have drawn, because, though they have not a Bank of Issue, they have a Mint and coin their gold? I will show you the result by an example. A person who had been in my employment, a laboring man, has returned from California, and brought with him about one hundred eagles. He came to our office to ask whether we would sell them for him. I said we would make inquiry what could be got for them; and upon inquiring I was told that eagles had been as high, twelve months ago, as twenty shillings and sixpence, but that since the gold discovery they had fallen to eighteen shillings and sixpence. I then told the man that I could obtain eighteen and sixpence for them, and he gave them to me. I then took them to a bullion dealer, and he said that as they were not State eagles, but California ones, he could not give more than sixteen and sixpence. This shows the want of confidence in their coinage, and as for a Bank of Issue, if it were attempted, no one would take their notes even in California; they therefore are obliged to export their gold at whatever sacrifice.

68. Surely there must be confidence felt in the Mint in California itself? Not exactly; for I believe that the coinage of the States bears a premium against their own, but even if it passed current in California, what good of that if all the world distrusted it, or received it only as bullion.

69. How is it money is so scarce in California. If they coin their gold how is it this gold does not remain in California? Because nobody thinks himself safe to keep the gold there. All the people do is to get the gold and carry it away. Under the present arrangement here there is nothing to prevent a Chinese Mandarin from coming here with a junk and five hundred Chinamen and going to the diggings, obtaining the gold, and carrying it away.

70. But one would imagine that, if a facility of converting this gold into coin exists in California, the owner of it would keep it there until he left the country? These eagles are not coined by the Government but by Private Banks. Nobody would trust the State, but would rather trust private individuals.

71. With regard to Old Spain, it had a stable Government at the time, and a Sovereign the most powerful in Europe, and yet we find, notwithstanding the millions and hundreds of millions of gold coined, that from the time of the discovery of Peru the country has declined? I think that was particularly in consequence of the facility with which gold was acquired in the old provinces, and by means of slavery, thereby neglecting to make use of it for the only purpose for which it can be beneficially used, as a stimulus to industry.

72. There was no slavery in Old Spain? No; but it obtained gold by slave labor.

73. But when the gold discovery was made in the Spanish Colonies, in the time of Isabella and Ferdinand, there must have been greater means of profitable employment for capital than now exist in this Colony? There would have been if they had been enlightened enough to use them. No country will be benefited by a gold discovery, if instead of stimulating industry it detracts from it, and from legitimate pursuits. Every country will go back and become poor in proportion as it acquires gold if it is allowed to detract from the industry of the country. So, if we do not apply the surplus revenue which may be derived from the gold fields as a stimulus to exertion, the gold, instead of being a source of riches, will become a source of impoverishment to us.

74. If such has been the tendency of the possession of gold fields in other countries, why expect the contrary here? Because I should hope we will make use of the experience of past ages, and especially also of the present, in our own country, and make better use of it; and I am happy to see this Committee has been appointed to take the first step in that direction.

75. By Mr. Martin: You were asked whether the profit which the Banks made in bill transactions amounted, in point of fact, to more than one and a half per cent. while they buy at six per cent. and sell at four and a half,—with reference to that question, will the profit be limited to one and a half per cent. except in cases where they sell just as much as they buy? Certainly not; it is only on those bills which they re-sell that the profit is confined to one and a half per cent.

76. But to the extent that they buy beyond what they sell they will get the full six per cent.? Yes; absolutely.

77. If they expected to sell as much as they buy, would there be any pretext whatever for bringing down the price of bills to six per cent. discount? Certainly not; they could not do it, if they had as much call for bills to sell as they have offered to them to purchase. It would not be in their power to depreciate the exchanges then, because the competition of purchasers of bills would have a contrary effect. I have frequently, in this market, sold bills to private merchants at a half per cent. greater advantage than I could have done to the Banks. The merchant here, who is not under obligations to a Bank, looks out among the drawers whose bills he knows are sure to be paid, and instead of giving the Bank the difference of one per cent. gives a half per cent. more for the bills, thus dividing the profit with the seller and circumventing the Bank. But where the demand is less than the amount of bills which must

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be sold, those who have them to sell can only have recourse to the Banks who are the money Jno. N. Pitt. dealers, and have the power to purchase by the creation of the paper which they issue. Esq.

78. Does it not follow that the larger the discount upon bills the greater is the disproportion between the number sold and the number bought? Of course; or else there would not be a discount. 27 Nov., 1861.

79. And therefore to a larger extent the Banks will pocket the whole amount of this discount? Yes. If the Committee would examine any of the Managers of the Banks they would find that they themselves of their own knowledge and practice would confirm every word that I have stated.

80. You are aware that by going to the Mint in England you are entitled to receive in coined gold precisely the same weight of standard metal as you take to the Mint? Decidedly.

81. You are also aware that at the Bank of England you are entitled to demand £3 17s. 9d. for every ounce of standard gold you take? I apprehend that that is confined to parties having accounts at the Bank. I only know that at the time I was in business in London, we had an account at the Bank and that we paid in all our gold at £3 17s. 10½d.

82. You are aware that in England they charge nothing whatever for coining gold? Certainly,—there is an annual grant from Parliament to pay the expenses.

83. Does it not follow from that that the standard gold in England can never be less in value than the same weight of coined metal, with the exception of what may be allowed for the time lost in coining it? In practice there is no time lost; if you bring any moderate amount to the Mint you get your sovereigns back immediately.

84. The full amount? Yes.

85. You are aware that is the practice in England? Decidedly; but no private individual ever thinks of sending gold to the Mint; it can be had with greater facility at the Bank. You can go to the Bank and demand sovereigns, and anything below three millions the Bank will always pay in sovereigns; and if a similar Bank were established in this Colony it could always pay anything below two hundred thousand pounds in sovereigns. Yet still it would be necessary as a protection in case of any extra demand, that it should be allowed to pay in ingots.

86. As the Bank of England will give you coined gold in exchange for the same weight of standard gold uncoined, can gold ever be worth less than £3 17s. 10½d? In consequence of the established law of the Country, that an ounce of standard gold represents £3 17s. 10½d., the two ideas cannot be separated throughout the British dominions.

87. This consequence arises from having a Mint at hand where, without expense, you can have a stamp affixed to the gold? That is the intention of the Legislature.

88. Now if we had a Mint in this Colony would it necessarily follow that gold would be just as valuable here as in England? Decidedly.

89. And the Mint which you speak of you consider in every way a substitute for the British Mint? I think as far as the Colony is concerned that it is not only a substitute but a preferable mode, because we have both advantages. Were it even permitted that we should establish an actual Mint to coin the metal in this Colony, and if it were possible to create a confidence in our coin throughout the Empire, still the expense of that coinage would exceed the amount it would cost the Bank to bring out sovereigns from England.

90. Will you state some of the principal reasons why a metallic currency is less convenient than a paper currency? The disadvantages of a metallic currency are first of all the greater risk in its transmission, the greater expense of its conveyance, the incomparably diminished rapidity of its volition, and above all the great loss by its wear and tear.

91. The wear and tear could of course arise in no way to a paper currency? That is the reason why a paper currency, based upon an absolute deposit of the same amount of bullion, is vastly preferable to the circulation of the metal itself.

92. Then with such a Bank as you propose you have all the stability of a metallic currency with none of the loss from wear and tear? Exactly, and therefore even greater stability.

93. To the extent of this saving? To the extent of this saving, besides the other great advantages which arise from concentration.

94. To make these notes issued by the Bank which you recommend really worth what they were issued for, would it not be necessary that they should be payable in gold coin on demand at the Bank at all times? I think they must be at all times payable on demand in gold, but it would be necessary to protect the Bank by permitting it in case of an exorbitant demand coming upon it at one and the same time to pay in ingots. If requisite the Bank of England has the same prerogative, but such a case has never in practice occurred; and I apprehend that in this Colony, if the Bank were properly conducted, it would in practice never occur that it would desire to give ingots instead of sovereigns; but the Bank would always supply ingots if demanded in preference to sovereigns. It is necessary for the Committee to know that in England both gold and silver coin bring a less price than the metal in ingots to the amount of four pence per ounce of gold. Doubloons sold at per ounce fetch four pence less than bars of gold.

95. Do you know why? Because there is some amount of loss in smelting. The same cause operates, I believe, in all the markets of the world.

96. Do you think granting a right to the Bank in cases of extraordinary emergency to tender bullion in payment instead of gold coin would have any effect in depreciating its notes? None whatever; there is no possibility of its having any such effect.

97. Do you think that the cost of importing sovereigns for the purpose of taking up their notes would in any case equal the cost of establishing a Mint in this Colony for a coinage? Nothing like it, indeed I believe there would be little or no occasion to import sovereigns, for they would flow into the Bank by other means.

98. Supposing that a Mint could be established at something like the cost of importing coin by

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by the Bank, could it in any event have the same repute, and command the same confidence throughout the world as the Imperial Mint? It is perfectly impossible; the sovereigns which would be struck in a Mint in this Colony would not be received in any other part of the Queen's dominions with the same confidence as those struck in England. The costly establishment of the London Mint is unequalled, and it is surrounded with the greatest precautions. The Government is perfectly aware that everything will bear the strictest test. But for the purpose of giving additional confidence a jury of Goldsmiths is annually impanelled to try every one of the series of coinages to see that they contain a proper standard and a proper weight. I believe it is not in human power to surround anything with greater security than the Imperial Mint of England is at present surrounded.

99. Then by the mode which you propose we should gain all the benefits to be derived from the skill and confidence which the British Mint enjoys, but at less expense? At the expense of the Imperial Government.

100. Except in so far as the Bank would have to pay for the importation of the coin? Yes.

101. *By Mr. Wentworth*: Do you mean to say that a Napoleon or a Louis of France is not as much to be depended upon as a sovereign of England? I do not say that it is not to be depended upon, but it does not enjoy the same universal confidence. One may travel to a great many countries where he would not find persons disposed to change a Napoleon, Louis, or a twenty franc piece of the Republic, but a sovereign is liked every where.

102. Is not a Spanish dollar with pillars liked? It is at a discount in this hemisphere. There are very few in circulation.

103. I believe they are at a premium in China? By no means they are only valued more than the new coinage.

104. Does not the doubloon enjoy considerable confidence? Yes, but not equally with the sovereign; that is clear, because it brings a lower price.

105. But as a matter of fact, is not the standard richer? No matter, the price is always reduced upon the value of standard gold; an ounce of doubloons fetches less than an ounce of sovereigns.

106. The doubloon is better gold? I am speaking of the same standard.

107. I always understood the doubloon was twenty-two and a half carats fine? That would be calculated if it really is so. You will see the doubloon quoted in the British market, where these things are quoted to the greatest nicety, at four pence per ounce less than the sovereign or ingots.

108. *By Mr. Martin*: You were asked whether gold does not fluctuate in price in various countries. What do you understand by fluctuation in price,—did you understand it with reference to silver or to any other commodities irrespective of silver? With respect to the circulating medium of the Country, whatever that may be.

109. But with respect to commodities—when you say the price of gold fluctuates, do you mean more than that commodities get dearer or cheaper? I mean with regard to the circulating medium of the country; as for example, in Russia, or Java, which has got a paper currency, gold fluctuates from time to time. There is no fixed value for gold except in the British dominions.

110. But how can there be any fluctuation in the price of gold, in the sense in which you understand it, in any Country where nothing is charged for coining it? According to the desire to obtain gold; as for example, you see on the continent of Europe on the eve of war, or after an outbreak of war, that gold rises in price, both because the movement of the armies requires that the circulating medium they carry with them should be in the smallest compass, and still more because the individuals who compose the nation going to war may fear the invasion of an enemy. Every one desires to procure a certain amount of gold for the purpose of hiding, and to prevent its being taken by the enemy, and they therefore give a higher price for gold than they would at other times.

111. Supposing their money were estimated in gold coin, would there be any difference in the price? That would be asking whether people would give more gold for gold; they could not.

112. Then in point of fact you were estimating the price of gold in silver or something else other than gold? Yes, in their circulating medium, but not in gold.

113. Then after all, this fluctuation resolves itself into the difference between the price of gold and of silver; it is a relative price? The price of any commodity is relative.

114. In point of fact has the proportion of gold and silver differed very much in the last two hundred years? Very considerably.

115. Where? All over the world.

116. Mention an instance. It has differed all over the world.

117. Has it in England? Yes, decidedly.

118. Has it in the last fifty years in England? No, but two hundred years ago the proportion was as twelve to one, now it is fourteen to fifteen to one. There was a temporary excess and fluctuation in the price of gold during the time of the Revolutionary War, but this cannot be brought into consideration when you merely consider the relative position of the two metals to each other. It was owing to adventitious circumstances; the protracted war and the invasion of so many countries made the people of the continent so anxious to convert their means into gold.

119. When you speak of the fluctuation in price on the Continent, do you mean the change in the relative value of gold and silver? Yes, because the continental nations have a standard of silver.

120. Can that apply where gold is the standard? No.

Friday,

FRIDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH, Esq.

William Fletcher, Esq., called in and examined :—

1. *By the Chairman* : You are Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia ? I am.
2. Are you acquainted with the expense which would attend the formation of an Assay Office ? Not in any way.
3. Nor with the capability of the Colony to produce persons of experience to undertake such duties ? I should be sorry to buy any large amount of gold on the assay of any individuals here at a much higher price than is now being given.
4. You do not think there are in the Colony men of sufficient skill to assay gold properly ? There may be ; but I think its uncertain purity is one of the risks of buying gold now, and I think it would be still considered a risk under an assay made by any person in the Colony. I think there should be some allowance in price made upon the assay of any individuals in the Colony, nevertheless there may be competent persons here.
5. *By Mr. Wentworth* : They are as likely to give too little as too much if incompetent,—the assay is as likely to be erroneous on the one side as on the other ? Just so—such might be the case.
6. *By the Chairman* : Has the rate of exchange between Sydney and London been materially affected by the discovery of gold ? No doubt it has.
7. In what way ? By there being more bills on London in the market for sale.
8. What has been the result ? A fall in the exchange.
9. To what extent ? Do you mean what has been the fall of exchange owing to the discovery of gold ?
10. Yes. What fall do you attribute to the discovery of gold ? I should say seven or eight per cent. possibly. I mean to say that had it not been for the discovery of gold the Banks might have been purchasing bills on London, a month back, at one or two per cent. premium ; whereas they were buying them at six per cent. discount.
11. Have they now reached the point below which they are not likely to go ? I think the rate of exchange has reached that point, or nearly so.
12. Do you think it would pay the Banks to bring out their capital in specie at the present rate of exchange ? I do not know that that is exactly the question.
13. How do you calculate upon squaring the account by introducing specie into the country ? I do not know that it is necessary to square the account. I look upon the fall in exchange just as I would look upon a fall in the price of flour, or rice, or any other commodity. The supply of bills has been very large in proportion to the demand, and the Banks have taken the advantage of laying in a supply, at a low rate, to be drawn for at some future day.
14. What is the price at which the Banks stop when bills are forced into the market ? There is a limit ; it is difficult to mention in figures exactly what that limit is. It is the limit when the public commence to interfere with the Banks in purchasing. Supposing rate to be reduced to fifteen per cent. discount, I think any man who understood the subject would be very glad to lay out his money in bills on London. And then again no person but those who are compelled to sell would sell, under such a circumstance, and the amount of bills in the market would therefore be lessened, and the demand for them increased.
15. Is there a large amount of capital in private hands available for banking purposes ? There is, if people choose to use it for that purpose.
16. At what point will the public interfere ? It is difficult to name a point.
17. Could the public, without the immediate assistance of the Banks, interfere at all to any large amount ? I think they would in some measure take assistance from the Banks without the Banks knowing it. A greatly depressed rate of exchange would act in two ways to correct itself. On the one hand, more capital would be brought to bear on the business of purchasing bills on London ; and on the other, the supply of bills would be diminished through the avoidance, by all possible means, of people to sell under such unfavourable circumstances. No man would submit to a rate, for example, like that I have named, fifteen per cent. discount, if he could, by any means, raise sufficient funds till he got his money from London in some other way. He would, either by mortgage, or by discounting accommodation bills or other paper, raise money for that purpose. In fact, even now, when the rate of discount is six per cent. only, there are parties talking of getting their money from London in coin.
18. Must not that be a losing operation if this rate of exchange is to continue from year to year ? If it were to continue permanently it would not answer their purpose ; but they would act upon the supposition that it would not be permanent.
19. Can you suggest any likely event which would lead to an improvement in the rate of exchange ? Yes.
20. What ? The Government sending home half a million of money for immigration purposes would alter the exchange very soon.
21. *By Mr. Wentworth* : But the Government have no means of doing so ? They might borrow money. They have had offered upwards of one hundred thousand pounds, and they might borrow three or four hundred thousand possibly.

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22. *By the Chairman:* Is there anything in the ordinary pursuits of the country, or in the probable results of those pursuits that would lead to an improvement in the rate of exchange, without the interference of the Government? Increased wealth must ultimately lead in that direction, and the establishment of a Mint would have that effect; but an Assay Office would not. An Assay Office is simply a harmless establishment.

23. Then do you think the establishment of a Mint would prevent the exportation of gold? Certainly not altogether.

24. But it would prevent a certain portion of bills from being brought into the market for sale? Just so. But then you will observe it would act in this way; there would be an additional trade in existence caused by the production of gold, which additional trade would cause some additional demand on the Banks for bills on London; but the Banks could only fall back for remittances to London against the old, and probably diminished, exports of produce, therefore the Banks would be compelled to send home gold to meet that extra demand. But I think the Banks would do more than that. In the Bank to which I belong, if specie accumulated in our coffers to a much greater extent than was required, we should send it home at once as being useless here, to get two or three per cent. interest on it, or whatever it was worth in England.

25. But if gold were exported from this Colony, in the shape of sovereigns, would it not be drawn against just as well as in the shape of dust? Yes, by the exporters.

26. Then how can the amount of bills be affected by the coinage of our gold? Because then the public would not export the gold, but it would be left to the Banks to do that. I think there is a vast amount of delusion upon this subject. The public are altogether astray, because the valuable product which has been lately found is the material of which sovereigns are made. It happens to be so, but it might have been some other article of equal value as regards the whole product. Suppose, by some happy phenomenon, the quantity of wool upon the sheep's backs had been doubled this year, there would have been double the amount of bills on London to be drawn; there would have been double the amount of labor to prepare the wool for market, and more bullocks and other means to bring it to town required. This extra demand for labor would have increased the rate of wages—other interests would have been in some measure disturbed—exchange on London would have fallen—but matters would have been allowed to flow on in their natural course, and Legislative interference would not have been called for.

27. Will you be good enough to explain to the Committee what you mean when you say that if there were a Mint here the exportation of gold, being in the shape of sovereigns, would be carried on by the Banks and not by private individuals? That would be the process, for this reason; the gold is now exported by the public because it is simply merchandise; but if there were a Mint sovereigns would be a legal tender; and I presume if there were a Mint that it would be more profitable to take gold to the Mint than to send it to England. Taking that for granted, the necessity to export the gold by the public ceases at once. The burden would then be shifted to the Banks as the dealers in bills.

28. Now, if it were exported by the Banks how would that effect their purchase of bills on London. Would it not depreciate the price they would give for bills on London if, at the same time, they were exporting a large amount of gold to London? It seems an unnatural process that the Banks should send gold to London at their own cost, and draw bills on London at a discount.

29. If you were sending home large quantities of gold because it had accumulated in your hands, beyond what you could employ here, would not that diminish the price you would give for bills at that time? I think it would resolve itself into the process I stated before. The trade of gold digging will create an increased demand for Bank drafts on London, which extra demand the Banks could not remit against in bills of exchange, founded on the former products, wool and tallow, they not being of sufficient amount. But although the establishment of a Mint would withdraw private bills on London from the market which would otherwise be drawn against gold dust, and it would furnish gold coin, and that gold coin would be required to be exported to the extent at least necessary to answer that part of the demand for Bank drafts, caused by the trade of gold digging. As this export would entail a cost to the Banks, they would charge a rate on their issue of drafts to cover that expense and some profit; and consequently they would give a corresponding rate on private bills purchased. In fact, there is little or no doubt, the exchange would be raised. But in whatever course it took the Banks would make a profit by it, or they would cease to deal in the buying or selling of bills.

30. Do you mean then that they would give a premium for bills at the same time that they were exporting gold at cost to themselves? I do not say they would give a premium; they would give a higher value than £94 for a £100 bill.

31. Would it not, at all events, depreciate the bills they would purchase to the extent of the expense they would incur in sending home sovereigns? I think it would be the other way—that the bills of the Bank sold would be made to bear the expense.

32. You mean they would charge a higher premium for their own bills sold? Yes.

33. But would persons pay a premium for bills if they could get gold? I do not say they would pay a high premium. If a Mint were established there can be no doubt the fluctuations in the rates of exchange—the great fluctuations which we have seen in this Colony—would be avoided. The fluctuation would always oscillate about the point which it would cost to send gold to London. People prefer paying a little more for a Bank draft which is negotiable the moment the ship arrives which bears any part of the set, than to send coin at the many risks which accompany it.

34. To what extent do you say the establishment of a Mint would prevent gold leaving the country? I do not think it would prevent it leaving.



35. You think as much would leave it in sovereigns as now leaves in dust? I do, after a certain time. W. Fletcher, Esq.
36. Would not then the exports of the country continue to be very much larger than the imports? The balance of trade would not be affected one tittle by the establishment of a Mint. But I must qualify the assertion, in a small degree, as to the exportation of gold; it may be, and will no doubt be, that in process of time the Banks would require to import a certain amount of coin to answer the largely increased trade, and the exports of gold would just be diminished by that amount; but as, compared with the whole of the gold dust produced, it would be a very trifling amount, it is scarcely worth consideration, in speaking of the process generally. 28 Nov., 1851.
37. Then you think the premium on bills does not depend upon the balance of trade? Certainly it does.
38. Is it not because the exports are so largely in excess of the imports that bills are now so low? Yes; the exports are now in excess of the consumption of imported goods, but by the establishment of a Mint an unnatural state of things is created. In common parlance the balance of trade is considered as arising from exchange of commodities other than specie, and viewing our commerce in that way what is called the balance of trade would be turned against the Colony—that balance being settled by the export of coin—the Mint having converted the merchandise, gold dust, into a legal tender, coin.
39. Is not that done by every Sovereign State in every civilised country? I am not prepared to say it is.
40. As far as you know, do not all Sovereign States use the prerogative of converting gold into money? This Colony is not a Sovereign State.
41. You say it seems an unnatural process that the Banks should send gold to London at their own cost and draw bills on London at a discount? It would be an exceedingly anomalous proceeding. It is an unnatural process to make a country, where gold is found in abundance, in greater proportion than its wants of that article as coin—so great as to be unnameable—I say to make that country convert, what ought to remain merchandise, into coin, is a very unnatural and uncalled for process, in my opinion.
42. Is it an unnatural thing that any man having a bar of gold should go to a Sovereign State and ask to have it converted into money? Yes, I think it is, when it will interfere with the general state of trade in the country where that gold is produced.
43. Then you think it would be an unnatural state of things to convert our gold into money? In the present state of the Colony, when the requirements for coin are so trifling, I am strongly of that opinion.
44. Is it not rather an interference with the right of the subject to prevent him from disposing of a bar of gold to the best advantage, by making it into coin? No more than it is to prevent the product of the copper mines of Walla Walla from being converted into a legal tender. I consider that the fact of this new product being gold makes no difference whatever in the state of commerce, from its being gold rather than copper ore of equal value, by reason of quantity or richness.
45. Then you treat gold exactly as wool or any other commodity? Yes.
46. And you do not consider that the State owes any duty to the subject in facilitating that gold being converted into money? No duty whatever.
47. If a Government Bank of Issue were established here to receive the gold and to issue its paper, as a legal tender, in proportion to the gold received, which paper should be redeemable in gold at the Government Bank—would that have the effect of retaining in the country any large amount of the gold? It would have the effect of retaining the gold that the Government Bank might choose to retain—nothing more, except a trifling amount for banking purposes.
48. But if their notes were redeemable the amount that they would retain would not depend upon themselves but upon the amount of circulation that they could keep out? It would depend altogether upon the principles on which it were founded. I do not see much difference between a Government Bank and a Mint in that respect.
49. You think that in either case only so much gold would remain in the country as might be necessary to represent the transactions of the community? Exactly, in either case that would be the extent.
50. But that the exchange, you say, could be kept up by coining the gold, and so leaving the exportation of it to the Banks rather than to private individuals? The exchange would be forced up, because by doing away with the necessity for the exportation of the gold by the public the amount of bills on London offered for sale would be diminished. [The Banks having a demand on them for Bills on London increased by the effects of gold digging would have as a counter remittance the bills arising from the usual exports only, and hence would have to send to London, by necessity, the coined gold. At present there are in the market the bills arising both from the new export, gold dust, and from the usual exports; but the establishment of a Mint would remove all bills representing shipments of gold dust, and the cost of remitting that article to London would be thrown on the Banks dealing with that place.]
51. Into whose hands does the profit go, or loss, if you like it, which is sustained by the wool-grower by reason of this fall in the exchange? In the first place I must state that the idea regarding the profit drawn from it is very much exaggerated. Up to within a very few days the Bank to which I belong had drawn more bills at four and a half per cent. discount than we had bought at six per cent. discount; one and a half per cent. being the usual margin between buying and selling. No doubt the profit is apparently divided between the importer, who buys his remittances at an unusually low rate, and the Banks dealing in exchange, if they be enabled at a future time to sell at a higher rate. But I should say the advantage falls chiefly on the mass of consumers, who, after all, if there is any difference between one class



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class and another, are the most important, yet have the least to say in every part of legislation; they buy their goods cheaper, although the difference on each article is very small, still the total amount is considerable. It is not so easily measured certainly as the reduction in the exchange which the wool-grower sustains, but it is no less a benefit on that account.

52. When the real value of this gold shall have been ascertained in the London market, what difference do you conceive there will be between the price given here and the price paid in London? It is quite impossible to say; just that difference which will make it worth the while of the merchant or dealer to enter into the traffic.

53. Will that depend in any degree upon the rate of exchange on London? Certainly; the rate of exchange would influence the price of gold dust here to the extent of its fluctuations from par.

54. If a Government Bank of Issue were created, whose paper should be based upon gold left in their hands, and should be a legal tender, would the Banks here hold the paper of that Bank instead of coin, or would they be constantly exchanging it for coin? I should say the bulk would be held in coin. There is an instance in point. In New Zealand, where we have branches, there is a Government Bank of Issue, and our practice is to exchange Government notes for gold, as soon as they reach a certain amount in our hands. We do not issue these notes, but gold, and the Government Bank has scarcely any circulation at all at Auckland, at which place only, at present, the Bank to which I belong is prohibited issuing notes. Government notes are paid to the various Government Offices, and that appears its circulation, but virtually the whole circulation of New Ulster is gold.

55. If the public had implicit confidence in the amount of gold in the Government Bank, would it not be more convenient and safe that the Government should be the general repository for all their gold, and that the Banks should hold the paper of the Government Bank, instead of gold as now? I would rather hold the gold than the paper of any Bank.

56. Are you aware whether the paper of the Bank of England is held by the other Banks in England? Largely.

57. Beyond what they require for the purpose of circulating and issuing? Not a penny more than is required for the necessity of trade. It is not usual for the Banks there to have much coin.

58. Then if the Colonial Banks had the same confidence in the Government Bank, as those at home have in the Bank of England, would they rather hold its paper than gold? I think not. I think the treasure of the Banks would be in gold; amongst other reasons, it is more safe from fire. I should not like to have one hundred and fifty thousand pounds worth of Government Bank paper. I should much rather have the same amount in ingots of gold, as of a less perishable nature.

59. By Mr. Wentworth: I think I collect from your evidence, that in your opinion a Bank of Issue, the issue being based upon gold, would in reality answer the functions of a Mint? It would if so constituted.

60. And answering those functions, you think must immediately cause a great alteration in the state of the exchanges? I think it would have that effect.

61. An alteration which in fact would make them oscillate, as you call it, about the cost of sending this coin to England? Yes.

62. What is that cost? Something less than two per cent.

63. Well then, according to your theory, in the event of the establishment of this Bank of Issue, the exchanges would vary between two per cent. premium and two per cent. discount, or perhaps one per cent. on each side? It would depend, in some measure, upon what was the value of the thing issued; it might be that the Government Bank would issue gold that was not of the value of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

64. Suppose the English standard is adopted? If the English standard is adopted then the Banks would have to charge for their drafts on London something beyond the cost of remitting coin to England.

65. Then the bills on London would be at a premium? Perhaps private bills would be about par, or at a small premium.

66. Do you not think that would be a much more desirable state of things for the public at large than the present, when bills fluctuate from two per cent. premium to six per cent. discount? I do not think it would for the whole public, because it is creating an unfavourable exchange. At present Colonial money is worth more than English money.

67. It is favorable to those, no doubt, who have to buy goods and pay debts in London? It is favorable for the large mass of consumers of imported goods.

68. It is favorable for the man who has money to pay in England, and goods to purchase there? Yes.

69. But do you consider the mass of consumers a more important body than the mass of producers? I think they depend upon each other—like the old fable of the belly and the members—they are all essential parts of one body. But if any difference is to be made it should be in favor of the man who works with his hands. All the capital in the world is valueless without labor; but labor is, in some measure, independent of capital.

70. But the laborer is to a certain extent a producer—at least he is the machine upon which the capital operates in production? Certainly he is so; but he would not be benefited by any alteration in the rates of exchange.

71. Suppose by means of these exchanges such a state of things should be superinduced here as should destroy the capitalists who support that labor? I think labor could support itself in a country like this. I do not mean that if the whole capital were to be withdrawn the Colony could flourish as at present.

72. But what a revolution that would be? Yes; I do not advocate such a thing; but the question, as I understood it, was this—whether such a state of exchange as is called adverse to

to the Colony would be more generally beneficial than the state I call favorable. Now I do not think it would be. W. Fletcher,  
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78. Then you are prepared to push that conclusion to its full consequences. A discount of twenty per cent. would be more beneficial to consumers than one of six per cent? No, I am not prepared to say so. We speak of things as being confined within the range of probability; you might push your question to the other extreme, and say it would be more beneficial to the Colony to have exchange at twenty per cent. premium. We must confine our argument to what is within the bounds of probability. 28 Nov., 1861.

74. I think I collect that it is your opinion that the rate of exchange here is regulated by natural causes? Just so.

75. Do you mean altogether by natural causes? Yes; I do not know of any unnatural causes in operation.

76. Do you not think that combinations have had the effect of putting exchanges in an unnatural state? I do not think they could keep them so; I think the Banks might combine and say, we will buy bills on London at fifteen per cent. discount, but I am satisfied they could not keep them at that; it would bring about a state of things so adverse to themselves that they would be obliged to go back to a more natural rate.

77. But how so; if these exchanges are the most beneficial part of their business, the more they get by exchange the more they benefit? I do not consider them the most beneficial part of our business; I consider them subsidiary.

78. What do you consider the most profitable part of banking? Discounting of bills.

79. I suppose you know that on sundry occasions in the history of banking these combinations have taken place, and the exchanges have been materially affected by them? As far as I am acquainted with the transactions in Sydney I think there has been as great absence of combination, in fact a want of combination, for I have seen the time when the Bank to which I belong was losing, for months together, by the exchanges.

80. That has been, no doubt, when you have made improvident purchases of bills, and have been obliged to sell them again? No; it had no reference to past transactions, but what was going on from week to week. The weekly balances of our buying and selling were losing transactions at the rates current.

81. What could induce the Bank to go into an operation of that sort? It is perhaps not necessary to state the origin of it. I was not in Sydney at the time, but I am inclined to think all the Banks were losing at that time.

82. But it was by a purely voluntary operation of their own? No doubt it was, and it showed that there was a great want of combination in the Banks with regard to the exchanges.

83. You say you do not think these exchanges can go down much lower? Not much lower, if any.

84. If your principle be correct that the exchanges are regulated by the supply and demand for bills, upon what data do you ground that opinion; because it appears to me inevitable that the number of bills, under the existing circumstances of the Colony, must increase, arising upon gold hypothecated? I think the number of remittances to England will also increase.

85. For what? Remittances for goods. I do not consider that this trade in gold dust will go on, without increasing the consumption of articles of import, and if so demand for remittances must increase.

86. Do you suppose all the gold now going out of the country will be required to pay for merchandise imported or to be imported? No, not exactly. I am of opinion, however, that the whole of the gold that has gone home is not increase of wealth to the Colony to that amount, for I consider there has been a vast destruction of internal production; there have been fewer cloths made, less sugar manufactured, less candles and soap made, and wool is deteriorated in value on account of the difficulty of preparing it for market, and so on. I think there will be an increase of imports from the deficiency of production of these and other articles within the Colony, and doubtless balances will also accumulate in London to the credit of the Colony.

87. Do you imagine that the Colony will always be obliged, from the causes to which you advert, to import more goods to make up for deficiencies of production in the country; that all the gold that will be raised in New South Wales will be required for these purposes? Not for those purposes, but it will ultimately be required for other purposes.

88. For purposes of external commerce? No; for purposes of internal commerce. I think if this discovery of gold leads to an accumulation of wealth to individuals, more labor will be required, more machinery, more steamboats, which are all imports. Labor is an important import, if paid for by the Colony; if it comes unpaid for by the community, or any part of it, I should not call it an import. Your question, as I understood it, was this—upon the principle that the rate of exchanges depended on the proportion between the supply of bills for sale and the demand for bills on London, why should it not go below six per cent. There are other reasons why it cannot go beyond a certain rate, although that limit may not be six per cent., because by lowering the rate of exchange you lessen the amount offered by the sellers of bills, for they would turn their attention to sending home produce and get out sovereigns rather than consent to a certain per centage. Thus the sale of bills is diminished.

89. Is not the rate of exchange already established greater than would pay for importing gold from home? Not including interest of money; it is barely sufficient.

90. You mean the interest both ways do you? I mean the interest from the time you send it from here until you get it back again, which I would call nine months; that would be four and a half per cent.

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91. Do you think it is possible that this discount may be lower, before this re-actionary process you speak of, on the part of the public, will take place? It may be a little.

92. How much lower? I think it is doubtful whether it will be any; but it is difficult to say.

93. But is there not a probability that the bills with gold hypothecated, combined with the exportation of wool, will give rise to an additional discount? Different Banks may purchase and issue bills on London in different proportions, but from what I have seen and expect I do not think the exohange will fall materially.

94. But the season for wool and tallow is only just commencing? We find in our Bank that our drawing season is only beginning—the season at which we draw the most bills.

95. I think it was part of your opinion that gold cannot be kept in this Country beyond the necessities of the circulation? Just so, beyond the necessities of those establishments that find the Country in a circulating medium.

96. And the remainder must of necessity be exported? Yes.

97. Upon what grounds do you found that opinion? Upon these grounds—that the Banks, who are the establishments that find the Colonies a circulating medium, would have no inducement to hold in the Colony millions of ingots of gold, and that the increased trade would not require them to hold any such amount. It would only require them to hold a very trifling amount comparatively, and the remainder would be sent to London for investment.

98. When you speak of the Banks do you speak of that portion of Bank capital which consists of deposits and belongs to the people? The whole capital, adventitious and real.

99. Suppose you had deposits in your Bank to the amount of ten millions of money belonging to the people of New South Wales, and a large portion of which you might be called upon to pay any day, would it be safe that you should remit the gold which represents this deposit to London for investment? Yes, perfectly. If a Bank in such a position had its local assets good and available, was carrying on a legitimate business, and held that sufficiency of coin which its own experience would point out was necessary for it, I think that Bank with a paid up capital of fair proportionate amount would be able to meet any run that could in all reason be expected to be made, and would not of necessity be in an unsafe position; for I find from experience that whenever there is a great reduction in the amount of deposits it is always attended with a large increase of demand for bills on London; and whenever there is a considerable reduction of the deposits of a Bank, that that is in fact caused by a demand for bills on London.

100. But if a Mint were established here, one of the necessities which exist for these bills on London would be done away; that is people who were holders of gold would not be obliged to sell gold to persons who would send it to London and draw bills against it? Of course,—holders of gold would not have to sell bills on London.

101. Then the bill market would be relieved from that process, and after that event would be regulated by the number of bills that could be drawn against the perishable productions of the Colony, such as wool and tallow? Yes.

102. Then if that perishable produce were more than sufficient to pay for all the imports of the Colony, what demand could there be beyond that produced for bills? I should say the trade would be very much increased owing to this production of gold and out of that would arise a very great demand for bills on London.

103. But the increase in these exports would be quite as great? The increase of productions other than gold would create a corresponding increase of demand for bills on London.

104. But if the result of that should be that there should be an excess of bills, if the exports should exceed the imports, I do not see how, supposing any sudden run were made upon you, you could be relieved by drawing these bills on London. You would not find that relief in bills on London which you do now. Is that your opinion? I did not before see the drift of your question. You are arguing upon what I state, that I have always found when deposits decrease materially there is a large demand for bills on London. I do not see how the establishment of a Mint would affect that fact in any way.

105. That would put an immense number of sovereigns into your Banks in the shape of deposits; if you all act upon the principle of Banking which has hitherto regulated your proceedings you would send a large proportion of those sovereigns to be invested at home at two or three per cent.;—if there were a sudden demand for these deposits the relief you now find by drawing bills would not occur? Yes, I think it would in the same way; I do not see how it would alter the circumstances.

106. What necessity would there be if the perishable productions of the Colony were sufficient to pay for the imports? But it is to be supposed the Banks have got possession of the bills representing what you call the perishable productions of the Colony, the proceeds of which bills and lodgments of coin would form the imaginary deposits you name; and my experience of the past satisfies me that any great reduction in the deposits would be accompanied by a corresponding demand for Bank bills on London.

107. But would the demand for these bills in the altered circumstances of the Colony, after the establishment of a Mint, be as great as the present demand? I think it would. I do not see how it would in any wise alter the course of trade in that respect, except to make it greater.

108. Will you explain why, if the capital that is likely to accumulate on account of this new discovery belongs to the people of the Country, they should wish it to go out of the Country? I do not see that they have any thing to do with it; they place it in the hands, I will suppose, of a Bank with a large amount of paid up capital, with a respectable list of shareholders, and of good reputation as to management, and they are content to leave their money on the faith of its being delivered on demand; then I think the Bank is at liberty to do any thing it likes with it.

109. Do you suppose that if there were ten millions of deposits made by such persons in the Banks of the Colony they would allow them to remain there indefinitely? No, I do not suppose so, and when they drew for their money there would be an increased demand for bills on London.

110.

110. But why should there be a demand for bills on London if the money were to be employed in the Colony? That state of things would immediately create a demand for bills on London. If the internal trade of the Colony were to increase fourfold and a corresponding amount of capital were drawn out gradually to be invested in internal trade, I am of opinion the greater part of that would result in an increased demand for Bank bills on London; and for this reason, if there is an increased demand for labor, if wages are higher and more people employed, they consume more sugar, coffee, tobacco, and so forth, which are paid for by bills on London.

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111. Then you think there would be no accumulation whatever of the precious metals? I think there would be in some measure—in proportion to the increased liability of the Banks to the public; and though they might find it necessary, in consequence of an accumulation of coin in their coffers, to send to England a considerable sum to be invested on interest there, they would retain as a matter of safety to themselves a larger proportion of coin to their liabilities than they would were their local assets of higher amount. For example, we say the Bank of New South Wales have £120,000 of capital; if the trade of the Colony were such as to make it profitable to them to send the £120,000 out of the Colony, they would under those circumstances think it perhaps necessary to hold a larger amount of coin than they would if the whole amount of capital remained as an asset in the Colony, and in so far that amount of gold would not go to England.

112. *By the Chairman:* You are speaking of gold leaving this Country, what is it that adjusts the relative amounts of the precious metals held by different Countries? The state of trade and the state of public feeling.

113. Is it an indication of the prosperity and security of its commerce that a Country should hold a very large quantity of the precious metals? I think it is no indication of increased prosperity.

114. Is it an indication of greater security to commercial undertakings? It is no indication of prosperity in the least. I consider one hundred thousand pounds in an estate may be just as valuable as one hundred thousand pounds in gold dust or ingots.

115. Does it not add to the security of the mercantile operations of a Country that they should be based on the possession of large quantities of the precious metals? There is no doubt a certain quantity of the precious metals is required to form the basis of all Banking transactions; anything beyond that is superfluous, and if kept in a Country would not add one tittle to its real wealth.

116. You think the commercial transactions of a Country can be extended with equal facility and security whether based upon a proportion of the precious metals or not? I do not say so. I said a certain amount was requisite, but that anything beyond that was superfluous and impoverishing.

117. In those Countries, where commerce is most flourishing and credit best sustained, is there not the largest amount of the precious metals? I do not know that, but perhaps I hold peculiar notions on that subject. I do not hold with the worship of gold that some persons pay it. I see nothing in gold but an article which is useful and convenient in preventing barter.

118. Is it not a commonly received opinion that the commerce of England is mainly upheld by the large quantity of the precious metal held by that Country? I think not. I think that in England there is less of the precious metals in coin and bullion in proportion to its wealth and mercantile transactions than in any other Country in the world.

119. Is the happiness or the comfort of the people increased by the presence of a large amount of the circulating medium? Not at all; I should say the contrary.

120. Has it a tendency to increase wages and the price of commodities generally? That question approaches, I think, one radical error now prevailing in this Country; the notion is that if we keep gold in the Colony, property will rise in value. If the quantity of gold all over the world increase, then property will rise in money value, but the mere existence of gold in this Colony will not raise prices, more than any other equally valuable product would do.

121. Will the prices of property and the rate of wages be affected by this increased production and how? Increase of wealth is likely to increase the value of property, but the rates of wages depends on many other circumstances. What I mean to say is this—that keeping the gold in the Colony does not increase its wealth; if we send it to England it is as much wealth as if lying in the coffers of the Colony.

122. Then the circumstance of having it at command is desirable, but it is immaterial to hold it in the Country? Yes, if we have its value at command the ends of trade are answered.

123. *By Mr. Wentworth:* What do you suppose the loss which the public sustain by the present mode of disposing of their gold amounts to? I do not think the loss anything.

124. Do you think those who buy it here are giving the full value for it? No, but they are part of the public.

125. That would depend upon whether they are residents in the Colony or not. Suppose Rothschild's house sends out an agent, would you call him one of the public? Yes, if Rothschild send an agent here it would increase the value of the gold to a rate perhaps at which no one else would buy.

126. Suppose we distinguish the dealers in gold from the other portion of the public—how much loss do you think the other portions of the public are suffering by the operations which are going on? I am not a competent judge. I have no doubt that buyers of gold will make a profit, but I do not think it will be an unreasonable profit.

127. But would it not be better for the rest of the public that there should be a Bank of Issue to which the diggers could go and get the full value of their gold? No, I do not think so. It would be just as fair to require full London value for a bale of wool.

128. But under existing circumstances are not the holders of gold compelled to submit to ex-

actions?

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actions? Just in the same way as the grower of wool. The digger is not compelled to submit to a particular price; he may keep it here.

129. He must keep it here in a state of inconvertibility? Just in the same way as copper, or wool, or tallow, would have to be kept if the owners did not choose to sell it.

130. But tallow cannot be kept here because it is a perishable article? Then suppose, I say, copper ore. I do not see one tittle of difference between the one and the other.

131. Is there not this manifest difference between wool or copper and the precious metal—that the latter is not liable to the fluctuations that the former are liable to? Yes, that is a difference, but it does not affect the principle of its being an article of merchandise.

132. But the state does not choose to consider this as an article of merchandise and puts a fixed value on it? That may be well enough in Countries which do not produce it, but in a Country which does produce it the necessity for that conversion does not exist, and in fact that conversion is an unnatural and uncalled for interference with trade.

133. Then according to your theory the producer must employ a merchant whether he will or not? No, he may sell to any person he chooses; the merchants are not the only buyers.

134. *By the Chairman:* Why should we not have the privilege here as in England of having the gold coined at once? Because, I think, that brings about an interference with trade.

135. Do you call it an interference with trade in England? No, because the metal is not produced in England.

136. What difference is there between a man finding it in another country and bringing it here, and finding it here? There is no more goes to England than the trade of different places requires; but here we find it in such abundance that one can only look upon it as an article of commerce, and as such we have no right to stamp a value upon it.

137. Is there any limit in England to the amount you can have coined there? No.

138. Why not? Because it is presumed the quantity taken to the Mint there is required by the commerce of the country; but here we find it in greater abundance than it is requisite to convert into coin for the purposes of commerce.

139. Is the gold now sent from hence to England sent because it is required there, or because we are obliged to send it to convert it into coin? We do not send it to convert it into coin, and the probability is it never will be.

140. Is there any other information you would be good enough to give the Committee—anything that occurs to yourself? I would make one remark, that though I thought I was to give my opinion upon the establishment of an Assay Office, I have been asked very little on that subject.

141. Will you be kind enough to give the Committee your opinion as to the expediency or the possibility of establishing an Assay Office in this Country in connexion with a Government Bank of Issue, and its probable utility in such connexion? I should say it would cease to be an Assay Office in connexion with a Bank of Issue. I understood the proposed Assay Office should be a place where holders of the precious metal could have gold dust converted into ingots stamped with a certain value. I think the establishment of such an office would be simply harmless. If the persons taking gold there were made to pay a certain per centage for the labor of stamping, and the public had not to bear any part of the burden, it might possibly be a convenience. It would be doubtful however whether a better price would be obtained for gold in that state than is obtained at present. I think I may be allowed to say that, viewing a Government Bank in the light in which it has been viewed by a very intelligent man, Mr. Beit, in the letter which he published in the newspapers, such machinery seems applicable for the collection of revenue, and deserves consideration, but as a Government Bank there would be no profit out of it, according to his plan.

142. The principle of his plan is not to interfere with the ordinary operations of Banking except by issuing paper? Some machinery of the kind would be a practicable means of collecting a revenue; or there might be an export duty upon gold,—I think that a better plan still.

143. Have you any further suggestions to make to the Committee? I may observe in reference to the supposed advantage of retaining gold in the Colony, rather than sending it to England, that London being the entrepot of the commerce of Europe and the great centre in which is settled the final payments of the different commercial cities of the whole world, gold is really more valuable to the Colony lying at its disposal in London than in the vaults in Sydney of the owners of it. In other words, an order to deliver that gold in London which is in fact a bill on London, is more valuable in other Countries than the gold itself would be. When it is otherwise the circumstance is exceptional. And hence any law based on the notion that the Colony would be richer by retaining its gold rather than by exporting it, would be founded in error,—the public will not send it away without receiving an equivalent, and that equivalent is as much wealth as the gold itself.

Edward Knox, Esq., examined:

Edward Knox, Esq. 1. *By the Chairman:* You were lately Manager of the Commercial Bank of Sydney? Yes.  
2. And are now a Merchant? Yes.

28 Nov., 1851. 3. You have heard the evidence given by Mr. Fletcher—will you be good enough to state to the Committee your views upon this subject—as to the propriety or expediency of establishing

lishing an Assay Office in this Colony in connexion with a Government Bank of Issue—as to the effect it would have upon the exchanges and upon the prosperity of the Colony—and generally the results which might be expected from the operation of such an establishment? I consider it doubtful whether an Assay Office without a Government Bank or Mint would be of service to the community; at all events, it is an undertaking which should depend upon private enterprise, and which, if required, will be established without the aid of the Government; an office of such a kind should depend upon its usefulness for any profit to be derived from its establishment. With regard to an Assay Office in connexion with a Mint, I see no objection to the establishment of a Mint provided the expense of the coinage falls upon the producer of the gold, or in other words, provided the gold be not purchased at the Mint above its intrinsic value. The effect, no doubt of the establishment of a Mint, upon the exchanges, would be to raise them possibly from the present rate, six per cent. discount, to par or perhaps to one or two per cent. premium; but I do not consider, at the same time, that any benefit to the community generally, would result from such an alteration of the exchange.—Exactly in the same ratio as our exports would become more valuable so would our imports become more costly; or in other words, where imports are now paid for by a bill at six per cent. discount, they would then be paid for by a bill at two per cent. premium, or by the shipment of coin to England at an equal cost. Therefore to the same extent as the value of the exports would be enhanced for the benefit of the producer would the cost of imports be increased at the expense of the consumer. For these reasons I do not think, that, as affecting the community generally, the establishment of a Mint would have a beneficial effect. The only way it could prove useful would be in supplying the Colony with the additional amount of coin required either as a circulating medium, or which the larger liability of the Banks, caused by extended note issue, by a large accumulation of deposits, and by largely extended transactions, might render it prudent for those institutions to hold. The Banks hold now seven hundred thousand pounds in coin, and if their liabilities were to increase largely, as they doubtless will do, it might be prudent for them to hold a million of coin, or even more; and no doubt, so far as the production of the additional few hundred thousand pounds goes, the expense of transit would be saved. But further than that sovereigns would only answer the same purpose as uncoined gold and be treated as a commodity exchangeable for the goods of other Countries—for labor, machinery, steamers, or anything else required in its stead. I do not consider that any advantage would result from the quantity of gold coin in the Colony being increased beyond what might be required for the security of trade, and for providing a due circulating medium; and I think that, be the discoveries of gold what they may in this Colony, within a very few years the amount of imports will prove fully as large as the amount of exports, and that, even if they do not, the balance of trade will not have to be brought back in coin except to the extent that such coin may be required as a circulating medium.

4. You say sufficient gold should be retained for the security of trade—in your opinion then does the security of trade depend upon the sufficiency of gold? Undoubtedly, upon the *sufficiency*.

5. Can there be too much gold for the security of trade? Not for the *security*, but for the *productiveness*, of trade. Instead of gold being sent home and the proceeds applied to the introduction of immigrants; the purchase of money, and the like purposes, it would if retained in the Colony be useless except as a counter in trade.

6. Does not credit in trade depend upon gold or the amount of property held? No doubt the security of transactions in some measure depends upon the amount of property held.

7. Would not the amount of credit which individuals would have necessarily increase if they were known to hold gold in large quantities? Not more so than if they were known to be possessed of other property, and so would credit be withdrawn from an individual found not to be possessed of any property.

8. You talk of the gold lying idle—but if they employed the credit it would obtain for them in active operations, could you then say it was idle? Supposing a Bank to hold the amount of its note circulation and deposits in gold, that gold certainly would be unproductive. But apart from that consideration, the amount of our imports, either in immigration, or goods, or something else, will always approximate to the amount of the exports, and absorb the amount of gold produced. As population increases, in the same ratio will the necessity for additional imports increase; as long as gold mining will only award a fair remuneration for the whole number of people employed in that pursuit so long must the imports increase with the exports.

9. Would our credit with other Countries and our commercial operations be upon a better footing if it were known that the Country actually possessed a large amount of the precious metal? I do not think so—not an undue amount. I do not believe it is possible for this Country to remain in the possession of a large amount of coin; it is not in the nature of things; if the amount produced by our exports cannot be absorbed in importing, immigration, or in trade, the surplus will be invested in England or remain there till trade brings it back again.

10. You mean that the gold retained in the Country should only be in proportion to the transactions that are based upon that gold? No more; and even now I consider that in proportion to the transactions of this Country the amount of gold held here is far greater than is held in England in proportion to the transactions there.

11. Might not the internal transactions of this Country be very much multiplied? There is no reason why they should not even though a large amount of gold is not retained in the Colony;—those transactions would be based upon capital and credit.

12. You think the business of the Country can go on whether there is much or little gold retained? As long as there is sufficient I think the Country would be all the richer for being able to dispose of the whole of the gold produced; and the way I look upon it is this—if I

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exported goods to the amount of one million, and my necessities compelled me to import food and clothing and other things to the amount of seven hundred thousand, I should clearly have a balance left in England or elsewhere of three hundred thousand, I would not bring out that three hundred thousand in coin to lie idle in a cellar; I would introduce as much coin only as would enable me to transact my every day business, to pay my men, and to carry on my transactions; but for the balance I would seek some profitable investment; I would introduce immigrants to make my property more valuable, I would import machinery, and other commodities that would yield one as good profit, or I would seek investment for the balance in England, rather than bring it out in coin.

13. But if the internal transactions of the Country are to be very much multiplied, and also our foreign commerce, it is necessary there should be an increase of the precious metals? No doubt, to a limited extent.

14. Would it not be a disadvantage to send our gold home to England to be coined instead of coining it ourselves? I have said that within the next few years an addition of from five to seven hundred thousand pounds of coin may possibly be required, in so far the transmission of gold for the purpose of coinage may be advantageous, but at the same time I think that coining millions merely to produce this seven hundred thousand pounds would be a very unprofitable way of going to work.

15. What is it that adjusts between different Countries the final deposit of this gold—where is it ultimately to lie? Wherever it is dearest; when it gets cheap in one market it will go to another where it is dear; or in other words if bills on London are at a higher premium here than will more than cover the expense of remitting in bullion or coin the latter will take the place of the bills.

16. You say the gold will ultimately find its way to the Country where it is dearest? Exactly so.

17. And of course the price is to be regulated by the requirements of the trade of the Country where it is wanted? Yes.

18. Then you would leave it to that circumstance to determine where the gold was ultimately to go? I would.

19. But under present circumstances are not people, so to speak, compelled to export the gold from this Country, in a way in which they would not be compelled to deal with it were it not that they cannot convert it into coin without sending it to England? They are compelled to send it to any market where it can be disposed of, in the same way as they would have to deal with any other article of export.

20. Then you think the Government should have nothing to do with converting that gold into circulating medium for the convenience of the people of the Colony? I do not think the interference would do either harm or good to the community generally so long as the expense of its conversion into coin was borne by the parties producing it.

21. You think it would be no advantage to the gold digger, if by paying a reasonable fee he could have his gold converted into sovereigns? I do not say that; it would be an advantage to the gold digger but a disadvantage to the other portion of the community. I think it would be benefiting one class at the expense of another.

22. Is the operation of the Mint in London a one sided transaction? England is not a gold producing Country.

23. If it were a gold producing Country would it be less the duty of the Government to coin the money in London than it is now? I think it would be its duty not to coin the money except at the expense of the party producing the gold.

24. You then think it is the duty of the Government to coin it here at the expense of the party producing it? I do not think it is a duty. My impression is that the producer receives the full value of the gold he sells here. I have examined a large number of account sales of California gold, and supposing the gold of this Colony to be of equal fineness, I do not consider the shippers will make more than two to three per cent. by their purchases.

25. Then you think the present profit is two and a half per cent.? Yes, unless the quality of our gold is superior to that of California. My impression is that the market price of gold when its value shall have been correctly ascertained will not be more than one per cent. below its actual value.

26. What price do you suppose will be given here? From two to three per cent. more than at present.

27. For standard gold? Not for standard gold.

28. I mean for standard gold? The price given for standard gold would be £3 17s. 9d., less the exchange and actual expenses of sending it home, and perhaps one per cent. in addition.

29. In the expenses do you include the interest of money? Yes.

30. What would the expenses amount to? At the present time nine and a half per cent., to which might be added a half, or perhaps one, per cent. for extra risk and trouble attending this mode of remittance.

31. Then ten per cent. would be the difference between the price here and in England? That would depend upon the rate of exchange.

32. Taking it at ten per cent., your own estimate, what is the supposed product of this Colony now in gold? I suppose the product for the next twelve months may be safely estimated at two millions and a half.

33. Then the creation of a Mint would save to the Colony ten per cent. upon two millions and a half? By no means;—The establishment of a Mint would save nothing to the community.

34. To the producer? It would benefit the producer but not to that extent, the cost of assay and coinage must first be deducted. To the extent of the difference the producer would no doubt be benefited, but only at the expense of the consumer, and without advantage to the community generally.

35.



35. *By Mr. Wentworth*: Do you think more people would then go to the gold fields? Doubt- Edward Knox, Esq.

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John Henry Barlow, Esq., called in and examined.

1. *By the Chairman*: You are a Merchant in Sydney? Yes; and I have for many years J. H. Barlow, Esq.
2. Will you state your views to the Committee on the subject before it? I need not dwell on that part of the subject to which my attention had been more particularly requested, viz., the probable effect on the exchanges which the continued exportation of gold from this Colony was likely to create. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Knox have so fully admitted the result which I should have endeavoured to establish, viz., that if the gold produced in the Colony were not compulsorily exported, as it may be said to be at present, but were converted into a circulating medium, by the operation of a Government Mint or Bank of Issue, it would then remain in the Colony, and would only be exported when in the legitimate course of trade it could be done to advantage, and the result would necessarily be the immediate rise of the exchange to par. But I consider there is a fallacy in their argument that a low state of exchanges is favorable to the Colonists generally because it enables importers to pay for their purchases in Europe *under discount*: The export values of the present productions of the Colony, independent of the gold, being so much in excess of the values imported, the producers consequently are directly affected to the extent of the discount, on the whole value of the exports from the Colony, and while the importers consequently derive a small benefit not exceeding one third of the loss sustained by the producers.
3. *By Mr. Wentworth*: Do you think the increased trade and transactions of the Country would enable the Banks to pay their deposits by bills on England as Mr. Fletcher contemplates? I think not.
4. Mr. Fletcher contends that the increase in the demand for bills will be so great in consequence of the increased trade of the Country, arising from these causes, that as they have hitherto been enabled to meet any diminution in their deposits by bills on London so they will in future in the same way? I do not think so. From my experience during many years in Exchange business, I would say, that in any market where specie abounds a great supply of bills invariably ensues from different quarters of the world, while the demand for them diminishes, the bills being sent to those markets where specie abounds, seeking that commodity.
5. You do not agree with that portion of his theory? No. Hitherto the parties trading in the exchanges have been enabled to approximate the amount of their purchases to their probable sales. But here is a new product coming down, week by week, in large amounts which are estimated by the best informed as certain to increase materially, which product in its present state it is compulsory on the owners to export, and which is then acting with continuous pressure on the exchange, and consequently entailing loss on this as well as on the other productive interests of the Colony; therefore if any Bank should latterly have sold more bills on London at the current rate of discount than they have purchased, it could only have been the result of great judgment and foresight, anticipating that they would replace them at a much greater discount. It would exhibit a very prudent precaution.
6. *By the Chairman*: In your judgment will the exchange go lower? Decidedly so; so long as the necessity exists for exporting our gold.
7. By the creation of a Bank of Issue and the probable results of its operations do you think that any large amount of its gold would remain in the Country for the purposes of trade, or not? It would necessarily remain, as in all probability for some years to come it will find more profitable employment here than in any other part of the world; and the further beneficial result would be a considerable diminution in the market rates charged for loans on substantial security.
8. Then what would determine the period at which gold would commence to be exported?—What circumstances would lead to the exportation of gold from the Country? When standard gold at 77s. 10½d. per ounce could find more profitable employment elsewhere than here it would leave us. Till then it must rest here, and if exported could only be so after we had received full value for it.
9. Then so long as our exports of wool and tallow continued more than sufficient to cover our imports, do you believe the gold would not find its way out of the Country? Certainly not; except under the circumstances I have last mentioned.
10. The creation of a Government Bank would lead to the gold being paid in deposit to the different Banks at home? Not legitimately.
11. Would the presence of a large quantity of the circulating medium give an increased stability and facility to the extension of internal trade? Decidedly so.
12. Would it have a tendency to improve the condition of all classes of the Community? I think so. I think that the knowledge of the unquestionable stability of the Country would be a great inducement to a better class of immigrants of all ranks to come amongst us, and that the general tone of society would be improved by it; and with regard to the most important articles of foreign production this market would become the entrepot for this hemisphere. The advantage of this is obvious.



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13. Then you do not think the exportation of the gold a necessary or desirable consequence upon the discovery of gold if it could be coined here? Quite the reverse; either in coin or its equivalent paper convertible into coin or bullion of standard fineness, at the will of the holder, it would be sure to remain here, except under the circumstances I have mentioned, a higher value of money elsewhere than here.

14. Have you any further suggestions to offer to the Committee? I consider that the circumstances in which this Colony is suddenly placed by the discovery of gold, present the most favorable opportunity which could be desired for carrying out the great principle which has been advocated by all the most able statesmen and financiers in Europe, viz., the establishment of a Government Bank of Issue, based wholly on the precious metals. Such a Bank would command the confidence, not only of the Colonists, but of all the world, and tend to make this not only the chief entrepot for the goods, but also the settling place for all the money transactions of this hemisphere.

FRIDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

CHARLES COWPER, Esq.  
STUART A. DONALDSON, Esq.

JAMES MARTIN, Esq.  
WILLIAM C. WENTWORTH, Esq.

Robert Archibald Alison Morehead, Esq., called in and examined, as follows,—

R. A. A. More-  
head, Esq.

2 Dec., 1851.

1. *By the Chairman*: Can you give the Committee any information as to the expense which would be connected with the formation and continuance of a Mint? I cannot.

2. Are you aware that the expense of maintaining such an establishment is very great? I should expect it to be so, but I have no special knowledge on the subject.

3. Do you believe that such an establishment would be altogether disproportioned to the exigencies of this Colony? I am inclined to think so.

4. Are you aware whether the assaying of gold is an expensive, tedious, or difficult operation? I am not.

5. Will you favor the Committee with your opinion as to the expediency of establishing a Government Bank of Issue, whose paper should be a legal tender but exchangeable for gold on demand, as at the Bank of England—do you think it could be established in connexion with a system of making it the purchaser of the gold at a fixed price, obtained from time to time in the Colony? I think it is quite evident an arrangement of the kind might be made.

6. Do you think it wise, as a general principle, that the Government should take into its own hand the issuing of the coinage or circulating medium whatever it may be? I do not see that as regards this Colony it would be an improvement upon the present system that there should be a Government Bank of Issue established.

7. Do you believe that the finders of gold would be induced to hand over the gold to the Crown at such a price as would produce a revenue, or that it would be desirable and reasonable to compel the gold finders to hand over to the Government their gold at a fixed price which should yield a revenue? I do not think such a course or system would be advisable.

8. *By Mr. Wentworth*: A proposition has been made that instead of charging a license fee, as at present, there should be a law making it compulsory to sell their gold, at three pounds an ounce to the Government. In the first place do you think such a law would be operative? I think it would be very difficult indeed to enforce it. Of course a great deal would depend upon the difference between the European price, and the price at which the gold would be taken at the Mint or analogous institution established here, and the inducement to infringe the law would be greater or smaller in proportion to the difference between the European price of gold and the price paid at such institution.

9. *By the Chairman*: In what light do you look upon the gold discovered on waste lands in this Colony—do you recognize the rights of the Crown as trustee of the people generally? I believe it is correctly held, as you express. I look upon the gold as a new and valuable article of commerce discovered in the Colony.

10. Do you believe that it would be more usefully administered by the Crown in the way suggested, than under the present system? I think upon the whole the balance of advantage would be on the side of continuing the principle at present adopted.

11. What effect has the discovery of gold had upon the exchange on England? The effect that any sudden increase of export naturally has, that of turning the exchanges in favor of the Colony, making bills on London at a discount.

12. Is that low rate of exchange in favor of the Community in any way? Yes.

13.

13. Can you explain to the Committee how? In as much as £94 here is worth £100 in R. A. A. Morehead, Esq. London, the community is benefited by the difference.
14. Do you consider that the sellers form an important part of the community? Certainly.
15. Are they benefited in any way by the present rate of exchange? They are not except as consumers. 2 Dec., 1861.
16. It is the purchaser of bills on London who is benefited? The Colony is able to pay its debts to England or other Countries by a smaller portion of Colonial money than is absolutely owing to the English merchant. With £94 here he is able to pay £100 in England, or, in other words, the Colony obtains foreign articles at proportionately reduced rates.
17. But supposing the object of the producer here to be to turn his produce into money, not being indebted to England, how then? Then he gets so much less for his produce.
18. Then assuming that the parties are neither creditors nor debtors do they not lose? The producer does certainly, he gets so much less for his produce.
19. What amount of money is remitted home annually from this Country to pay English creditors, I mean mortgagees in England, holders of Bank stock, and generally creditors of that class? You do not include people who have sent goods here.
20. I allude now to permanent creditors? I cannot pretend to say.
21. What is the stock of the two English Banks here? The English Banks having also establishments in other Colonies, it is impossible to answer the question.
22. In your judgment, is not nine-tenths of the dividend on the capital employed by English Banks here remitted to the proprietors in England? Very likely it is.
23. Is not that also the case with the Loan Company and the Trust Company? Yes; at least if they are making profits and paying the shareholders.
24. In that way is there not upwards of three millions of English money invested in these establishments which has to be accounted for in England? I should imagine there is not such an amount in this Colony.
25. I mean in the Colonies of Victoria, Adelaide, and New South Wales? I should say, the capital of the institutions you refer to altogether amounts to from £2,500,000 to £3,000,000.
26. To these stockholders the low rate of exchange is of course a great advantage as affording a means of remitting their dividends to advantage? Yes, it enables the Companies to send home money on favorable terms.
27. If the excess of gold in the Colony were in the hands of the Bank, instead of being in the hands of an individual, would it still be sent out of the Country in one way or another? Yes.
28. Would it affect the exchanges in the same way as at present, now that it passes through private hands. Suppose the Bank of Australasia had to send home a large quantity of specie would it affect the exchange in the same way as private parties doing so? It would not.
29. Suppose a Colonial Bank became possessed of more gold than it required for the security of its creditors what would it do with its gold? If the increase of coin arose, as I am to suppose, from an increase in the wealth of the Colony, this state of matters would be attended with an enlarged consumption of imports; the effect of this would be an increased demand for and consequent rise in the price of bills on London, these would soon reach such a rate as that it would be more profitable to ship gold, than to purchase such bills. Some parties would then draw out gold to remit it to London, while most of those desirous of making payments to England would doubtless rather pay to the Bank a premium on bills on London, moderately in excess of the cost of shipping gold, than make their remittances by the other more troublesome process, it would then be remunerative to the Bank to ship part of its gold to England. Another effect of the supposed increase of gold in the Coffers of the Bank would probably be to cause it to extend its discounts.
30. If the gold finder had an opportunity of giving his gold a circulating value at once in the Colony, for instance, if he could exchange it with the Government for paper which would be a legal tender, would that have the effect of keeping in the Country any very large amount of gold? I do not think so; in fact I do not see how the Colony is to derive the advantage from the gold unless by exporting it. If it were kept in the Colony so as to become unduly abundant, a state of matters however entirely supposititious and indeed impossible, it would be merely so much of a certain metal which has certain uses, is not easily corroded and has other good qualities; but the great benefit to be derived from the discovery of gold in the Colony, is that it is an article greatly in demand all over the world, and hence powerful to purchase a great variety of commodities produced in other Countries and sought after by the inhabitants of the Colony.
31. Is it not an advantage to the community to have its transactions represented by a large amount of the precious metals in its own possession? The question is one I can hardly answer, because "large" is such a general term. It is quite possible that a Country may have too much gold, and that it may be most advantageous for it to export that article, as indeed is the case here at present.
32. Has the amount of the circulating medium any effect in a country upon the security of its transactions? It has; but as regards this Colony the most prevalent circulating medium is Bank cheques; even Bank notes are used much less than in England, and certainly much less than in Scotland with which Country I am best acquainted;—In the latter place the system of cheques does not prevail to anything like the extent that it does here.
33. Has not a large circulating medium, and the possession of a large amount of the precious metals, a tendency to encourage foreign commerce, and to develop the resources of a Country? Viewing the question in connexion with the position of affairs here I would remark that there is now a much larger quantity of coin in the Colony than the Colony uses. It is quite clear that if the inhabitants of the Colony required more coin they could use more, as there are now plenty of bags of sovereigns lying idle in the coffers of the Banks.
34. By Mr. Wentworth: You mean that gold is in excess? There is quite an abundance to meet any emergency; in fact I should say it is in excess.

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35. *By the Chairman* : For the present requirements of the Colony ? Yes.
36. Do you not anticipate a very large increase in mercantile operations, and in the amount required for internal improvements ? I do.
37. To meet that increase must there not be a proportionate increase of the precious metals ? I think we could carry on a very large business with the coin now in the Colony ; but no doubt it will come in if required.
38. Would it not be desirable then to obtain that increased supply of coin without being at the trouble of sending our gold to England for that purpose ? I think it would be making a complicated machinery for a very inadequate purpose.
39. *By Mr. Cowper* : What machinery do you refer to ? I presume the Chairman refers to a Mint.
40. *By the Chairman* : A Bank of Issue, issuing notes based upon gold, which would have the effect of a Mint ? I think the Banks, for their own safety, would take care that there should not be a short supply of coin.
41. *By Mr. Donaldson* : The Chairman has put a question to you to the effect that if a Bank of Issue were established, and notes were issued by the Bank, payable on demand in gold, would it have the effect of retaining in the Colony a larger amount of gold than is at present retained, such notes being a legal tender ;—will you state to me whether, in your opinion, there is any difference in value, as a circulating medium, between a note so issued by a Government Bank and called a legal tender, and an ordinary bank note payable in silver ? None in the world.
42. *By the Chairman* : That is assuming that the stability of the Colonial Bank is equal to the stability of the Government Bank ? I presume the question was as to the practical view I took of the matter.
43. But if the issue of the Government Bank were based upon gold, gold to the amount of the issue being held, would not that be a most unquestionable circulation ? Yes, but I should say that the other is also unquestionable.
44. *By Mr. Donaldson* : Will you state whether you consider that a note called a legal tender is intrinsically any greater security than any note issued by one of our banks payable on demand ? I should be more afraid of a bungle in a Government Bank than in one where any irregularity would involve serious loss to the shareholders.
45. Then should you think that public confidence would be greater in a Government Bank than in any other bank which issued notes payable on demand ? I should not.
46. Have you read a letter from Earl Grey to the Governor of New Zealand ? I have ; he goes very fully into the subject.
47. Do you think that a very statesmanlike sensible letter ? Very far from it.
48. Do you think he deals with the subject as a practical man ? Not in the slightest degree.
49. Supposing that the Government, by means of some regulations, became possessed of the gold, the produce of our gold fields, upon the understanding that they issued for every twenty shillings worth of gold at the Mint price of London, a note for twenty shillings payable on demand—you have already stated that you do not consider that these notes would be received by the public with greater confidence than the present bank notes ? I have.
50. Do you conceive that if these notes did get into circulation *pari passu* with the present Bank notes the consequence would be that the gold would be retained by the Government Bank ? I do not see that any benefit would arise even if that were the consequence, but all would depend upon the way in which the Bank might be managed.
51. Would not the retention of the gold against the notes so issued depend upon the requirements of trade ? I should imagine so, but in order to answer your question I should require to know the system of management of this Bank.
52. I assume that the Government become possessed of all the gold, and against every twenty shillings worth of gold issue a note payable on demand. I ask whether you think the circulation of this Bank, going on *pari passu* with the circulation of our Banks, would retain the gold in the Country ? I think not.
53. You think it would depend upon the requirements of trade whether it would remain in the Colony ? I do.
54. If a person having disposed of his gold, and received these notes, passed them away in the course of trade for wool, tallow, or any other commodity, the person going to the Bank with the notes for gold would deal with that gold as it suited his own interest or requirements ? Yes.
55. So that in fact if these notes in the course of trade came into the hands of Bankers or dealers, and gold were demanded by these Bankers or dealers for the notes, the gold would take the same direction for the trade of the Colony that it would if it had never been deposited in the Bank of Issue ? It would no doubt.
56. Then assuming, for the sake of argument, that it is desirable to keep twenty millions of gold in the Colony, locked up in a Bank, you do not imagine that the establishment of a Bank of Issue, issuing its notes against gold would have that effect ? Fortunately not ; otherwise the Colony would be in the position of a miser.
57. Do you conceive that if Government were to hoard up ten or twenty millions the Country would become immensely more prosperous ? Certainly not.
58. You think that would be a bad financial system ? It would be the financial system of a miser who hoards up coin and neither benefits himself nor others.
59. Do you imagine that if left to the ordinary channels of trade the gold discovered in this Country will do as much good to the community as can be derived from it, or would you suggest some restrictive laws to keep it in the Colony ? I would leave those who raise gold to dispose of it as they please, and I think such a course would be more beneficial to the Colony than any other.

60. Are you of opinion that the production of two millions of gold, in the year 1852, will, in the first instance, have the effect of lowering the rate of exchange? In other Countries it would be called raising the rate of exchange, making a discount upon bills on foreign Countries.

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61. Do you imagine that any different effect would be produced from what would result, supposing that by some singularly fortunate circumstance four pounds of wool were found on the sheep's backs instead of two, and our export of wool were thus increased by two millions? The effect would be precisely the same.

62. Then if the article produced had been wool or tallow instead of gold it would have had the same effect upon the rate of exchange and those who deal in bills? Certainly.

63. Then in dealing with this article would you see any difference in retaining in the Colony one representative of wealth instead of another? No difference.

64. You do not imagine that any more good would result to the community by retaining two millions of gold than by storing fifty thousand bales of wool? No, excepting that the wool would be liable to spoil.

65. *By the Chairman:* Is it not necessary for the purposes of trade that gold to a certain extent should be retained in the Country? Gold to a *certain extent*.

66. Is it necessary for the purposes of trade that wool should be retained in the Country? Yes, there are Tweed factories.

67. But supposing there were no Tweed factories—or take copper ore, is it necessary for the purposes of trade that copper ore should be retained? No. It is not necessary in the sense you mean, but it is the case that copper ore is retained in the Colony to be smelted.

68. Then do you put gold and wool or copper ore upon the same footing? I imagine that it is the case that the Colonists themselves have only a very limited use for the first named article.

69. Have not the precious metals a peculiar service in sustaining and encouraging trade as a medium of exchange which other merchandise have not? They are used for that purpose it is true, but the gold produced in the Colony in excess of the wants of the Colony is essentially in the same position as the copper ore first referred to.

70. Then I think I gather from you that you do not see, without unjustifiable interference with trade, any means by which the exchange could be brought up to a more favorable state for the producers of this Country? No, I do not.

71. *By Mr. Wentworth:* Is there any limit to the lowering of these exchanges—what is to prevent, in the present state of things, discounts from being at ten, twelve, or fifteen per cent.? There is the same limit that there is to the fall in the price of any other article.

72. Can you explain to the Committee any intelligible limit to the fall that may take place, more particularly if the four Banks put their heads together with reference to the exchanges? I think your question would extend to any other article that may be dealt with—you may ask whether there is any limit to the price of wheat or of wool.

73. No, I think not, because we could not by any process, supposing we had doubled our wool, add two millions to the present value of our wool in the Country—I mean that in the present state of things the gold must be sold; to buy this gold, the purchasers must go to the Bank; with such a state of things going on is there any limit to the rate of exchange? There is a limit—it would become so very profitable to buy bills at a very low rate that I cannot doubt that capital would be turned in that direction and prevent their further fall.

74. Where is the capital to come from? There is a very considerable amount in the Colony available for any profitable investment. I do not see why you should fear an unlimited fall in the value of bills on England, any more than you should fear an unlimited fall in the price of any other article. If the question were asked me “Is there anything to prevent flour falling to ten shillings a ton?” it would be difficult to answer it, yet I entirely believe wheat will not fall to so low a price.

75. There does not appear to me to be the slightest analogy between the two things, because the flour can be lost—the gold cannot. Can you give me the principle upon the present rate of exchange is based. You think it will not go any lower? I think it may go lower but I believe it will not.

76. How much lower may it go? I should think very little lower if at all.

77. Will you positively undertake to say that it will not fall to fifteen per cent.? I will positively express an opinion that it will not.

78. Upon what circumstance is that opinion based; is there any natural limit to the fall of exchanges—are there any fixed and decided principles which will prevent their falling below a certain rate? None but the principles of human nature. Supposing the rate to fall to fifteen per cent., that fall would attract capital, and probably induce a rise.

79. But all the capital of the Country could not be applied to the purchase of this gold? Nor would it be required. This is to be observed that every reduction in the price of bills on London tends to increase purchasers and diminish sellers and therefore to steady prices.

80. If the present practice is continued of buying gold, and going to the Banks for money to pay for it, until two or three millions is bought up, it seems that the exchanges must go down immensely? I can assign no limit except the one I have mentioned before, and which is a limit, I have no doubt, will be effective. I can, however, no more fix a specific limit to the price of bills on London than I can to the price of any other commodity. It must not be forgotten however that an excess of exports over imports which is the cause of the depreciation of bills on London is necessarily a temporary state of matters.

81. Then you think if the present state of things continues discounts may fall to fifteen per cent.? No, I do not think so, I believe that there is more capital than you imagine looking out

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out for investment, and that bills at something very far short of fifteen per cent. would be a very good investment.

82. You do not think the rate of exchange will go down, but still you cannot give any limit beyond which you think they will not fall? My own opinion is that it will not fall two per cent.

83. You think the discounts will not fall below eight per cent? Yes.

84. That is a mere belief founded upon no principle except that which you have just explained to the Committee, that loose capital might be so advantageously invested in bills, if the rate of exchange were much lower than that that capital would come into competition with the Banks? Yes.

85. Do you not admit that the present state of the exchanges is affected to a very considerable degree by the inability of the producer of gold to go to a Bank, or Mint, or some such place, and to get the actual value of the gold, either in notes or coin instead of selling to anybody that will buy it,—do you imagine that if there were a Government Bank of Issue to which the gold finder could take his gold, have it assayed, and receive its value in notes of the Bank, that the rate of exchange in that case would be as low as it is? I believe it would not; under any arrangement there would be gold to ship.

86. But under the present arrangement you will admit that all the gold must be shipped? The greater proportion is shipped.

87. And *must be* shipped, it cannot remain in its present crude state in New South Wales? It is shipped.

88. And must be so long as the present state of things continues? Yes.

89. Do you consider that the necessity of exporting all the gold must have a great effect upon the rate of exchange? Yes, certainly for a time.

90. And you think it may still farther affect them to the extent of two per cent.? I think it is possible.

91. Do you think a state of things which compels the export of all the gold raised in a Country is desirable? I think the benefit the Colony derives from the discovery of gold is almost in proportion to the quantity exported.

92. Will you explain what benefit it could be to a party who owes nothing in London to compel him to send his gold to London? The circumstance that the party owes nothing in London has no connexion with the circumstance that London is the best market for his gold.

93. Do you think it is a desirable state of things that compels a man or a community under such circumstances to export their gold whether they will or not? I am not aware that such a state of things exists.

94. Would it not be better for me, if instead of getting three pounds four or three pounds five shillings an ounce for my gold, I could go to a Mint or a Bank of Issue established by Government and get the full value? No doubt if you could get £3 15s., instead of £3 5s., you would be ten shillings an ounce better off.

95. You have already admitted that the gold must be exported, under existing circumstances, if it must be exported is not that a sort of compulsion? It is the sort of compulsion that compels you to export your wool.

96. You admit the difference between gold and wool and tallow, that wool and tallow are perishable articles and must be exported, but that gold is not a perishable article and need not be exported? But I do not see that that alters the essence of the state of matters.—We have more wool than we can use ourselves, and we have more gold than we can use ourselves, therefore we send our wool, our tallow, and our gold where we shall be able to get in exchange for them, something that we need more than wool, tallow, or gold.

97. Do you think it is an inevitable sequence of the discovery of this gold that it must all go out of the Country? I think any that would be required to remain would be very trifling. If the Country is to get the benefit it must be exported to get something that we want more.

98. Suppose a person wanted to buy a hundred thousand acres of waste land here might he not apply his gold in that way? Certainly, but the person who got the gold would not put it into his pocket and keep it there. If there is more gold in the Colony than is required to secure the circulation and the amount deposited in the Banks the surplus must go out.

99. At present the gold in the Colony amounts to £700,000, but suppose internal improvements were to be carried on, such as railroads, canals, sewerage, &c., &c., would not an immense circulation of gold be required; do you not think gold would be better employed in this way than in sending it to London? I think it would be a very enormous increase in the operations of the Country that would require much gold in addition to what we now have, for I believe that we have now enough to carry on much larger operations than we are at present engaged in.

100. I collect then that in your opinion, beyond the wants of the circulation of the Colony, gold could not be retained here? It would not be required except for the purposes of the circulation and for the security of depositors, and perhaps to provide a little additional plate for the enriched Colonists.

101. Suppose the present state of things should introduce such extraordinary wealth into the Country, that it should be a very common thing for parties to have a hundred thousand pounds in the hands of the Banker, supposing that a thousand instances of this kind existed—do you think that the money of these depositors would or could leave the Country? I think Bankers would send the gold, or the greater portion of it, to London; and that they would be justified in so doing, keeping up the ordinary relations between their liabilities and the supply of coin.

102. Do you think institutions that were solvent and meant to continue so could deal with other people's gold in that way? I do.

103. What object would they have in sending this gold, which would not belong to them, to London? To be usefully employed.

104.

104. For whose benefit? For their own and that of their customers.

105. Then you think that for the one or two per cent., which they might get by investing this money in London, they would be not only justified but safe in sending home the gold of the depositors? To a certain extent. The state of matters you suppose would certainly precede or be accompanied by an increased demand for bills on London, to meet which it would be proper for the Banks to send money there.

106. You have stated that a note of one of the present Banks commands as much confidence among the public as would be obtained by the note of a Government Bank of Issue, the issue being based upon gold? Yes.

107. But do you think if the large bulk of depositors, who are generally ignorant upon these subjects, knew that the Banks were dealing with their gold in this way, they would continue to have this confidence? The public must be very ignorant if they do not know that a portion of the money deposited is employed by the Banks. If they look at the Bank returns they must see that there is not in the coffers a sovereign for every note circulated, and for every note a sovereign deposited.

108. The people who look at these returns know also that these deposits are a perpetually fluctuating amount, applicable to the payment of bills as they become due and to other purposes which do not involve the actual withdrawal of money from the Bank. For instance if I have a bill for a thousand pounds falling due to-morrow, and I go to the Bank with a bill for a thousand pounds to be discounted on the same day, they do not pay me the proceeds of the bill but pass the amount to my credit? But still a great proportion of these deposits are absolutely free moneys belonging to the public.

109. Do you believe that any large amount of these deposits in the Banks now could be kept there by the depositors for any period, say two or three months? I believe a considerable average amount could be so kept.

110. What proportion of the £1,128,000 deposited in the Bank could be kept by the depositors for any period in their own names? I do not think there is so very large a proportion of the deposits in the position you suppose.

111. Might not the Banks be asked for that amount to-morrow or next day? I believe a considerable portion of them are free deposits.

112. You think there might be a run upon the Banks? Certainly, there might.

113. If there were any alarm excited in the public mind? We know such cases have occurred, and the recurrence of them is not impossible.

114. Do you think it a good principle for Government to allow private bodies to issue paper payable on demand, is it not one of the attributes of sovereignty which the State should take into its own hands? I think it is better as it is.

115. Can you give any reason why Government should coin all the coin of a Country and allow private establishments to issue all the paper of a Country? I think that under the present system we have both safety and convenience.

116. Would there not be both safety and convenience if the Government issued all the paper? I should feel less confidence in the management of a Government Bank.

117. Could there be any want of safety in an issue based upon gold, no note being issued without its value in gold being retained in the Bank, is it possible that under such a system there could be any risk? I should say not except from some bungling. I should not feel the same confidence in the management of a State Bank, as in the management of a Bank where the shareholders were liable.—As regards the notes in circulation in this Colony they form a very small portion of the liabilities of the Banks, the circulation is very trifling.

118. What does it amount to? £260,000.

119. That is the amount which upon the average cannot be thrown in upon the Banks? It is what is carried about in people's pockets, or otherwise in the possession of the public.

120. Do you not think the Government, or the public, might as well have the advantage of this £260,000 to play with as the Banks? I do not think the circulation is a very important matter to the Banks. I believe it is more a convenience to the public than a benefit to the Banks. As a Colonist I should myself be better pleased to see the present state of things than that you suggest.

121. If all the gold in the Country were to go out of it, except what the requirements of the circulation demanded, what value do you consider the Colony would get in return; would the owners of the gold be obliged to invest it in the three per cents., the three and a half per cents., or in railway shares? The Colony would get foreign articles in return.

122. We are nauseated with them already without gold? I find that the limit to my consumption is the length of my purse, I should be very much disposed to buy more foreign articles if I had the means to do so, and I imagine that as it is with the individual so it is with the Country.

123. In point of fact do not the exports of the Colony already exceed the imports? I see that it is so represented by the returns. The difference between the exports and the imports is according to the returns something like one or two hundred thousands pounds, but I think it is just as likely that they balance each other. If they do not I believe the excess of exports over imports has gone to pay debts due by the Colony to England.

124. Then you think the Country expends the whole of its earnings? Taking a number of years together all Countries receive the value of their exports in imports.

125. Do you think the Country can this year spend its income in imports? I would hardly take upon me to say so, but I think it is probable that in two years it will do so, and perhaps more that it will get into debt.

126. I ask you whether you think the Colony can expend the whole of its exports this year—do you think this two millions will come in in the shape of imports? I think the Colony is now in the position of a man who has become suddenly richer, he may not spend his additional

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resources at once, but he will soon find out the way of doing so, and will purchase additional comforts and luxuries.

127. You think the Country like an individual would become a spendthrift? I do not call an individual a spendthrift, who because he becomes rich spends more than he did when he was poor; I think he is entitled to do so.

128. Does a wise man spend his whole income? If his income were increased he might spend more after that increase than before.

129. Then it is your theory that in the course of two years, let our income from gold be ever so great we shall spend it in merchandise? I believe that will be the case.

130. *By the Chairman*: Did the West India Islands do anything of that kind, or does a large part of their income go to pay their debts in England? That was the case at one time.

131. Did I understand you to say that the Colonial Banks employed their spare capital in England? I do not believe they do.

132. Is it likely they would when the rate of interest was so much higher here than in England? It is nevertheless sometimes advantageous to the Colonial Banks to have part of their funds in London to enable them efficiently to conduct their exchange operations.

133. Do you admit that it is the duty of Government to coin for individuals the gold brought by them? You refer to the fact I presume; it is the fact that the Government does so in England.

134. Is there any reason why that convenience should not be extended to subjects here as well as to those in England? The reason, as it appears to me is this, the position that gold occupies in this Colony is different from that which it occupies in England. This is a gold producing Country and the relation between the gold required for circulation and that brought into the market here is quite disproportionate.

135. Is not the quantity of bullion in England quite disproportioned to the quantity of coin—I mean gold in bars or ingots? I believe it is, but the proportion that gold produced here bears to the trade and business of the Colony is quite different from the proportion between gold and business in England.

136. *By Mr. Martin*: You are aware that by the law of England any person possessed of gold bullion is entitled to go to the Mint and demand to have it coined? Yes.

137. And that the Mint will return gold coin of precisely the same weight as the gold received charging nothing for the coinage? Yes.

138. Does it not follow from that that a sovereign is nothing more than a particular weight of gold, the fineness and weight of which is ascertained by the stamp? Yes.

139. That is to say supposing you could divide an ounce of gold into a number of coin of equal value they would amount altogether to £3 17s. 10½d.? Yes.

140. In practice if a person were to take his gold to the Mint would there not be some time lost in the operation of coining, during which the party would be kept out of his money? Yes.

141. Are you aware that with a view to that or some other reason an Act of Parliament has been passed by which the Bank of England is bound to give £3 17s. 9d. for every ounce, in its notes, which may be immediately converted into cash? Yes; I believe it is so provided.

142. That being the law of England a person who has standard gold there must be in the same position as if he had it in coin with the exception of this difference of three halfpence an ounce which he would lose by going to the Bank? Yes.

143. The difference can never be greater than this three halfpence an ounce? No.

144. If we had a Bank Mint here precisely the same as the Bank of England would not the owner of bullion in this Colony be in precisely the same position as the owner of bullion in England? Yes.

145. In that case should we send any gold out of the Country, unless we desired to purchase commodities in some other Country, or to invest the gold in some other Country? There would, in the first instance, be an accumulation of gold in the Country, and the excess would flow into other Countries where it was wanted.

146. What do you mean by an excess? There would be a supply of gold beyond the wants of the Colony for circulation or other purposes.

147. To simplify the matter I will reduce it to an individual case; supposing you had a hundred thousand pounds in gold coin, unless you could more profitably employ it by exporting it, would you send it out of the Country, or would you let it remain there? If I had a hundred thousand sovereigns I would soon turn them into something else.

148. You say the gold would necessarily flow out of the Colony if there were an excess, now I want to know how it could possibly flow out unless it could be more profitably employed in other Countries than in this? When we say gold is in excess here, it is tantamount to saying, that it can be more profitably employed in other Countries than in this.

149. You cannot state whether you yourself would send it out? No.

150. Supposing you did not want to import anything,—could it possibly go out unless some body wanted to import something or could profitably invest it? No, unless something was wanted more than the coin it would not go out.

151. Then if the Country were abundantly supplied with all sorts of commodities, and if there were an excess of coin more than sufficient to pay for all these things would the gold still leave the Country? Such a state of matters as you describe could not exist. The richer a Country is, the more numerous are the wants of the inhabitants; there could not be an excess of coin more than sufficient to pay for all these.

152. But there must be a limit in every Country to the supply by the demand? I think the demand is always found to come up to the power of purchasing, as in the case of individuals so it is with Countries.

153. *By Mr. Wentworth*: Will the purchasers always keep pace with the ability to purchase? They will.



154. *By Mr. Martin*: Is it not a natural tendency when there is a rise in prices for imports to come in, and do not those imports tend again to reduce prices? Yes. R. A. A. Morehead, Esq.

155. Supposing we had a Mint here, the same as they have in England, we should not necessarily send our gold away unless for the purposes of imports? I believe the gold would flow out. If the large quantity of gold raised in this Colony were converted into sovereigns I believe that they would necessarily flow out. Nothing but a most oppressive law, prohibiting the export of coin, would prevent such an excessive supply of coin from going out of the Country. 2 Dec., 1851.

156. You say it would necessarily flow out but cannot undertake to state why it would? Because it would be in excess of any demand.

157. You do not suggest any other reason why it would flow out, than that? No.

158. For the purposes of foreign commerce is not standard gold as valuable as gold coined by the British Mint? I should presume not quite, there is more risk in taking it, I should imagine, but I have no practical knowledge of dealing in uncoined gold. I should imagine that the opportunities of practising fraud are greater in dealing with uncoined gold. I should feel more nervous in purchasing ingots than in receiving coin.

159. In point of fact is not the cost of assaying gold in all the great European Countries a mere trifle? I believe it is but I do not know of my own knowledge.

160. What is the cost of freight and insurance upon gold, is it not one and a half per cent. each way? Yes.

161. The whole of the produce of gold for the next year is estimated at two millions, supposing that to be all sent to England and to be returned back to this Colony the cost of that operation would be £60,000? Yes.

162. Now if we had a Mint in this Country would not that £60,000 be saved to the Colony less the cost of the Mint? On your supposition, which I consider to be utterly unfounded, that we should want the two millions—In such a state of matters I should reconsider the question of a Mint.

163. Do you not think a very great proportion would come back? No, I think a very small portion would.

164. Why will it remain away? Because we only require a certain quantity of gold here.—Suppose instead of gold it had been ready made shoes, or boots, or anything else, that had, in consequence of some peculiar facility for their production in the Colony, been produced in much larger quantities than the population could use, they would certainly go away, because they would be in greater abundance than we wanted. This other article is in the same circumstance.

165. Is there any other commodity the value of which is so nearly uniform and which can be converted into any other article; do shoes, or boots, or wool, or any other articles, stand in the same position? Certainly not in the respect you mention; but they stand in the same position in so far as each is an article which we require and use to a certain extent, and if we get it in a larger quantity than we require we exchange it with another Country that does.

166. Take an individual case, supposing you had £50,000 in gold in England would you necessarily allow it to remain there because there was an excess of gold in this Country? If I had £50,000 in England two questions would arise whether I could invest it better here than in England.

167. Would you necessarily leave it in England because there was an excess here, or would you not rather look to see where you could most profitably invest it? I would follow the latter course.

168. It comes to this, that you would expend your money on what you thought was the most profitable pursuit; if it were profitable to employ it here, you would send for it, if not, you would let it remain? Yes, but I might spend my money without touching any coin.

169. In point of fact does not a great quantity of gold go out of the Country at this moment merely because we have no Mint here? I do not think so.

170. You think that all the gold we send away, or nearly all, will return here in the shape of commodities? I do not doubt it.

171. And you think this Colony is capable of consuming two millions worth of commodities more than it has hitherto? I have not a doubt of it, and I believe that in three years the imports will exceed that.

172. With respect to the exchanges, do you know whether the Banks have any rule by which they depreciate the exchanges, any rule which induces them to give less for bills on England at one time than at another? Generally I believe they have.

173. Can you state why they should fix the discount at six per cent., rather than at four, three, or any other per centage? I think when there is a large supply of bills for sale exactly the same effect is produced as when there is a large supply of anything else for sale, the prices fall.

174. Then in point of fact the falling of these bills depends in a great measure upon the mere arbitrary will of the Banking institutions of the Country? In one respect it does, if they are the purchasers they can say "We will not buy except upon certain terms." But as in all other operations of buying and selling neither party need deal unless the terms please him or unless he chooses to concur in them.

175. Practically have they not a monopoly of this kind of business? They are not the only parties who buy bills.

176. Do the bills purchased by private persons bear any proportion to the bills purchased by the Banks? I should think not.

177. They depreciate these bills on England because more are offered to them than they can sell to other persons? Yes, or because there is a large quantity of bills in the market.

178. If they thought they could sell as many bills as they purchased there would be no pretext for



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for altering the exchange or depreciating bills on London? Very likely they would not lower the exchanges. I do not see that there would then be an object in doing so.

179. What is the profit made upon these exchanges? They make a profit of one and a half per cent. as the difference between their buying and their selling rates. The time they buy most is when bills are cheapest, and they sell most when they are dearest.

180. Is not their profit more than one and a half per cent.? I believe it is, at least I should consider myself a very bad Banker if I did not make it more.

181. Then you scarcely think if a Bank director has stated that that was all the profit, he took a correct view of the case? I should say if I were a director of a Bank I should try to make it more. Among the risks of a Banker is that of making a mistake and lowering the exchange, or raising it, when an opposite course would be more for their advantage.—For instance, the last time that bills were bought at seven and a half per cent., I have no doubt, that the Banks lost more than they gained.

182. To the extent to which they buy bills more than they sell do they not make the full six per cent. profit? You must look at the other end of the scale, they may not make six per cent. If they sell their drafts at par to the extent of that excess they do make six per cent., but they may not do this, not being able to make that.

183. But take this case, suppose the Banks sell no bills at all, but are buyers at six per cent. discount, is not there a profit to them of the whole of that six per cent.? That would depend upon how their account stood. You cannot look at the subject without reference to the state of their account in England. They may buy £100,000 or £200,000 more of bills than it is convenient for them to have, inasmuch as it may place in England a portion of the capital which they may wish to have here,—they may then have to bring out coin.

184. What is the cost of bringing out coin, one and a half per cent.? I believe it is something more, there is the interest; they have advanced the money in the mean time.

185. But practically do they advance any thing but their notes? The returns shew plainly enough that the Banks employ capital in carrying on their business.

186. Supposing they had to import coin into the Country, and the cost of that importation would have to be taken from this six per cent. profit they make here and interest—ought not that to be a legitimate check to an unlimited depreciation of bills—the interest and cost of importing coin? The proportion between supply and demand regulates price, but there is no doubt that if the limit you mention were exceeded many additional purchases would arise and further depreciation would thus be checked.

187. Why should they make an unlimited profit beyond that? Because they are entitled to make as high a profit as they can on the article they deal in, or the accommodation they afford.

188. Then in point of fact there is nothing to prevent their making it fifteen to twenty per cent. if they like. They are as other producers or other dealers. If they make extravagant profits competition will come in and bring them down. The same rule applies to these operations as applies to business generally. If they do make extravagant profits for a time capital will be attracted to Banking and they will soon be reduced; much more certainly than by any legislative enactment.

189. Would the establishment of a Mint here, similar to that in England, cause less bills to be drawn on England, and therefore prevent the depreciation of such bills. The establishment of such a Mint would not cause less bills to be drawn on England but would, I think, postpone their being drawn until an increased consumption of imports had taken place, and would cause such bills permanently to bear a premium.

190. *By Mr. Cowper*: Are you of opinion that the establishment of an Assay Office or Mint would be beneficial or desirable, on the whole, to the Colony? Upon the whole I do not see that it would.

191. Do you consider that the sum which the Banks receive in exchanges is a loss to the Colony, or only to a section of it? Supposing the sum thus received to mean the profits derived by the Banks on their exchange operations I would express the opinion that the Colonists whether buyers or sellers of bills receive due value in return for these profits in the accommodation afforded, otherwise the profits of the Banks would be excessive, which they are not.

192. If fewer bills were drawn, and therefore the exchanges were not brought so low, would that upon the whole be against the Colony or not, taking into consideration all the operations of commerce extending over two or three years? Under the arrangement supposed, bills on England would, as I think, stand at a premium, so long as a large production of gold went on in the Colony. This would I conceive on the whole be prejudicial to the Colony as a permanent unfavourable rate of exchange, operating of course injuriously on the consumer. I think the establishment of a Mint in this Colony, on such a footing as Mr. Martin proposes, would be the establishment of a piece of machinery entirely unlike any such institution in other countries. I am quite satisfied we should be coining not for ourselves, the proper object of a Mint, but for other countries. My practical knowledge of the working of a Mint is really nothing. I feel diffident in speaking of such a matter, but I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that an institution on the footing proposed would be something quite *per se*.

193. *By Mr. Martin*: You do not know the cost of a Mint? No.

As invited I beg to subjoin such further observations as occur to me in respect to the practical question as to which I have been asked to give evidence. And I should wish these observations

observations to be taken as modifying, where necessary, the preceding answers, many of which, notwithstanding the much required and at the same time hurried revision to which they have been subjected, I feel to be imperfect and unsatisfactory, while some of them, referring however to questions more difficult than practical, may be, I fear, even inaccurate or erroneous. R. A. A. Morehead, Esq.  
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It will be generally held, I believe, that the proper object in establishing a Mint in any Country, is to provide coin to be used by the inhabitants; as regards this Colony, however, no necessity for establishing such an institution for this purpose has been shown. The main ground upon which such an establishment seems to be considered necessary is that to the disadvantage of the producer of articles for exportation. Bills on London have this season reached an unusually low rate, and it seems to be thought by those who are favorable to the measure that such bills are henceforth to be permanently at a great discount. Now I cannot entertain any doubt that while it would be injudicious to seek to cure this assumed evil by the means proposed, the expectation of its permanency is erroneous. A sudden increase in our exports has occasioned these to be temporarily in excess of our imports, and has had the effect on the exchanges natural under such circumstances; but the notion of a continued efflux from the Colony of millions in value of exports, without a compensating influx and consumption of imports is altogether visionary, and of course an estimate of the effects of such a state of matters impossible. It is an established truth in political economy that there can be no permanent disparity between the exports and the imports of a Country, hence it is not to be doubted that our exchanges will in a short time assume their natural or normal condition, that of oscillating during the twelve months moderately on each side of par; indeed, with reference to the interest of the wool growers in connexion with the exchange, I would observe that the steady shipment of gold all the year round will probably prevent bills on London from going so low at the wool season as they have hitherto, on the average, done, by causing the proportionate increase of bills at that period to be less than it has hitherto been. Even therefore with a view to the illegitimate object of the protection of the producer of our exports against a continuance of the disadvantage alluded to, there is no call for the establishment of a Mint here.

A Mint similar to that in England, that is as I understand, bound to coin gratuitously for the miners all the gold produced in the Colony would not be employed in performing the proper functions of such an institution, but would practically be engaged in turning, for the benefit of a class, an article of raw produce into a manufactured article for exportation, for there cannot, I conceive, be a question that the merest fraction of a coin so produced would be retained. The device of a Mint would, I apprehend, cause the increased consumption or purchase of imports, consequent upon the increased wealth of the community, to precede the transmission of the export to pay for the former, for the manufactured gold which would be paid into the Banks, as the deposits of the enriched community, would remain there, until in consequence of the before-mentioned increased consumption of imports, the demand for remittances to London should be in excess, the gold would then be shipped by the Banks or the public at the expense of the latter, and the community would come to be taxed by a permanently unfavorable rate of exchange, or by having bills on London always at a premium in excess of the cost of transmitting gold to that place. Another tax on the public for the benefit of the goldfinder, under the arrangement proposed, would be the cost of maintaining the Mint. If instead of sovereigns, recognized by the Mother Country as sterling coin, the gold were turned into ingots, or into other coins, both being legal tenders in the Colony, without charge to the owner, this might occasion the additional tax on the community of the expense of having the gold assayed after being shipped to England.

Were it provided that gold should be purchased by the Mint at a rate below the London Mint price, and then issued in coin, there would be a counterpoise to some of the evils attending on the establishment of such an institution in the Colony; but some of these evils would remain, and new difficulties and disadvantages would arise, which I shall not dwell upon, as the establishment of a Mint similar to that in England is what has been principally considered in the preceding questions and replies.

R. A. A. M.

WEDNESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

JAMES MARTIN, Esq. | W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq.

James John Falconer, Esq., examined :—

1. *By the Chairman* : You are Superintendent of the Bank of Australasia? Yes.
2. What is the present rate of exchange between Sydney and London? Six per cent. to buy, four and a half to sell, discount.
3. For bills drawn against produce? For any bills; it does not matter what for; whether

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J. J. Falconer, Esq., the bills are good in themselves, or are drawn against goods hypothecated, or Bank credits, there is no variation in the exchange. According as a bill is considered to be good or bad, we either do it or reject it.

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4. What has brought the rate of exchange to this low point? It is owing chiefly to our increased exports.

5. Are you aware how far our exports may fairly be considered in excess of our imports? No; that no man can tell.

6. At the present time? There is no doubt a surplus export to London at present; at least, I believe so.

7. Before the discovery of gold were not the exports in excess of the imports? Yes, but it was an unexpected thing; the people were richer than they thought for. The Colony found it had £100,000 or two more in London than was expected.

8. In calculating the exports, do you apprehend that many remittances from this Country are included? I have no doubt they are, because that is all done through Bank drafts, which form part of the equalizing process of the exchange. All these transactions are included no doubt.

9. What additional amount of bills for sale has this gold discovery thrown into the market? We know the amount of the gold exported is upwards of three hundred thousand already, and I should say from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand of that amount has been drawn against; the balance will be in London, unavailed of.

10. And the odd fifty thousand also affects the rate of exchange, does it not? Yes, because if there is any balance not taken here, it is put to the credit of the owner in London, and it has to come back.

11. Then the rate of exchange must continue to depend upon the comparative amount of bills offered for sale and demanded for purchase? No doubt. But then there is a remedy which is the equalizing it by specie remittances for such amount as we do not want returned in goods. Now, for instance, you will find that there will be shipments of sovereigns from London to Sydney; no doubt of it.

12. To a very large amount? I should say perhaps two hundred thousand pounds.

13. To square the account up to the present time? That is for immediate wants; then it may go the other way again. There was a large export of sovereigns from this Country in 1846-47, and the quantity of specie in the Colony has never been so large since.

14. Is there any amount of capital in the Colony fairly available for the purchase of bills on London excepting that of the Banks? It must be done chiefly by the Banks, because it is their business, and they can do it, as a general rule, at a smaller margin or profit. But it is quite open to private enterprise to invest money in these transactions, and there is money in the Country which could be so applied; in fact, I believe, some parties are doing so,—buying.

15. *By Mr. Wentworth:* Buying bills? No, buying gold, against which they take an advance of, say, two-thirds of the value, the remaining third is their remittance. They can thus do business to a much larger extent. I do not think bills are bought to any extent except by the Banks.

16. *By the Chairman:* I ask whether there is any amount of capital in the Colony applicable to the purchase of bills on London, or whether it must not be done by the Banks? There is no necessity for that. There is money that could be so applied, and if it were profitable to the possessors they would do so; but they find they can employ their money more profitably in buying gold.

17. If the Banks are to be the sole purchasers until bills come down to such a rate as to remunerate the speculative buyer—at what rate do you suppose people will choose to employ their money in that way? I really can not say. It depends a great deal upon what the holder of money has to do with it. I am merely speaking of a person who, by the lowness of the price, may be tempted to send home money to get sovereigns in return.

18. How low must bills go to tempt a man to do so? I cannot tell. There are now great complaints at having to pay six per cent. discount, but I conceive that to be only a fair charge considering the state of things. I think that a man who sells or pledges his commodity here, and takes an advance at that rate, is much better off than if he sent it home free, for return of the proceeds. In the first place you must allow a year's interest, which is eight per cent., according to the current rate in the Colony; and then there are four per cent. for freight, insurance, and London charges, with one, and one and a half, per cent. for sending specie back;—that makes thirteen and a half per cent. on the article you have mentioned—gold; so that he would be out of pocket. Consequently he would require a profit of at least thirteen and a half per cent. to make it pay.

19. Then bills must go below nine and a half per cent. discount to induce any person to employ his colonial capital in sending it backward and forward in that way? That does not follow. The trade has never been pushed in that way to extremity, because there is a natural regulating principle. No man will take a commodity in exchange, or trade, unless he expects to make a profit by it, but will act as is most for his interest. I maintain that the best thing a gold digger can do, is to sell what he raises, he gets more value for his property by realizing here, than in London, as he avoids risk and has the use of his money a year sooner.

20. But if he had the facility of getting his gold coined at once would it then be necessary or advisable for him to send it to London? He would not, but some one else would, so that it would come to the same thing. The price of the precious metals is always less at the place of production by the cost of transit and sale.

21. *By Mr. Wentworth:* But by nothing more? No; whatever these expenses may happen to be, including the charge of agency, for you must employ some one. These are the charges of placing that gold in another place, of realizing it, and getting returns. The whole charges con-

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stitute the difference between the price at the place of production, and the price at the final market. J. J. Falconer, Esq.

22. What is the cost of agency in London? One per cent. on the sale of gold, one eighth per cent. brokerage, and one half per cent. for effecting insurance.

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23. Will you state what are the actual charges upon the transmission of gold to England, including freight and bills? The freight is at present a half per cent., insurance about one and a half per cent., and supposing an advance is taken by drawing bills six per cent. for such advance.

24. *By the Chairman:* Suppose these men dug up sovereigns instead of raw gold, in the ordinary course of business would not those sovereigns be paid in deposit to the credit of the various customers of the Banks? No doubt they would gradually find their way there.

25. Would they necessarily or probably leave the Country unless for the purpose of investment or paying for imports? No, of course not; that would be the natural result.

26. Would they go to pay for imports so long as our other products, wool, tallow, &c., were sufficient for the purpose? No, of course you could not apply more money to anything than was wanted.

27. But if they did leave the Country in the shape of a loan to some other Country would they be drawn against? No, they would not.

28. They would be exported without being drawn against.—In that case would their exportation affect the bill market at all? It would tend to equalize the bill market.

29. How? Because it would remove the surplus without the intervention of bills.

30. Remove the surplus of what? The surplus specie.

31. You say they would not be drawn against if they went as a loan—then how would it affect the bill market at all? Because you would have so much less balance to adjust by trade operations.

32. But how would it affect the bill market. Take this instance,—I have half a million of sovereigns which I lend to Russia or Holland, and having more wealth than I require I lend it to become a stock holder in another country. That I understand you to say is the natural position of a Country which has more wealth than can be employed in its own operations? This is a state of things which could not happen in this Colony for a length of time; and even in the case of loans to other Countries they are equalized by means of trade.

33. Is there any record in history, or in your experience, of any Country in the world in so favorable a position to be a lender as New South Wales at the present moment? Many. I do not think it is in a position to be a lender at present.—Its proposed railways cannot get on for want of funds.

34. Can you name any Country whose wealth is equally large in proportion to its population? But the population is small and look at its consumption; every man spends more in eating, drinking, and clothes, than perhaps in any other part of the world. We have no pauper population.

35. Has not our produce already been more than sufficient to meet that enormous consumption? I do not think it has been more than sufficient; but what we do not want in other commodities will be returned in specie.

36. Have not our exports been more than our imports? They have for a year or two, but that was a wonderful time; we were two or three hundred thousand pounds or so richer than we expected. What we do not want to consume will be expended in improvement and embellishment of property;—in adding to stock or capital.

37. Then to come back to the point;—the Country being a lender of its superfluous gold, would the gold exported for the purpose of being lent be drawn against in any shape or way? No, it could not be drawn against. If you exported gold for a specific object, instead of by any other process of trade, you could not draw against it. There is in that case a direct application of money, instead of its being disposed of through the medium of trade.

38. Is not that a natural mode of dealing with any superfluity of gold—to lend it to any other Country which wants it more than we do? Or to exchange it for some other articles which you do want. Certainly.

39. Suppose we want nothing? In that case it would be better to ship it off to some place that did; it would be useless here.

40. By this process does one Country borrow off another? No doubt that is the way they borrow; but then you do not always ship the gold.

41. You give a credit for the same thing? But it is not the same thing, if it be done by trade, as if you hire a ship and send away the gold;—that is not the way a loan is effected in London; you see nothing of the gold, but only bits of paper.

42. Is not an advance made in gold, or credit given which can be represented by gold? Yes, by credit, but a credit is raised by trade—by goods which you sell in some place, and can give an order for the proceeds, where ever they are lying. What I mean to say is, that I think your proposition is totally unlikely to happen, and according to the experience of the world does not happen. Supposing a Russian loan is contracted in London a vessel is not taken up to convey the specie. Gold is sent from Russia to London, for the annual produce of gold from the Ural Mountains and Siberia is upwards of three millions.

43. Where there are no commercial operations between two Countries to enable them to settle the matter in that way, what would be done in case of a loan from one to the other? In such a primitive state as that no doubt vessels or camels, as of old, would be employed for the transport of “ingots of fine gold and much silver.”

44. *By Mr. Wentworth:* As a matter of fact, do you mean to say the late Russian loan of five millions was not paid for in gold? I cannot state as a fact that it was not, but have no doubt that a great part was placed in Russia by means of trade.

45. Is it not pretty well known that the Emperor required it to bear the expense of the Hungarian

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Hungarian campaign? If there was not specie enough of his own dominions, he would say, send me so much in bullion or specie. Silver is principally used in warlike operations, because the coin is of smaller value. The consumption of silver has been very large in the last year, partly from Holland adopting that standard, and partly from the wars on the Continent. It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the larger production, the stock of gold is now considerably less in the Bank of England than it was this time last year.

46. How many millions less? About three millions. In July last the total amount of coin and bullion in the Bank of England was £13,863,037; in July 1850 the amount was £16,910,732. The principal diminution was in gold, but the proportionate reduction was greater in silver. In July last there were only £50,000 in silver in the Bank of England. I see by later accounts that, contrary to all expectation, the amount of bullion was falling off.

47. *By the Chairman:* Do you see any advantage that would arise to the Colony if gold were found at the mines in sovereigns instead of lumps? There might be a shadow of advantage at first to the diggers.

48. What would that be? Sovereigns would be more useable; they could be more readily converted into anything, because all the world knows what a sovereign is.

49. Beyond what was required for the purposes of trade, of balancing accounts on this side of the water, would there be any necessity for sending them home? No necessity for sending them to London, unless it were the best mart. That will rule itself. There is a self-regulating principle in every society;—that application and distribution of industry and wealth which is best, will of itself take place. People's own interests are concerned in it, so that a man, when he does not intend it, is doing good to the public.

50. Do you think it desirable that the Government should take into its own hands the receipt of all the gold raised in the Colony, and issue a paper currency based upon it? No, I do not, for various reasons.

51. Do you think it a function the Government ought properly to discharge—that of issuing a currency, whether in paper or in coin? Issuing coin is the prerogative of every Government; with paper it is different.

52. What is the difference—the coin is represented by paper, and they are convertible one into the other? The coined money bearing the impress of the sovereign is the real representative of value; paper is not; paper is a mere subsidiary, because it is payable on demand in coin.

53. Does it not represent the same value if payable in coin? It does, but it is not the exponent of value. You have no right to make me take a note, if I do not choose to do so.

54. Why not? Because it is not a legal tender. Coined money is the index of value; therefore you make notes, which are the next representatives of the standard or subsidiary, payable at your option in the legitimate authorized index of value. Issuing notes in no way interferes with the prerogative of Governments to put an impress upon coin; because the note is not a tender unless made so by law.

55. Why is it a prerogative of the Crown at all to regulate the coinage and circulation so far? In a great measure because otherwise those who had a knowledge of the intrinsic value of the precious metals would take advantage of the ignorance of the great majority of the public.

56. Would it not be equally for the protection of the public that the paper circulation should be under the control of Government as well as the coin? By no means.

57. I mean the issuing of paper? I do not think so. It would give the Government a great monopoly, and would probably not be well managed. Even in England Government does not undertake it, but employs the agency of the Bank of England.

58. Are you aware that it has of late been deemed desirable that the Government should take upon itself the issuing of paper? Yes, by some people, but it is a question with others, whether it would then be managed half so well as by the Bank of England.

59. Would not the public security be consulted by the issuing of paper represented by the same amount of gold in the possession of the Government? I do not see that it would make a difference, or that the community would benefit in consequence.

60. How? Because you propose that the Government should keep the actual amount of money that it issues notes for. Where would be the profit? The whole charges of this establishment would be defrayed by the public, and the public would lose the use of two-thirds of this money that is lying idle. That would be bad economy.

61. Does the Colonial public lose the benefit of the employment of the surplus capital of the English Banks? No, the surplus capital, if any, of the English Banks is invested elsewhere; and the Colony benefits by the English Banks, and by their being established here. If not they would not be employed. A man would not go and borrow money, except for his own benefit, and where he got it upon the best possible terms.

62. You have said that supposing sovereigns were found instead of raw gold they would be paid in deposit into the Banks? Yes. In fact so is gold now just the same.

63. Would it be prudent that any part of these deposits should be sent to England for investment by the Banks? Not merely for investment; but if a portion should be employed in investments there—why not? If it made a better profit than could be obtained here, it matters not how you use it.

64. Could it in any way be profitable to the Colony that the deposits of the Colonists should be made use of in London for the benefit of English proprietors? No, I do not say that. What I say is, that the Banks give an equivalent for the use of the money deposited with them, in the assistance afforded to trade, and accommodation to customers;—and the more profits derived from investments, the lower will be the rate of interest at which they can lend money. Every man gets an equivalent in his dealings.

65. If these deposits were placed in the hands of the Colonial Banks, would they be sent to England for investment? Not perhaps for investment, but they would be sent; there is now nearly two-thirds of the capital of the Colonial Banks in London. J. J. Falconer,  
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66. Do you make any distinction between deposits and capital? No. What matter is it to a Bank what you call it. 3 Dec., 1851.

67. You think it matters very little? It matters nothing, you have so much money in charge, you do not keep a separate bag for deposits, and another for capital.

68. Have the shareholders the same demand upon you for your capital that the depositors have for the money they deposit? Certainly not the same, because the former, as shareholders and partners, are liable to the depositors.

69. Is there not a great distinction between the mode of dealing which should be adopted with regard to deposits and with regard to your own partnership money which you can do what you like with? Not the least, because you must be prepared to meet your engagements, and if you do not you know the consequence.

70. Is it a prudent thing, with a view of meeting your engagements, to send deposits to London, from whence it takes nine months to get a return? That is another thing; every man must judge according to circumstances. You must calculate the demand which can reasonably be expected to be made upon you, and keep enough in readiness to meet that demand; if not, you are put to expense, or obliged to stop. A Bank cannot keep its deposits and capital locked up.

71. Would a well regulated Colonial Bank send its deposits to England, so long as profitable employment for money could be found in the Colony? The natural course of trade might place a large portion of its funds in England; a Banker makes his calculations—I have so much money in my hands, and according to probability I shall want so much of it, the rest I can employ to the best advantage.

72. Would the establishment of a Government Bank of Issue affect the rate of exchange by dispensing with the forced exportation of gold by the public? I do not think it is a forced exportation, but a natural process. I do not think you could do better than export it.

73. *By Mr. Wentworth*: Can we do anything else with it? No, but you do not want to do anything else with it. A very trifling proportion of it is used here.

74. *By the Chairman*: Is not the very object of these finders of gold to establish in the quickest manner a credit in the Bank co-extensive with the amount of gold produced? Their object is to produce something which they can exchange for articles they want.

75. Is it not the immediate desire of any person finding gold to have a credit in the Bank, which he can afterwards employ in any way he likes? He employs a Bank merely for greater security and convenience. He desires to convert his gold into money, because money is the medium by which he can most easily exchange it for what he wants.

76. At present is he not obliged to send the gold home to London to do that? He does not send it to London, but sells it in Sydney.

77. Is not that an alternative attended with a discount of fifteen per cent. on the London value of the gold? Perhaps about that, but he has his advantage in obtaining the money at once. It would cost him, as I have said, about four per cent. for the cost of transport to London, and sale there, exclusive of interest and return charges.

78. Then you do not think it desirable by any means to give greater facility for the conversion of the gold obtained from our diggings into money? I doubt the means proposed to do so.

79. Would coining it by a Mint here give greater facility for its conversion into money? I do not think the Country would gain by doing so.

80. That is not an answer to my question. Would coining it in the Country give the finder greater facility in obtaining its money value for it? No doubt, in the first instance, if he could come from the diggings at Bathurst and have it coined here.

81. Would not the price be higher than it is now in Bathurst if it could be coined next week in Sydney. No doubt. I dare say it would for a time.

82. For what purpose then is it desirable that the present delay and expense should intervene between the discovery of the gold and the conversion of it into its full circulating value as gold? The whole circulation of the Colony in notes and specie is only £250,000 to £300,000—so that even supposing notes to be abolished a Mint could not support itself. But there is already British coin held by the Banks to the extent of nearly £700,000, which is sufficient for our wants, and more will be supplied if necessary without the interference of the Government. The charge of coining money here would therefore be a loss to the Colony; any surplus coined beyond what was wanted for Colonial purposes would be exported; and Colonial coin thus exported would, by its impress, be of no more value than the raw material, while the cost of transport, &c., would be the same.

83. *By Mr. Wentworth*: What advantage does the Country gain from paying five and a half per cent., which you say it costs to send gold home and get it back in sovereigns? The Country does not pay that, because it obtains from London and elsewhere such goods as it wants so much cheaper; and the individual does not lose, because he has the benefit of the use of the money in the mean time, if he takes an advance, with his share of the advantage first mentioned.

84. But he only gets at most the value of it *minus* five and a half per cent. He in fact pays the interest and expense of sending it backward and forward, because if the man who bought it did not get it with that reduction he would not buy it at all? Not the interest. The purchaser must have his profit but that profit is not loss to the community; and supposing less, it must fall upon some one. After you have coined as much money as you want, in some way or other the surplus must be sent away, and the charge of sending it must be borne by some one.

J. J. Falconer, Esq. 85. Why must it be sent away? Because you want to exchange it for something else; otherwise it is valueless.

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86. Suppose you do not want to exchange it for something else out of the Country? That would be unnatural; such a state of things could not happen in the present state of the world.

87. If we are to believe the accounts of Mexico and Potosi, they were almost paved with silver which the people did not send away? Yes, their wants were few, and their ignorance great. They had no traffic.

88. I believe the wealth of the inhabitants of the city of Potosi was beyond all precedent? Yes, but they did not know it, and very little of their wealth is left them.

89. Will you explain why we must send our gold away, when we have, as you admit, already an excess of exports, from other sources, over our imports? Because it would be valueless here, if we had more than we wanted. What I mean is, that a Country or Nation will lose if it keeps more specie than it wants for the natural purposes of its trade, and in practice it is found that no Country does keep more.

90. *By the Chairman:* But when once you have supplied these purposes of trade is it convenient to be sending this gold backwards and forwards at the expense of freight and other charges? England is continually sending gold backwards and forwards to New York, India, China, Russia, and other places; it seems a foolish thing, but it is the necessary consequence of trade. The natural tendency of the exchanges and the precious metals is to a state of equalization or rest.

91. Are not these shipments regulated by the balance of trade? Yes.

92. Is there anything in our balance of trade to require us to export one single shilling's worth of gold? This Country is now a gold producer, and exports its gold by necessity. A gold producing Country alters its position. Gold is now a part of our raw material.

93. Then it is not the requirement of trade but merely the fact of our being a gold producing Country which requires us to send our gold to England, to have it coined and sent back again? It is not to be coined and sent back; such portion only will be returned in coin as is not wanted in goods. If there were a Mint here very little gold would be coined; it would still be sent home in its rude state. You talk of establishing a Mint and a Government Bank, but what is the circulation required here? Only as I have said, three hundred thousand pounds altogether.

94. *By Mr. Wentworth:* But still I think there is the difference between the deposits and the capital of a Bank which has been insisted on by the Chairman, and I doubt much whether a Bank can legitimately use the deposits of its customers in the way you suggest? It can and will use them in the way it finds most to its advantage. You must have your deposits paid whenever you demand it, and your notes exchanged for specie on demand.

95. We know that in practice the Banks do these things; but then the question is whether the notes of a Bank of Issue, which should do nothing but issue paper based upon gold, would not be safer for the public than notes issued by establishments which deal with deposits in the way you state? I do not think there is any danger; something like £250,000 in notes is issued by the Banks, and they have in their coffers £700,000 in specie. I think the one issue is just as good as the other. I do not see that there is any advantage on either side.

96. Would it not be more for the advantage of the community, if these foreign investments are profitable, that they should be made by the parties who are owners of the money employed in them, rather than by the Banks who hold it in deposit? No, that would be to go back to the old state of things, to barter; we might as well revert to the practice of the Spartans, and use pieces of iron as a medium of exchange.

97. I ask whether it would not be more beneficial for the Country if the owners of the money themselves made these investments instead of the Banks. Suppose it were thought desirable to invest five hundred thousand pounds of this Country's money in Exchequer Bills, would it not be more advantageous that it should be so invested by the owners themselves than that it should be deposited in the Banks and be by them employed in the same way? Certainly not, because the depositors want the money at call for the purposes of their trade, otherwise they would not put the money in the Bank, but employ it in investments, such as you mention, or any other they might deem more profitable. Every man is the best judge of his own interest. If it were more for these people's advantage they would do as you say. Do you think it is to benefit the Banks that they sell their bills on London at 6½ per cent. discount? It is because they find it more to their advantage.

98. I am talking of the deposits? It matters not what the transaction is, the public do what they find is best for themselves; they do not care a straw to benefit the man they deal with.

99. After all, do you think the advantage the Colonists get by depositing their money in the Banks is at all commensurate with the profit the Banks derive from that process? Yes, I do.

100. If so, how is it that the Banks in Scotland can pay interest on deposits? Because they do what you object to, they invest a portion of their deposits in Exchequer Bills, which they can convert into money at a moment's notice. They could not afford to pay interest in any other way.

101. Do you think because it is a legitimate operation on the part of the Scotch Banks to make these investments with deposits upon which they are paying interest, it is an equally legitimate operation for the Banks here paying no interest? Clearly. The Banks here cannot make such investments to anything like the same extent, and they ought to have a little more profit here than in Scotland, for there is a little more risk. In a young Country profits are always greater than in an old one.

102. Is there in your opinion any limit to the fall in these exchanges? Certainly, there is a limit,—the natural limit.

103. What is the principle of that limitation? In the very nature of things, there is a regulating principle in trade itself.

104.



104. What is the principle by which the fall of the exchanges is limited? In time and the course of trade they will turn the other way. People will try to make a profit of it, and all sorts of means will be resorted to, to equalize it. J. J. Falconer,  
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105. Can you say to what extent the exchanges may fall if the production of gold and the exports of the Colony continue to increase in disproportion to the imports? There is a natural principle in trade itself which will correct it. One cannot say what that limit is, but I should think, with our present means of communication and intercourse with the rest of the world, ten per cent. is a margin outside of which it could not travel. 3 Dec., 1851.

106. What is to limit it to ten per cent.? I do not say that is the limit. We can only guess at it, and I offer an opinion.

107. Surely there must be some intelligible principle of limitation. If you say it cannot fall below ten per cent., there must be some intelligible reason for it, which, as a Banker, you must be able to explain? I say the imports will increase; people will deal and speculate and bring out all sorts of things from home, and find new branches of industry here. For instance, Bankers must bring out more specie to meet their larger demands.

108. You only think there is something which you cannot explain which must equalize the state of things? It must be by bringing up the imports to the exports.

109. According to that theory, if we do not import goods to the same amount in value as we export our products, to restore the balance we must import specie? No doubt, it must form an item.

110. It must form a principal item? That does not follow.

111. Suppose the exports exceeds the imports? But we must not suppose the imports will remain the same as they have been.

112. You say the people are already well clothed and well fed, and that their consumption of goods is beyond all precedent, what more can they require—that is, supposing the population to remain stationary? That is assuming what is not likely to be the case.

113. Admitting that a considerable increase of population will take place, do you imagine that increase will be commensurate with the exportation of gold and other things? Yes. I think new wants and new branches of industry will start up in shapes which we cannot now imagine. We shall have manufactures, and various new modes of employment.

114. All that will tend to swell the amount of exports? You will require the more imports. For instance, England which is in so much more forward a state than this Country will be for centuries, is nevertheless making a large profit every year. No one exactly knows how it is, but whatever you export you import in proportion, taking one year with another.

115. You then think that, notwithstanding the tremendous export of gold that is likely to take place, and the large increase of other exports arising from the employment, in their production, of new capital, the balance of trade will be restored without any great importation of specie? Yes. I think so. More specie will not be imported than is actually wanted.

116. *By the Chairman:* Within what period will the matter adjust itself? I cannot say. No doubt in the process of equalization there may be inconvenience and some difficulty, but the matter will adjust itself.

117. In the mean time what is the daily loss to the Colony and to the producer? I do not think there is any.

118. What is the daily amount of discount paid on the exports of this Colony? That is not loss to the Country.

119. That is not an answer to my question.—Day by day what is the rate of loss to the Colony? I do not call it loss. What do you estimate the present imports at, or how do you know what they will be? Because there is four and a half per cent. gained upon them to go against the charge on exports. You get them so much cheaper. Your broad cloth comes out here five or six per cent. cheaper than last year.

120. Do you mean that the manufacturer will sell it cheaper? No, but the trader in Sydney will sell it cheaper, because it costs the importer so much less in exchange. Last year drafts on London were at two or three per cent. premium, whereas now they are at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount. Our imports are placed in Sydney so much cheaper.

121. *By Mr. Wentworth:* That is so far as the imports go? But you do not know that they will not increase in proportion to the exports. They may go up to the full extent next year.

122. It will hold good so far as the exports exceed the imports? Yes, but it will come back some day. There is now a balance in favour of the Colony in London.

123. It is left in the pockets of the foreign proprietary? No.

124. Do you not call your establishment a foreign proprietary? Partly so, as are also all Colonial Banks.

125. To a certain extent? Two-thirds of the proprietary were foreign at one time. That is not the question. I say every Bank now will naturally have a sum of money lying in London, because the course of trade takes it there, and they are waiting a good opportunity to get it back again without loss.

126. You say there is about six or seven hundred thousand pounds in specie in the Banks? Yes.

127. Has that amount increased or diminished since the gold discovery? It has a little increased; there has not been time to increase it much.

128. Is it not a matter of notoriety that although there have been few imports the specie in the Banks has increased? Yes; there have been some importations of specie, and every immigrant brings some with him.

129. Then this trade going on in gold has not diminished the amount of specie in the Banks? It has not, and cannot diminish the specie.

130. Upon what principle then can the Banks justify this tremendous amount of discount, because I can understand that if the specie of the Banks had diminished in consequence of this trade in gold, due circumspection would have induced them to be careful in their issues; but



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3 Dec., 1851. but as the reverse is the fact—the more they advance upon this gold the greater is the increase of the coin in their coffers. I cannot see upon what principle they charge so heavy a discount? The supply of specie has no direct reference to the rate of exchange. It is not a consequence.

131. It is a fact? It is a fact; there is a trifling increase.

132. Upwards of one hundred thousand pounds? That is not a strictly correct return; part of that amount is in Victoria. The Bank of New South Wales has fifty or sixty thousand in Melbourne. There have been some imports.

133. It might have been hoarded to a great extent? I do not think so—only to a trifling extent. It has come in from other Colonies and London.

134. It being a fact that the coin in the Banks has increased instead of being diminished, upon what principle is this rate of discount on exchanges justified. It is not necessary to restore the bullion to the Country? If you place a larger balance in London than you want you must get it back, and that will entail charges.

135. If the specie in the Country is not diminishing but increasing why should you import more specie? Because we must expect greater liability, we know we shall want more specie. We must look to our liabilities in regulating the proportion of specie. Means were taken by the Banks to get specie from the other Colonies to equalize this in part.

136. *By Mr. Martin*: There is one question which you answered, which seems to me to be conclusive of the whole question.—You have stated that you do not think it would make any difference if instead of gold the diggers found sovereigns? Ultimately I do not think that it would; it might at the moment.

137. If, instead of finding gold in dust, as they do now, the miners dug up sovereigns, would they not for every ounce of gold get £3 17s. 10½d.? Yes.

138. Is not that at once a profit of some twenty per cent. more than the digger can get at the present moment? It appears so in the first instance.

139. Supposing that the gold were found in sovereigns instead of dust would there be any necessity to draw one shilling of bills on England or anywhere else for the shipment of this gold? There would be no necessity to draw bills against gold shipments.

140. As there would be in that case no bills drawn against this new product, would there be the same discount that is now charged on bills? There would not.

141. Would the gold discovery in the case we suppose affect the bill market at all? Yes, but quite in the other way. There would be comparatively fewer bills on London offered for sale, and the Banks would have to send home coin.

142. And bills instead of being at a discount would be at a premium? No doubt, but the miner would gain nothing because he would have to pay more for his beer, cloth, shoes, &c. That affects the question materially. There is no man who does not use some article imported; for instance, tea, sugar, or spirits. The cost of placing these articles in Sydney is now six or seven per cent. less than last year. In the first instance no doubt the miner would get more money, but by the end of the year his profits would be nearly equalized.

143. Would not the producer of wool be benefited by six per cent.? Yes, but he would lose six per cent. upon his supplies for his men.

144. In point of fact has that decrease in price taken place? I cannot say. These changes occur slowly; the dealer keeps his advantage as long as he can.

145. You say it must ultimately take place? Yes.

146. How can it ultimately take place if the imports gradually rise to a level with the exports? Because exchange would then approach to par.

147. Then this decrease of price, in consequence of unfavorable state of exchange, will not affect the consumer when exchange is equalized? There is a margin between the buying and selling rates which is always much alike.

148. *By Mr. Wentworth*: If the consumer gains on the one hand the producer loses on the other? But the producer is a consumer.

149. *By Mr. Martin*: If I understand your argument rightly, a person at the present moment, who has to buy goods, by going to a Bank, for £96½ gets credit in London for £100; in consequence of that, you say, there is a decrease to that extent in the cost of imported goods delivered in Sydney, and that thus there is an ultimate advantage to the Colony equal to the previous loss? Yes.

150. Do you not also say that our imports will ultimately be equal to our exports? Yes. When they are, instead of the miner or producer having to pay discount he will get his money at par, and pay so much more for the goods he uses.

151. In that case they will cease to derive this prospective benefit? Yes; but what I say is, that the producer must be also a consumer.

152. *By Mr. Wentworth*: He is only a consumer to a certain extent? The consumption takes place among us all, and the community as a whole is benefited. It may pinch one class; all changes do injuriously affect some one class for a time, even though the community may benefit.

153. *By Mr. Martin*: In point of fact do you think that all the gold exported from the Colony since the discovery has been sent home for the payment of debts or the purchase of commodities, or as a commodity itself? As a commodity, the raw material which you produce, you send it to the best market in the same way as you would send wool.

154. The price of which you may get back in commodities or coin as suits you best? Yes.

155. If instead of having bullion a person had coined gold, would he necessarily send any of that money out of the Colony unless he wished either to invest it elsewhere, to pay debts, or to import goods? Certainly not, the coined gold would find its way into the Banks. The Banks can manage these exchanges better than private individuals. An individual would go to

to a Bank and get a bill, and the Bank would send home this specie to make a profit. It would amount to this, that before the year was over the Banks could not get bills enough to buy, and by every ship would send home sovereigns. I do not think the Colony, as a Colony, would gain anything by it, supposing you dug up sovereigns.

J. J. Falconer,  
Esq.  
3 Dec., 1861.

156. Would it not gain one and a half per cent. which is paid for the freight of gold? No. There is a sufficient, or nearly a sufficient supply here at present, and the cost of sending home sovereigns would be the same as for gold dust.

157. Can you mention an instance of a decrease in the price of imported goods corresponding to the depression in exchange? That is not the question. I merely say the Colony gets the benefit; merchants and dealers first perhaps, but competition will soon equalize profits. If you find one shop give you a cheaper article than another, you go to that shop. But the community gets the benefit, whatever be the distribution of it.

158. I believe that one merchant in Sydney has exported nearly one hundred thousand pounds worth of gold? He is speculating upon the chance of making two or three per cent. profit.

159. If instead of having that gold in the shape of bullion he had it in the shape of sovereigns, would he send it to England in the same way? He would not deal in it, whereas he is doing so now for the chance of a profit of two or three per cent. He would deal in something else.

160. *By Mr. Wentworth:* That depends upon the value of the gold? Certainly. On such large transactions a half per cent. profit would pay.

161. *By the Chairman:* There are two or three parties who make a small part of the profit—the Bank, the speculator, and the agent? A Bank does not necessarily benefit from a low rate of exchange; the margin between its buying and selling rates is still the same, one and a half per cent.

162. *By Mr. Martin:* If this gold were found in sovereigns, would any gold go out of the Country except for the ordinary purposes of commerce? Certainly not; but the ordinary purposes of commerce would require its shipment to London.

163. Why? Because London is the best mart for it.

164. Why would London be the best mart for sovereigns? Because the centre of all trade lies there.

165. Do you mean that you can buy commodities cheaper? Yes; and sell more profitably. If a Sydney merchant sends to China for a cargo of tea or sugar, it is paid for there by a bill on London purchased in Sydney.

166. *By Mr. Wentworth:* What does the Chinaman get for his tea in return? Goods and specie from London and elsewhere. All the tea and sugar that comes to Sydney is actually paid for by bills on London.

167. *By Mr. Martin:* Then you do not think much of this gold will return here in the shape of coin? What is required will come.

168. What do you mean when you say what is required? Every Bank requires to keep a proportion of coin, and that proportion must be kept. For instance,—half the amount of circulation, and so much less relatively for deposits. It is generally supposed that Banks should keep about one-third of their liabilities in specie. The Government Banks in India keep one-fourth.

169. *By Mr. Wentworth:* Are you not aware that this exportation of gold is very impoverishing to the Colony? On the contrary, I consider it to be highly beneficial. The annual revenue of the Colony is equal to the exchangeable value of the whole annual produce of its industry, and here we have a new exchangeable product to the extent of a million a year.

170. Do you not see that, compelled as we are to send the whole of it away, the gold diggers are exporting not only their produce but their capital? No, not their capital.

171. We export the whole? The whole produce, or very nearly so.

172. Do you not see that that is a different operation from the usual operations of trade—different from the wool grower exporting his wool or tallow, because that wool or tallow re-produces a portion of the capital invested in that pursuit, and the profits too? And so it is with gold; I do not see the difference, only that the profit appears as yet to be greater in proportion to the capital invested.

173. The capital invested remains in the shape of sheep and cattle? So does the capital of the Miner also remain, though it is smaller relatively to his profits.

174. Do you not see this difference between the two pursuits? There is a difference between the two pursuits certainly, but still there is a certain capital employed in gold digging.

175. There is time, clothes, and machinery? Yes, that is the capital invested in it. If the return for labor and capital be greater in that mode of employment than in any other, then it is beneficial so to employ labor and capital;—though undoubtedly there is danger to society, from the gambling propensities and irregular habits generated by such an occupation.

176. But I say do they not export the whole concern, the capital as well as the profit, instead of leaving the capital stock or plant in the Colony as the wool grower does—do they not export the whole? No, certainly not, they only export the produce of their industry. Their capital as yet consists principally of spades, shovels, picks and cradles. A small capital it is, and the larger the return they get for it the greater the advantage to the Colony. As the gold becomes more difficult to be procured, the requisite capital will increase, and the profits decrease.

177. *By the Chairman:* Is not gold in every other Country capital, or the representative of capital? Not only the representative, but it forms a portion of capital, though a small portion, as what remains in it does in this.

178. *By Mr. Wentworth:* You do not think there is the distinction between the wool grower and the digger—that the latter exports every thing? He does not export every thing.

J. J. Falconer, Esq. 179. He exports the food that he consumes and the clothes that he wears out? Not at all; every body does the same thing as he. You export almost the whole of your wool and import almost all the supplies you want.

3 Dec., 1851. 180. Yes, but that is the annual increase? The annual produce of digging is the quantity of gold extracted from the earth.

181. *By Mr. Martin*: Do you know whether it would be more profitable to send sovereigns to China than to send bills on London? It would not.

182. You know that is the fact? I do; commercial transactions are conducted there in silver. The Chinese do not deal much in gold as a medium of exchange, and payments are made almost entirely in silver. There are heavy penalties imposed by the laws of China for exporting silver, and yet when the purposes of trade require it there are large exports. All the sanguinary laws of Spain and Portugal were not able to keep this gold and silver at home. Adam Smith says, that no prohibitive laws can hinder the exportation of gold and silver, the smallness of their bulk in proportion to their value, affording such facilities for smuggling; and goes on to observe, "No commodities regulate themselves more easily, or more exactly, according to the effectual demand, than gold and silver; because, on account of the small bulk and great value of these metals, no commodities can be more easily transported from one place to another;" adding, it is a sophistry to suppose "that either to preserve or to augment the quantity of those metals more requires the attention of Government, than to preserve or augment the quantity of any other useful commodities, which the freedom of trade, without any such attention, never fails to supply in the proper quantity."

183. *By the Chairman*: What royalty did the Spanish Government exact? At first they attempted to raise large imposts, but the tax was reduced to, I think, one-twentieth on gold and one-tenth on silver; that was the seignorage of the King of Spain.

184. *By Mr. Martin*: Originally it was twenty-five per cent. in the Spanish Colonies; I think it is so stated in Adam Smith? However, it was ultimately settled that the seignorage on silver should be double that on gold; and I think it was one in ten on the former, and one in twenty on the latter.

185. That was part of Adam Smith's Free Trade Doctrine. Are you aware that in another passage, with respect to the Navigation Laws, he gives quite a different opinion? He says, I think, that one of the only two cases in which protective or restrictive enactments may be justified, is for the protection of British navigation; because the defence of the Country depends on its sailors and shipping.

186. *By the Chairman*: Do you think Governments throw any impediment in the way of dealing in gold by coining it for their subjects? No; but you want only at most two or three hundred thousand sovereigns, and that would not support a Mint. There might be some advantages in having a Mint, but not at present sufficient to compensate for the expense.

187. Have you any further suggestions to offer to the Committee? Nothing, except it be a hint from what will be admitted to be good authority, Adam Smith,—“that to attempt to increase the wealth of any Country, either by introducing or by detaining in it an unnecessary quantity of gold and silver, is as absurd as it would be to attempt to increase the good cheer of private families, by obliging them to keep an unnecessary number of kitchen utensils.”

THURSDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

S. A. DONALDSON, Esq.		W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq.
JAMES MARTIN, Esq.		

Mr. Edward Porter, examined.

Mr. E. Porter. 1. *By the Chairman*: Have you had any experience in the assaying of gold? Yes.  
 2. Can you inform the Committee whether that process is expensive, difficult, or tedious to arrive at correct conclusions? It is by no means expensive or difficult, but it is somewhat tedious taking an individual assay, but taking a number of assays it would not be tedious.  
 3. Are you aware what time is occupied in the Mint at London in assaying gold? Not the exact time, I know it is performed in a very short time.  
 4. Have you assayed much of the gold that has been discovered in New South Wales? Yes; fifty or sixty samples.  
 5. In your judgment is there much difference in the purity of the gold discovered in this Country? A very considerable difference.

6.

6. What alloy do you find mixed with the gold? Silver is the principal; there is also a small quantity of iron and sometimes copper. Mr. E. Porter.  
4 Dec., 1851.
7. Taking one description of gold with another can you state the average of the approach to standard gold? Standard gold is 91½, and the gold that I have assayed has varied from 74 to 98½ per cent. of pure gold. I have reason to think that some of the Victoria gold is pure gold without alloy.
8. Are you aware of the expense connected with the establishment of a Mint? No, I am not. The expense of assaying gold would be very small.
9. What would be the expense of stamping? I do not know.
10. Can you state the per centage of expense that would be incurred by assaying gold on a large scale? I should say that five shillings an assay would be about the average expense.
11. But if a skilful person were employed, and if he had full employment, the operation would be going on at the same time with a great number of parcels of gold? Yes, perhaps fifty or sixty.
12. And five shillings for each assay would cover the expense? I have no means of giving a precise answer to the question.
13. It would depend upon the quantity submitted to the assay, upon his skill and the price he put upon his services? Yes. The whole cost of assaying say 50 samples of gold per diam, exclusive of the melting and refining processes, rent, and salaries, need not exceed £200 per annum, and a five shilling fee for each assay would probably cover every expense.
14. *By Mr. Donaldson:* Mixed up with the expense of assaying gold would necessarily be the expense of smelting. Supposing samples of gold dust were brought they must first be melted? Yes; that is a distinct employment.
15. Can you give the Committee any idea of the expense of smelting preparatory to assaying? No, that is out of my province.
16. *By the Chairman:* Can you state to the Committee whether there are in the Colony at present men of competent skill to assay with certainty the gold found here? I know of no gentleman.
17. You say you have frequently assayed gold here? Yes.
18. Have you any doubt of the correctness of your own operations? None whatever.
19. You say it is not a very difficult process? It is by no means difficult, but it requires extreme care, and if properly performed is extremely accurate.
20. *By Mr. Donaldson:* You have stated that you have ascertained the value of different samples of gold—do you mean that you have found a difference in the value of samples from different localities, or of different samples from the same locality? Samples from different localities, but different samples from the same locality do vary.
21. The difference between the samples you have assayed has been as much as twenty-three per cent.; which was the most valuable sample? From Victoria.
22. Which was the least valuable? From Mr. Wentworth's diggings.
23. I speak of the gold as such, the samples from Mr. Wentworth's diggings are half iron? I am speaking of the gold after it had been mechanically separated from the iron.
24. Taking the gold dust not mixed with foreign matter from the Turon, Ophir, Braidwood, Abercrombie, and the other diggings, is the difference considerable? The difference is not so great.
25. What difference have you discovered? From ten to eleven per cent.
26. Do you recollect which was the least valuable? Mr. Wentworth's; after which the Louisa Creek gold.
27. *By the Chairman:* Which was the most valuable next to the Victoria? The Turon. I have invariably found the pure descriptions of gold alloyed with a greater proportion of silver, for instance, a sample of gold from the Turon contained 3 per cent., one from Ophir 7½ per cent., and a sample of matrix gold, from Mr. Wentworth's diggings, 14 per cent. of that alloy.

Mr. Henry Flavelle, examined.

1. *By the Chairman:* Have you had any acquaintance with the assaying of gold and the precious metals? Yes; I had the Assay Office at the Custom House of Dublin under my charge for twelve months, and I have a certificate as a qualified Assayer. Mr. Flavelle.  
4 Dec., 1851.
2. What office is that you refer to in connexion with the Custom House of Dublin? It is called the Goldsmiths' Hall in Dublin, and the Master of the Hall has to test all articles of plate, in order that the duties may be properly levied. In the years 1847 and 1848 I filled that office.
3. Had you to ascertain the precise fineness of the metal submitted to you, or merely whether it was gold or silver? Its fineness to a minute fraction.
4. Can you inform the Committee whether the process of assaying is difficult, expensive, or tedious? The simple process is not very expensive, nor is it very tedious.

5.

- Mr. Flaville. 5. Is there in your opinion sufficient skill in the Colony to arrive at satisfactory results in assaying the precious metals? I think there is; there are persons in the Colony who can assay the precious metals.
- 4 Dec., 1851. 6. Are you at all acquainted with the expense of the establishment of a Mint? I have some idea of it.
7. Of the improved description which they have in London? I have heard, and I believe it is something very enormous.
8. Do you mean the annual cost or the first establishment? I mean both.
9. Are you aware what is the annual cost of the Mint in London? No, I am not exactly.
10. Are you aware that it is between £30,000 and £40,000 a year? It must be that fully I should say.
11. Have you any actual knowledge of the expense of establishing a Mint? I have not, beyond what I have read upon the subject. The only department of a Mint respecting which I have any experience is the Assay Office, which is a distinct department.
12. Do you know whether the principal expense is incurred in the preparation of dies for stamping? There are several very expensive machines required, as the stamping machine and the milling machine. I think the die is not the most expensive, because when that is once cut it will last a long time.
13. Was there any specific charge imposed upon the assay of metals in Dublin? Yes, 1s. 6d. for gold, and fourpence for silver.
14. For what quantity? An assay may represent any quantity.
15. One shilling and sixpence was for the assay of any quantity? Yes, and four pence for silver. The reason the charge was so low was that the office must be kept in operation in order to assay the gold and silver plate that came in, and it was the same expense when the fires were lighted to make two assays as a hundred, as the furnace must be at a certain heat.
16. Are you aware how far the expenses of the office were defrayed by fees? The fees did not go to the support of the office; but were the perquisite of the Assayer.
17. What was the expense of the office? Somewhere about £470 a year.
18. Did that include the salaries, the machinery, the fuel and every thing else? It included the salaries and the fuel; the office was had free from the Government, in the Custom House, and the machinery once established was attended with a very trifling expense to keep it in repair.
19. How many competent Assayers were retained in the office? Two and the Master of the Corporation. There was an Assay Master and his Deputy; one was quite sufficient to make the Assay, but one was paid by the Government and the other by the Corporation to act as a check. The Master of the Corporation was a check upon both.
20. By Mr. Donaldson: Are you able to inform the Committee what is the expense of melting preparatory to assaying crude gold such as that discovered in this Country? I can give some idea. If it were melted in large quantities from two pence to threepence an ounce. The larger the quantity melted the less would be the expense per ounce.
21. The melting would cost three pence an ounce and the assaying would be a very trifling expense? Yes, because if it were melted properly one assay from the corner of each ingot would be sufficient.
22. Is it not a peculiarity in precious metals that an ingot can be assayed from any corner? That would depend upon whether it was melted properly, if it were not properly mixed in the melting the ingot would not be of the same quality all through.
23. By the Chairman: The lighter metal would be on the surface if it were not stirred up? Only so long as it was in the crucible and below a certain heat.
24. By Mr. Donaldson: You think there are competent persons in the Colony to undertake the assaying of the precious metals? I am sure of it.
25. Would the salaries required be high if the parties were constantly employed in these operations? I should say they would not. The time occupied would be very little and the parties might pursue their other avocations. In the Government Assay Office at Dublin we were only occupied two hours a day.
26. By Mr. Martin: Has any material alteration taken place in the mode of assaying during the last twenty years? I cannot say. I have known nothing on the subject longer than ten years.
27. During those ten years has any alteration taken place in assaying gold? None, that I am aware of. There are two distinct modes of assaying; one is that pursued at the various Goldsmiths' Halls and the Mint and is called capellation, and has been known from time immemorial; the other is that pursued by the chemists, and called assaying by the humid way.
28. Are not the crucibles required to be of a peculiar description, lined with black lead? No, they are not indispensable in the system pursued by the Mint and the company of Goldsmiths, but I do not know whether they are for the chemical process. In the Government Office at Dublin we used Hessian crucibles.
29. Is not all ore that is taken to an Assay Office for the purpose of being assayed re-melted by the Assayer? No, not at the Government offices that I am acquainted with, that is a distinct business. It is melted before it is sent to them.
30. If they do not know where it has been melted will they assay it? They will. The person who sends it to be assayed wishes to know its quality exactly and he will take care that it has been properly melted.
31. Is not the melting an important part of the process? It is, but it is exceedingly simple; any one who has seen it performed once or twice can do it.
32. Do you know the size of the ingots from which the assays are made at the Mint? I forget.
33. Fifteen pounds a tray is it not? I think it is.

34. How long does it take to assay a portion of gold? A simple assay takes about two hours, and what is called a parting assay takes about three hours, but a number of assays would only take the same time. Mr. Flavelle.  
4 Dec., 1851.
35. Did you ever know an assay to be made in eleven and a half minutes? Fifteen minutes is the time during which it is in the fire, but there is a great deal to be done besides, as the lighting the furnace and getting it to a proper heat, which could not be done in that time.
36. Is the preparation of the cupel a very difficult process? No, a very simple one.
37. What quantity of gold is usually operated on? About twelve grains in England; in France, I believe, the quantity is seven grains.
38. Is there sufficient skill in the Colony to separate any other metals which may be mixed up with the gold as well as to ascertain the fineness? There is sufficient skill to separate the silver and copper or baser metals, the only metal I have any doubt about is platinum. We know how to do it, but a great deal of the correctness of the process depends upon the purity of the acids, and we do not know whether we can get them of sufficient purity here.
39. In point of fact do you know whether any other metals are mixed with the gold of the Colony besides silver? I do not think there is.
40. Have you assayed any of the gold of this Colony? I have not assayed it, but I have melted a great deal.
41. What do you think the necessary cost of an Assay Office would be here? £400 or £500 a year.
42. Would the same expense be necessary for a Refining Office? A Refining Office would be quite a distinct thing.

Mr. Thomas Hale, examined:—

1. *By the Chairman:* Have you had any acquaintance with the art of assaying the precious metals? I have for many years on my own account, so far as ascertaining the quality of gold for my own use is concerned. Mr. T. Hale.  
4 Dec., 1851.
2. Can you inform the Committee whether it is a difficult, expensive, or tedious process? It is one that I should designate as tedious, and that requires some amount of practical experience to ensure a certainty, for after all it is only, even from the first assayers, an approximation to the truth.
3. Are you aware how close an approximation is arrived at by the Mint of London? Within a fraction; but I am aware that the principal assayers of Europe, upon their ability being tested by having the same metal given to them, have varied a trifle, but it was a very close approximation to the truth.
4. Where is the most skilful assaying conducted? In Paris, decidedly. The French method is entirely different from the English.
5. Is it more or less expensive? I think less expensive, and I think they arrive at greater certainty. It is called the humid method. It is by dissolving the metals.
6. Can you tell us what would be the expense of assaying gold in large quantities by persons of competent skill in this Colony? The impression appears to be that it is more expensive to assay large quantities. An assay can be made to represent any quantity.
7. What I mean is, supposing an Assay Office were constantly employed, what would be the expense the Country need go to to keep an Assay Office in full employment? I think it would be no more expensive to keep an Assay Office only as an Assay Office not connected with melting. It would be no more expensive to have fifty cupels in the fire than to have one or two. The number they put in by the English process of cupellation is forty-five, at the Goldsmith's Assay Office in London.
8. Is the melting of gold at all difficult? No, not at all. That is done by a class of men called sweep-washers or refiners, and you take the gold there; their furnace is always alight, and for one shilling or one and sixpence it is melted by them. About twelve grains is taken off the bar; this is put into a small hole at the Assay Office, and next morning you call for the assay; it is given out in a small paper with a certificate having some character, a certain hieroglyphic, which no person unacquainted with it could understand. If it is a parting assay you pay double—that is to ascertain the quantity of silver as well as gold in the pound troy. They mark on this paper so much finer or so much worse than standard gold.
9. Have you frequently assayed parcels of Colonial gold? I have in several instances, and I have always done it by the French method, by mixing it with two parts of silver and rolling it out in mass, dissolving the silver in nitric acid, and then weighing the gold.
10. Is that on the assumption that it contains any other alloy than silver? The same solution which dissolves silver dissolves copper and leaves only gold.
11. What is your experience of the relative value of the gold from the different gold fields? I place the fine dust from the bed and banks of the Turon not far from pure gold, and I think the Ballarat gold is quite equal to it. Then the next lower in quality is that from Ophir, which approaches very close to it, and the next is the Louisa Creek gold—the creek from which the hundred weight came—and that has a large quantity of silver.
12. *By Mr. Donaldson:* How much? From seven to eight per cent.
13. *By the Chairman:* Can you inform the Committee of the expense attached to the establishment

Mr. T. Hale. lishment and formation of a Mint—the machinery and plant of a Mint? Independently of the Assay altogether, which I apprehend should be done in a separate department, I have no means of knowing the precise sum, but it will be considerable, for the die work and machinery for a Mint is very expensive. Wyon, a die sinker, gets for a single new die four or five hundred pounds.

4 Dec., 1851.

14. Is there any great accuracy of re-production required—must each die be exactly like its predecessor? Some dies made by them for the Mint last a very long time, because the gold is so beautifully prepared and all of an equal softness.

15. *By Mr. Donaldson*: Is it not necessary, if you mean to produce ingots of equal fineness, that great care should be used in melting? Nothing more is required than a good furnace, a melting pot, and plenty of heat, and to pour it out directly. The principal part of the buying and selling gold in London is conducted through these men called refiners, and they will do business for a half-penny or a penny an ounce profit. For their own safety after they have melted the gold for you, they take two or three portions from the same bar, if the ingots are very large. I think the lighter portion of the metal when in a state of fluidity is at the top, but in pouring it out into the ingot it must necessarily get mixed, and will mix.

16. *By the Chairman*: Are you of opinion that there is in this Country competent skill to assay and refine gold? Yes, I think so; and it would be very advantageous in many other respects than the mere ascertaining the quality of gold if an Assay Office were established.

17. Will you state your reasons for saying so? Supposing I have two hundred pounds worth of gold lying by me, of a quality less than usual melted from other articles, without having an Assay Office to put a value upon these ingots, I have no means at all of disposing of them here unless a merchant chooses to buy them on my respectability and my word, whereas if an Assay Office gave a certificate of the quality of these bars or ingots, which may be only of the value of half standard gold, I could get rid of them. There are many descriptions of gold, that from Mr. Wentworth's field for instance, that could not be disposed of without being melted in that way, and the moment the gold loses its original form, persons do not know its value, but it is, as the refiners call it in London, uncertain gold. Gold watch cases that have the hall mark are of certain gold, but if the same gold were melted again it would be called uncertain gold.

18. Do you think it would affect the market value of gold generally, if there were means in the Country of ascertaining its quality? It would cause a great rise in its price immediately; it would then be certain instead of uncertain.

19. *By Mr. Martin*: Are there scales of sufficient certainty to assay so small a portion as twenty grains? I think so.

20. I see that in the Royal Mint the scales of the assayers are sensibly affected by the thousandth part of a troy grain—are there any such in this Colony? It is perhaps the difficult point about it, but there are assay scales.

21. Are they anything like as accurate as that? I am not prepared to say; that is a difficult point.

22. Do you consider it the chief difficulty? I think it is.

23. In point of fact is not the process of assaying gold and silver a very simple process to those who have any experience in the matter? Yes, in fact the process as adopted by Guy Lussac, the French chemist, and which is established so successfully through France, reduces it to the merest fraction. As to the expense, they will take a certain quantity of impure silver and make it into pure silver for the value of the copper they obtain from it. It shows it cannot be expensive. I may remark that the goldsmiths of London frequently melt up sovereigns for their daily use.

24. Are you aware that after the gold is coined a certain number of pieces are taken from a large mass and given over to a jury impanelled from the Goldsmiths' Company who assay them, and if they are within a certain degree of the standard they are allowed to pass. Do you know how close they must be to the standard before they are allowed to pass? I thought no difference was allowed—that they must be of the standard or they were condemned.

25. Are you aware that for years past there has been scarcely any sensible difference between the coin and the standard? I am not aware of it. In taking assays, which I have done sometimes when I have been dissatisfied, when I had a quantity of gold to sell in London, I have cut off portions and had them assayed at different times, and I have found that they arrive at a great degree of accuracy.

26. Different assayers would make some slight difference? Yes. If an Assay Office is to be established, I should recommend that the humid principle be adopted. It has been adopted in many Countries.

27. The mode in which you get rid of the baser metals from gold is by destroying them, is it not? Yes, you must part them by oxydising—the old method. The method adopted by the Assay Office is by cupellation.

28. That process will not separate silver from gold? No, they are left together.

29. Then separating the silver from the gold is a more difficult process? No, not at all; you have only to add a larger quantity of silver, so that the silver solvent will dissolve the silver but not the gold.

30. What do you think would be the cost of establishing an Assay Office? I think six or seven hundred a year. I think Mr. Flavelle put it rather low. That is paying the assayers and all, and it will also include the expense of having an office connected with it in which a person should have a furnace alight and should charge so much for melting a few hundred ounces of gold; the two things would be connected together. It would only embrace the melting and not the refining.

31. What would the cost of a Refining Office be? It might be connected with the other at a slight additional expense which would then depend upon the quantity done. That would

pay

pay itself, as the public would have to pay for it if they wished to have it done on their own Mr. T. Hale.  
account.

32. Do you think they could assay gold here at something near the same cost as in London? 4 Dec., 1851.  
I think quite as cheaply, but it is generally paid for rather expensively in London. The  
assays in France are done for one half the London cost.

33. How many persons do you know in the Colony who are capable of conducting this process  
of assaying in the Colony? I might say four or five persons.





1851.

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NEW SOUTH WALES. /

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MR. JOHN MARSH.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MR. JOHN MARSH'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

FOR

LAND RESUMED BY THE GOVERNMENT

AT GLEBE ISLAND,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

18th December, 1851.

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**Sydney:**

PRINTED BY W. W. DAVIES, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

HYDE PARK.

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1851.

145—a

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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VOTES No. 13, TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1851.

7. Mr. John Marsh :—Mr. Nichols moved, pursuant to notice, That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the allegations contained in the Petition of John Marsh, with reference to his claim for compensation upon the Local Government for land resumed by it at Glebe Island, under the award made by certain arbitrators appointed to value such land ; and that the Committee consist of Mr. Wentworth, Mr. James Macarthur, the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Smart, and Mr. Holden.  
Question put and passed.
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VOTES No. 38, THURSDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1851.

7. Mr. John Marsh :—Mr. Nichols, as Chairman, brought up the Report, and laid upon the Table, the Evidence taken before the Select Committee, appointed on the 4th ultimo, to enquire into the allegations contained in the Petition of Mr. John Marsh, with reference to his claim for compensation upon the Local Government, for land resumed by it at Glebe Island, under the award made by certain arbitrators appointed to value such land.  
Ordered to be printed.
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### LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

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W. W. Billyard, Esq.....	1
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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON  
MR. JOHN MARSH'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION  
FOR  
LAND RESUMED BY THE GOVERNMENT  
AT GLEBE ISLAND.

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THE Select Committee appointed on the 4th ultimo, "*to enquire into the allegations contained in the Petition of John Marsh, with reference to his claim for compensation upon the Local Government for Land resumed by it at Glebe Island, under the award made by certain Arbitrators appointed to value such Land,*" have agreed to the following Report.

Having examined competent witnesses with reference to the land in question, your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the sum of £1500 would be ample compensation to be paid by the Government for the land resumed, inclusive of all costs, damages, interests, arbitrators' fees, or otherwise, that may be claimed by Mr. Marsh.

In justice, however, to the Claimant in this case, your Committee would recommend that the Government should make two proposals to him, and give him the option of accepting either. In the first place, that a tender should be made to him of £1500, the value at which your Committee assess the land resumed, including costs, damages, interest, arbitrators' fees, or otherwise. And in the second place, if he should refuse to accept this offer, that he should be allowed to sue some defendant, to be named by the Government, upon condition that the sole question to be raised for the consideration of the Court and the Jury, by whom the matter may be tried, shall be the actual value of the land at the time of the resumption by the Government, or its present value; and that the value thus ascertained be paid by the Government to Mr. Marsh, and accepted by him in full of all demands against the Government for the value of the land, and all costs, damages, interest, arbitrators' fees, or otherwise.

GEO. R. NICHOLS,

*Chairman.*

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 18th December, 1851.*

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1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JOHN MARSH.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MR. JOHN MARSH'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

FOR

LAND RESUMED BY THE GOVERNMENT  
AT GLEBE ISLAND.

FRIDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1851.

Present :—

GEORGE ROBERT NICHOLS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.  
THE COLONIAL TREASURER. | THOMAS WARE SMART, Esq.  
WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH, Esq.

William Whaley Billyard, Esq., called in and examined :—

1. You are Civil Crown Solicitor? Yes.
2. You conducted the business for the Crown in reference to the arbitration between Mr. Marsh and the Government, with respect to Mr. Marsh's claim for compensation for the surrender of certain land on Glebe Island? Yes. W. W. Billyard, Esq.
3. Do you recollect what has become of the award made by the Umpire? It was handed over by me to the Attorney and Solicitor-General with the rest of the papers. 12 Dec., 1851.
4. Do you recollect whether it was a formal award drawn up under the hand and seal of the Umpire? Yes.
5. *By the Colonial Treasurer*: Was that award the same in substance as that contained in Mr. Lord's letter to you, printed at page 16 of the papers relative to Mr. Marsh's claim? Yes, Mr. Want prepared the award.
6. There was a demand for fees? Yes, £31 13s.
7. *By the Chairman*: This letter of Mr. Lord contains a statement of the particulars of the award? Yes. I must explain that in the award, Mr. Lord stated £4,590 as the value of Mr. Marsh's land and the cost of the arbitration, blending them together in one sum. I then waited upon Mr. Lord, and told him that in former cases the course was to state separately what was the value of the land, and what the cost of arbitration. He then wrote me the letter before referred to, stating that the costs of arbitration were £31 13s., and £7 7s. for witnesses.
8. *By the Colonial Treasurer*: Did you pay that amount? No.
9. You paid the costs in the other instances? Yes, I obtained a warrant for the value of the land and costs, and paid them.
10. *By the Chairman*: Was there any document binding the parties to submit to the arbitration prepared? The Grant contains a provision for arbitration.
11. And it was upon the provisions of the arbitration clause contained in the Grant, that this reference took place? Yes.
12. *By the Colonial Treasurer*: Do you consider that as good as a bond binding the parties to submit? Yes, the Solicitor-General considered no bond necessary.
13. *By the Chairman*: Do you know how the Umpire was named,—was he named in writing before any proceedings took place? Yes.

W. W. Bill-  
yard, Esq.  
12 Dec., 1851.

14. Who were the Arbitrators? Captain Perry on the part of the Government, and Mr. Edwin Hickey on the part of Mr. Marsh:
15. And they named the Umpire by a document in writing? Yes.
16. Was that document prepared under your supervision? No.
17. They named the Umpire before they proceeded to inquire into the matter? Yes, I believe so.
18. *By the Colonial Treasurer*: Are you aware whether Mr. Lord was bankrupt at the time? I am aware that he took the benefit of the Insolvent Act about that time.
19. Then it was not likely he would have funds of his own with which to pay the witnesses? Not very probable, but he might have had a small amount.
20. *By the Chairman*: Might he have had money given him to pay the witnesses by the solicitor for Mr. Marsh? Yes.
21. *By the Colonial Treasurer*: Are you aware that Mr. Lord did take money out of his own pocket to pay the witnesses? I am not personally aware of it, except from a letter received from Captain Perry.
22. Then if Mr. Lord, being a bankrupt at the time, and certainly having no right to be possessed of funds, produced the amount necessary to pay the witnesses, do you conceive he must have got that money from some person interested in the case? I should presume so.
23. *By Mr. Smart*: It is customary for a client to supply professional gentlemen with money to pay fees? Yes.
24. You cannot say that Mr. Marsh did not supply Mr. Lord with funds? No.
25. *By the Chairman*: Are you sure Mr. Lord had been declared insolvent at this time? I have merely seen a statement in the newspaper about it.
26. You are not certain that he was actually insolvent at the time? I do not recollect the exact date of his insolvency? I merely saw a notification of it in the papers.
27. *By Mr. Smart*: You cannot say that Mr. Marsh did not supply him with these funds? No.
28. Can you say the Government did not? Yes.
29. *By the Chairman*: Do you know that Mr. Want, the solicitor for Mr. Marsh, applied to the Government for some person to be appointed to defend an action in order that Marsh might have an opportunity of recovering on the arbitration? Yes, Mr. Want applied to the Colonial Secretary upon that point.
30. *By the Colonial Treasurer*: Was the application refused? Yes.
31. *By the Chairman*: Then the Government having resumed an individual's land, which they have done, and having referred the matter to arbitration, and also having failed to appoint a person to be sued, is the party to be without remedy to recover his land or money? No.
32. Have the Government taken possession of his land in pursuance of this Proclamation? They have only done so by Proclamation.
33. The resumption took place on the advice and opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown? Yes.
34. *By the Colonial Treasurer*: Taking into consideration all that you have heard regarding this case, would you recommend the Government to settle the matter according to the letter of the award? No.
35. On what grounds would you oppose the payment in accordance with the award? My principal grounds are contained in the communications I have received from Captain Perry, as the sum awarded is outrageously exorbitant, and there is reason to doubt the impartiality of the Umpire in the case.
36. *By the Chairman*: Would you recommend that the Government should be made defendant in an action to try the impartiality of the Umpire? Yes.
37. *By the Colonial Treasurer*: Do you think the Government should appoint one of its officers to be defendant in this case.—Do you think there is sufficient ground for the Government to defend an action? I think there is.
38. *By the Chairman*: Is not that the only way in which redress can be given to this person? Yes.
39. Is it not the only way in which he can obtain justice? Yes.
40. *By the Colonial Treasurer*: By the Proclamation the Government have resumed the land, but have not paid the money,—whatever the arbitration may be, there is something due to Mr. Marsh; would it not be fair that the Government should defend an action in order to afford an opportunity of trying the question fairly? I am inclined to think it would be a just and proper course.
41. *By the Chairman*: Being the only way in which justice can be done in the case? Yes.
42. Did you ever know of an award being set aside by the Supreme Court on the ground that the amount given was excessive? No.
43. Or in the Queen's Bench? No.
44. On that ground alone? No.
45. Do you recollect the date of the award? I do not recollect the exact date.
46. Since the award was forwarded to you by the attorney for Marsh, have you made any application to the Supreme Court to set it aside upon any grounds? No.
47. Can you say how many terms have elapsed since the award was given? I should say four terms.
48. And no measures have been taken by the Government to set aside the award? No.
49. You are aware that the Government has the same right to apply to the Court to set aside an award as any private individual? Yes.
50. *By Mr. Smart*: Before they can do so must not the other party apply to the Court to make the award a Rule of Court? Yes.
51. *By the Chairman*: The Government might have applied to the Court to have made the award a Rule of Court? Yes.

52. This man has lost an opportunity, supposing he has any right, to recover against the Crown any sum of money—he has lost four terms in prosecuting his claim? Yes.

53. *By the Colonial Treasurer:* Which course would you recommend that the Crown should take—become the assailant, or be made the defendant? Be made the defendant. Mr. Young has property at Balmain much more valuable, and more eligibly situated, than Mr. Marsh's on Glebe Island, for which he would be very glad to take £200 an acre, whilst the award to Mr. Marsh is at the rate of £700 an acre.

W. W. Bill-  
yard, Esq.  
12 Dec., 1851.

MONDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1851.

**Present:**

GEORGE ROBERT NICHOLS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.  
JOHN ROSE HOLDEN, Esq.

JAMES MACARTHUR, Esq.  
THOMAS WARE SMART, Esq.

Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. You carry on business as an auctioneer in Sydney? I do.
2. Have you been in the habit of selling land in Sydney and its vicinity? I have for some time.
3. Do you know Glebe Island? I do.
4. Do you know a portion of land upon it lately belonging to Mr. Marsh? I cannot identify the precise spot, but I know the general locality very well.
5. Can you give us any information as to what may have been the value of that property—the amount is ten acres, one rood, and nineteen perches—what do you conceive to have been the value of that property at per acre in July of last year? Its nominal value would have been about £100 per acre, but if it had been brought to sale it would not have realized so much.
6. Do you consider it more valuable at the present time than it was then? No, its value would be about the same now as then.
7. What do you mean by nominal value? The price you would ask if you were going to sell.
8. *By Mr. Smart:* Do you think it would sell at all if brought into the market? It might sell.
9. What do you think it would bring if it were brought into the market and sold without reserve? Apart from the object for which it is required, I think it would be very difficult indeed to sell it.
10. *By the Chairman:* You think one hundred pounds per acre would be a handsome price to give for it? I think that is its extreme value.
11. *By the Chairman:* You think £100 per acre for land upon Glebe Island is an extreme price? I think it an extreme price.
12. *By Mr. Macarthur:* You think its fair value is £50 an acre? I do not think it would fetch more than £50, but I do not think a man should be obliged to sell what another might be disposed to take as a bargain.
13. *By the Colonial Treasurer:* If you had land to sell there you would be glad to get £100 an acre for it? Yes, I should consider it well sold at that price.
14. *By the Chairman:* Would you say £100 for any land that had waterside frontage? Yes, I consider that all the allotments run down to the water.

T. S. Mort,  
Esq.  
15 Dec., 1851.

George Wigram Allen, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. You reside at Toxteth? I do.
2. Can you give us any idea of the value of land in that neighbourhood? Just now land has been selling very much under the price it sold for a few years ago.
3. Within the last twelve months what has been about the average price per acre of land in that vicinity? I have known two or three parcels to sell at the rate of about £150 per acre, but this amount I do not name as its value, as few proprietors would dispose of their land at so low a price.
4. Do you know Glebe Island? Well.
5. Have you ever been on it? Yes, frequently.
6. Do you consider the land there as valuable as the land on your side of the water? By no means.
7. What do you consider the value of land on Glebe Island per acre? It is of little use for many purposes; for a residence, for instance; I should think from £100 to £150 per acre is about the value. I should say £150 per acre was the extreme value of the very best portions of Glebe Island.
8. *By the Colonial Treasurer:* Would you give £150 per acre for land at Glebe Island? I would not.
9. Would you give £100? Not unless I thought I could make something of it by selling part of it to the Government; but without reference to that I would not give £100 per acre for it.

G. W. Allen,  
Esq.  
15 Dec., 1851.

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G. W. Allen, Esq.  
15 Dec., 1861.

10. *By the Chairman*: Suppose the proposition of the Government to make Public Abattoirs there were abandoned, what would you give an acre for it then? I can scarcely say—there is a quantity of excellent stone on the place; it might be worth something to persons who would engage in a speculation of that nature.

11. *By Mr. Smart*: Do you think the stone would pay for working? I have been informed that it would; I have heard that they make a profit upon the stone both for ballast and for building purposes.

12. *By the Chairman*: If the Government were to abandon the idea of resuming it, would you give £100 and over for it? I would not; I cannot conceive to what purpose it could be applied, otherwise than I have mentioned, without a considerable outlay of money.

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